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The Chicago Tribune.

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THE GOOD WORK BEGINS.

THE CASES OF THE COUNTY BOODLERS TAKEN UP.

Clerk Doherty of the County Hospital the Only Witness Examined—All the Books and Papers of the County Board and Institutions Seized by Mr. Grinnell—A Talk with McGarigle—Some Very Nervous County Commissioners and Employes.

The special grand jury began the investigation of the crookedness of the county ring at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. John Doherty, chief clerk at the County Hospital, was the first witness. No evidence criminating any one was expected from him, the object in calling him being to familiarize the jury with the methods of doing business at the institution. These he explained with the aid of the account books, which, he said, were correctly kept. Other witnesses were in waiting, but the jury adjourned at a quarter after 4.

When the jury met at 11 o'clock a jail case was taken up and it was supposed the whole session would be devoted to it and similar cases, as no witnesses who knew anything about county affairs were on hand. About 1 o'clock, however, just after the books and papers from the County Board rooms had been deposited in the State's-Attorney's office, John Doherty, chief clerk at the County Hospital, entered the building and walked up-stairs. He attempted to pass the bailiff at the foot of the second flight and was stopped. Producing a piece of paper, he was permitted to go on. In a few moments he came down and went out to the sidewalk, evidently looking for some one. A subpœna had been served upon him, and he was to bring with him all the books and papers of the hospital. As the wording was somewhat indefinit he had selected such as he thought might be required, and was waiting for them to come. Presently a buggy was driven up and several large account books were handed out and taken to the grand jury room. As other books had been left behind Doherty telephoned for them and they were brought over subsequently. Soon after he disappeared up-stairs Mrs. Ferguson, housekeeper at the hospital, and her assistant arrived and followed him. A little later George J. Wolf, bookkeeper and storekeeper for the Insane Asylum and infirmary, came in with a big box containing the asylum books. A subpœna had been served on him and also on Thomas Carn, who keeps the books of the infirmary. The latter, however, did not show up, as he "couldn't tell what books were wanted." A few moments afterwards Warden Frey of the infirmary and Mrs. Mueller, the housekeeper, arrived. Frey didn't know why he had been sent for, but supposed it was to tell how the institution was run.

These five witnesses were in the ante-room at 2 o'clock waiting to be called before the jury. Doherty, however, was the only one asked to "step in." When the jury adjourned the others were told to come back this morning. When the jury had gone Warden Varnell of the Insane Asylum reached the building, he having been subpœnaed to bring with him all his books and papers covering the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. He will also be on hand this morning.

Judging from the character of the witnesses, the jury intends to learn all about the institutions and how they are conducted before starting into the frauds. They have ample time to do this, as the documentary evidence gathered in yesterday has to be gone over in order to pick out what is essential for this case. The bills in the possession of the County Board have been copied, but have to be compared with the entries on the books of the different institutions to find out whether the goods delivered were the same as those paid for. Gen. Stiles and Mr. Weigley have charge of this branch of the case. Mr. Furthmann for the present will question the witnesses, as State's-Attorney Grinnell is still at work on the brief in the Anarchists' case.

RAIDING COUNTY OFFICES.

Grinnell's Men Carry Away Records and Serve Subpœnas.

Several raids by Mr. Grinnell's aids marked the boodle investigation yesterday. Deputy-Sheriffs Henry Spears and James Burke, armed with a bundle of subpœnas, drove out in a carriage to Dunning in the morning, arriving at the county institutions there about 9:30. Nobody noticed the arrival until Spears presented himself in the office of the infirmary, Burke about the same moment appearing in the office of the insane asylum. Warden Frey was promptly on hand in the infirmary, and Mr. Spears served him with a subpœna demanding his appearance before the grand jury, with all the books, papers, and other documents in his possession pertaining to the management of the infirmary during the years 1884-'85-'86-'87. Subpœnas were also served on George Wolf, the bookkeeper and storekeeper of the institution, and on Mrs. Augusta Mueller, the housekeeper. Frey and Wolf at once began packing up the books and documents, expecting to catch the 12:30 train, but were not able to get them all packed up in time and so had to send them by the 3:30 with those of the insane asylum. The books and papers altogether made a big wagon-load.

Meantime Burke was doing similar work at the insane asylum. Varnell, of course, was not there—it is but little of his time that Varnell puts in at the asylum. He was down-town. Burke served subpœnas on Carn, the bookkeeper, and on the housekeeper. The safe was locked, and only Varnell had the combination, so Carn and Burke packed up all the books and documents within reach and sent them with those of the infirmary. Burke came down-town to hunt for Varnell, and ran across him in a barber-shop about 3:30. Varnell was then served with a subpœna, as follows:

GRAND JURY SUBPŒNA.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. } ss. The People of the State of Illinois.

To Henry A. Varnell, Warden Cook County Insane Asylum, Dunning, Ill., greeting:

We command you personally to be and appear before the grand jury of our Criminal Court of Cook County forthwith, and bring with you all books of account, all records, and all papers and documents in your possession pertaining to the management of the Cook County Insane Asylum for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887.

And this you will in no wise omit under the penalty of the law.

Witness, James H. Gilbert, Clerk of our said court, and the seal thereof, at Chicago, in said county, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1887.

[Seal.] JAMES H. GILBERT, Clerk.

"What shall I do?" asked Varnell. "It is now too late to get the books in tonight."

"Go over and see Grinnell and explain the situation to him, and I guess it will be all right," answered the deputy, and Varnell started over to the Criminal Court building.

A similar descent was made on the County Hospital in the morning by Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson, who had seven subpœnas with him. These were for Warden McGarigle, Bookkeeper Doherty, Storekeeper Junk, Clerk Walsh, and the housekeeper and chief assistants. McGarigle was not there; he, too, was down-town; but at 3 o'clock he showed up at the hospital and was served. All the books and papers were carted down to the Criminal Court in charge of Doherty, the bookkeeper.

After these raids had been made Mr. Grinnell sent his assistant, Jampolis, down to the County Board rooms with a summons for committee clerk James C. Strain to appear instanter with all the documents in his possession. The work of cleaning out the vault occupied two hours and resulted in many documents, yellow from age, being unearthed. They were all piled in seven big baskets and taken over to the grand jury, the precious load being accompanied by Clerk Strain and Detectives Bonfield, Costello, Jones, and Thorpe.

"They are getting ready to whitewash the vault," remarked McClaughrey, as the Commissioners stood around smoking and getting off stale jokes. This brought out a general smile.

"They may be used to whitewashing things here," remarked Jampolis, dryly, "but that ain't the way we do business across the river."

There was no smile at this retort, but another was provoked by Van Pelt telling the Assistant State's Attorney to be sure and take his (Van Pelt's) élite directory of the levee and the county Bible. The general mirth at this remark had hardly subsided before Van volunteered the remark that he was not afraid of the investigation.

"Say," he continued, "if they go through all those documents they will make a report which will show the public that I am entitled to a robe as white and spotless as that of a saint."

"I think you should have been called a little saint rather than a little Napoleon," remarked one of the bystanders.

It was a genial crowd which toted off the baskets. Kiehm helped to carry out one basket and Van Pelt pretended to help carry another, but he only let it drag on the floor while holding on to the handle.

The Commissioners were very nervous during the afternoon. They were afraid of arrests being made and left the board-rooms early. Mr. McClaughrey was the last to go. "Me and you are the only brave men in the lot," he said to a reporter who was diligently at work; "it takes more than a cat squeal to scare us off." He sat quietly at the table until the time for his train to leave approached, when he got up, whistled softly to himself, and went his way.

Engineer Ed McDonald, Mike's brother, dropped into Clerk Healy's office during the afternoon. He desired to get a warrant which has been blacklisted, but was refused.

"Have you been subpœnaed yet?" he was asked.

"Me? No, indeed; not yet. They were out today and served subpœnas on some of the boys. I guess the fun has commenced."

A CHAT WITH M'GARIGLE.

The Whole Trouble Is in the System—What Should Be Done.

At 8 o'clock last night Warden McGarigle was seen at the hospital.

"I have nothing to say about the action of those who have taken the books," said he in an injured tone of voice. "I'm glad they took them, and if they can find anything wrong I will be obliged to them for pointing out my errors. I must admit that they are not balanced as well perhaps as they might be; but on second thought I am glad they are not, for clean balances on a set of books where so many incompetent men have worked would be suggestive of fraud that might be made into a crime. I could not hire competent men because the wages were so small, but I am certain of one thing, and that is, even if the accounts are not all kept up properly no one will find a forced balance."

"But they have subpœnaed some of the employés."

"Yes, and I want them to tell all they know, for I am as anxious as any one to know if there has been anything crooked going on here."

"But something is wrong in the county management, and when the people review the painting of the Court-House, together with a hundred other jobs, and then glance at the hole in the vault where the treasury used to be, they have a right to insist that, though you may be a much sinned against man, some one has the boodle."

"O, the fault is in the system," sighed the Warden. "Men are but human, and as long as the County Board is a big committee just so long will dishonesty prevail. A sensible man cannot imagine anything more faulty than our present city and county government. I don't care if the same system prevailed in Heaven there would be boodlers. The temptation is too great, and the restraint absolutely nothing. If the County Board had a President with the veto power, and a Controller of the Currency, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE, there would not now be the heavy expense entailed on the county of prosecuting the men who attempted to transact its business; for mind you, this is going to be an expensive affair for the county before it is done. There is a way whereby this loose manner of doing business can be stopped, but so long as the present system is in vogue it never will."

A Bread Bid in 1885.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today you mentioned the bid of Quinn & Sherman to supply Cook County with bread for the year 1885. Will say that we carefully figured the price of bread, and, with my experience of thirty years and the price of flour for that year considered, there would have been a fair margin for us should our bid have been accepted. As we put in our bid accompanied with a certified check we showed that we were in good faith, and were prepared to furnish as good or better bread than was supplied Cook County in 1884. But as the contract was closed and given out two weeks before the advertisement appeared for proposals it was impossible for any honest party to make a successful bid.

JOSEPH B. QUINN,
403 South Leavitt street.

SALE OF WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Illinois Central Negotiating for the Line, Planning a Great Northwest System.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—From information made public today it is known that the Illinois Central is planning to build and otherwise get possession of the most extensive railway system in Wisconsin. To secure the lumber-haul for points in the South and Southwest and to come into closer competition with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway systems, a step made necessary by the Inter-State Commerce bill in order to secure a fair portion of the Southwestern business, the company will secure a line of road with necessary branches through the great lumber region of Middle and Northern Wisconsin, the objective point of which has not yet been decided upon.

By far the most important step contemplated, and one which, it is said, there is now no doubt of being taken and for which negotiations are making, is the purchase by the Illinois Central Company of the Wisconsin Central line from Chicago to Ashland and from Abbottsford to St. Paul, with all the rights and titles of the various companies owning the line, its lands, shops, machinery, and rolling stock. The Wisconsin Central line is operated by a company under the direction of Trustees Stewart and Abbot, and is composed of the Wisconsin Central, Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota, Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, and the Chicago & Schleisingerville Construction Company. There is no doubt that the Central Line Operating Company, at least controlling a major part of the stock, is anxious to accept the proposal of the Illinois Central Company, and that there is little doubt that the sale will be consummated.

It is known that should the Illinois Central buy the Wisconsin Central line, as is expected, a division will be built to Waukesha and thence to Milwaukee, and steps taken to secure a direct line between Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mrs. Parsons at Liberty.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucy Parsons was brought before Judge Duncan this morning upon a writ of habeas corpus, but after the hearing the court refused to allow the writ and she was held. It was afterward agreed that the bond should be reduced to $100, and bondsmen having been secured she was released, and left immediately for Cincinnati. She wanted to attend the funeral of Mrs. Neebe in Chicago, but would not now be able to do so on account of other engagements. Mrs. Parsons thanked the Sheriff for his fair treatment of her. She was driven first to the National Exchange Bank to obtain money on telegraphic orders received from Chicago. While the signing of the bond was in progress she suggested that they make it strong, since "It is an Anarchist's bond."

A Canadian May Have Two Wives.

TORONTO, Ont., March 11.—The Court of Queen's Bench today decided that any married Canadian citizen, according to the law of bigamy, who crosses the line and marries again in the United States cannot on his return be prosecuted successfully for bigamy providing he did not leave Canada with intent to commit the offense.

Colored Murderer Hanged.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 11.—Henry Artis (colored) was hanged at Goldsboro today for the murder of his stepdaughter in November last. During his trial and imprisonment he disclaimed any knowledge of the crime, but today on the scaffold he confessed his guilt.

NEEBE IS LET OUT AGAIN.

HE VISITS HIS FAMILY AND VIEWS HIS WIFE'S REMAINS.

Tender Meeting with His Aged Father and Mother and His Children—Large Numbers of Visitors at the House of Death—A Letter of Condolence—Decorating Mueller's Hall—Preparations for the Great Demonstration—Thousands of Men to Participate.

Oscar Neebe was a free man again for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon. Sheriff Matson promised Louis Neebe Thursday that his brother should be allowed to see his family today if it could be arranged. Louis Neebe waited around the Sheriff's office from 10 to 12:30 o'clock, but no deputy was available. He then had to leave. Half an hour later the Sheriff walked over to the jail and requested Jailer Conrad Folz to accompany his prisoner. A buggy was procured and Jailer Folz and his charge drove to his brother's residence, No. 106 Sigel street, where a TRIBUNE reporter was awaiting them. Neebe was much more composed than on his visit Wednesday morning. His children, who had been dressed in handsome mourning garments, flocked around him, and until his departure his little boy was on his lap and his two girls at the side of his chair. In a short time a round dozen of his relatives came in, the last arrivals being his father and mother. Oscar's father, Dr. Henry Neebe, veterinary surgeon, of No. 349 East Division street, is a striking-looking old man who would be noticeable anywhere. Six feet in hight, erect, and of soldierly bearing, with brown-gray hair falling to his shoulders, long beard, almost white, piercing eyes and shaggy eyebrows, he seemed the embodiment of lusty old age. His wife is a small, thin, motherly-looking woman, with deep lines of care and anxiety upon her face. There was a consultation on the arrangements made by the Central Labor Union Thursday evening, and the fullest satisfaction was evinced at what had been done. Oscar and his brothers again expressed their earnest desire that no hitch of any kind should take place, but that everything should pass off tranquilly and decently. The demonstration, they said, had not been expected or desired by them, but when they found the feeling of their friends and sympathizers could not be repressed they thought it best to have a well-considered demonstration that would not injure them or any one else. They had received letters and telegrams of condolence in large numbers from residents of this city and throughout the country. They spread out a large heap of them before the reporter, who read a number, from which it appeared that they did not all come from people of radical opinions. As a specimen of the large number received from entire strangers the following from E. P. Hotchkiss, the well-known lawyer and real-estate man of No. 146 La Salle street and No. 4713 St. Lawrence avenue, is given:

CHICAGO, March 10.—*Oscar Neebe, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Though a stranger, please accept my heartfelt sympathies which go out to you in your great affliction.

Poor Oscar Neebe! How unfortunate your lot! A victim of one of the most senseless panics that ever seized on a community. Thrown into a dungeon under sentence of fifteen years, when the most rabid of our newspapers, after the evidence was all in, said: "There is no evidence against Neebe and he will be acquitted."

And now your poor, devoted wife, heart-broken by such "man's inhumanity to man," yields up her spirit to the God who gave it, and your little children look around in vain for their father's helping hand.

Be assured that hundreds and thousands of stranger hearts beat in throbs of sorrow for you and yours, and had the press of Chicago been willing to allow a word of protest against the great injustice of your conviction the entire class of respectable people would ere this have demanded your release.

The editors of Chicago will live to be ashamed of their uncandid course towards the misguided "Anarchists"—misguided, but, in my opinion, sincere. Respectfully, E. P. HOTCHKISS.

Oscar Neebe staid at the Sigel-street house rather over an hour, when he and Jailer Folz rode to No. 281 Sedgwick street, where the body of his wife is lying. He looked again upon the corpse with comparative tranquillity. Some members of singing societies and other friends were assembled below, with whom he conversed for a little while. He then returned to the jail, which he reached at 4 o'clock.

The visiting throngs at No. 281 Sedgwick street were larger than ever yesterday morning, numbers coming from the Town of Lake, Jefferson, Englewood, and points even more distant. The majority of the callers were women, a few of them bringing into the room where lay the corpse wreaths, or single flowers of different kinds. At noon the chamber of death was locked, and the body will no more be open to view until it is taken to Müller's Hall Sunday morning. During the afternoon there was a continuous succession of callers who, when notified of the fact, turned away from the door greatly disappointed. The visit of Oscar Neebe occasioned no excitement, as all arrangements had been kept quite secret, and were only known to the relatives, the officials, and THE TRIBUNE.

Müller's Hall, North avenue and Sedgwick street, where the demonstration will take place, is an apartment the size and style of the Madison Street Theatre. A German theatrical company holds forth there every Sunday evening and balls and entertainments take place at intervals during the week. The draping for the demonstration of Sunday is in the charge of Gustav Lange, one of the lessees of the hall, while the plants and flowers will be supplied by Paul Krohn, the florist, of No. 175 North Clark street. The latter will consist of two wagon-loads of cut and potted plants to be arranged around the coffin canopy. He will also provide a number of rustic decorations to be scattered about the hall. The stage (where the speeches will be delivered), the wings, balcony, etc., will be draped in black and white. No banners or flags will be used. Tables will be provided for the floral emblems, of which there will doubtless be many of great cost. When the reporter called at Müller's Hall preparations were being made to decorate it for a masquerade ball Saturday evening. This will not conclude until 4 or 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when the festive decorations will be removed and the sable ones placed in position. As soon as the funeral celebration is concluded the hall will be dismantled to prepare for the weekly theatrical performance Sunday evening. Thus Müller's Hall will be a striking illustration of "life's fitful show" within the next two days.

The Chief of Police yesterday issued the permit to the Central Labor Union to attend Mrs. Neebe's funeral. The union will muster 3,000 men in line at the corner of Desplaines and Lake streets and pursue the following line of march: North on Desplaines to Erie, east to Market, north to Division, west to Sedgwick, and north to North avenue, where the delegation will join the main line, in which George Schilling promises 20,000 men will be enrolled. The marshal of parade will be Charles Hepp, the saloonist, who now conducts Oscar Neebe's old stand at No. 272 West Twelfth street.

Sheriff Matson said yesterday that he did not apprehend any disturbance at the funeral, though he would take every precaution to provide against even the possibility of a row. He thought if there was any trouble it would be by some of the lower element filled with beer and whisky.

The Arrangement Committee of the Central Labro Union met last evening at Greif's Hall, West Lake street, and completed the arrangements for the demonstration at the funeral Sunday. Proceedings will commence at Müller's Hall at 12:30 sharp. The hall directors will be Dr. Ernst Schmidt and Louis Zeller. The order of proceedings will be as follows:

(1) Singing by the united members of the North Side Männerchor Society and Schleswich-Holstein Sängerbund; (2) Speech in English by George Schiller; (3) Song, Franz Abt, double quartet; (4) Speech in German by Paul Grottkau of Milwaukee; (5) Singing by the united members of the Socialistic Männerchor and the International Männerchor; (6) Speech in English by Capt. Black.

The choir of the International Furniture-makers' Assembly will conclude the hall ceremonies with the requiem, "Tranquil and Sweet Be Thy Slumber."

The procession will then proceed to Graceland by the following route: From Müller's Hall on North avenue west to Halsted, north to Lincoln avenue, northwest to Sheffield, down Sheffield to Graceland. The order of procession will be as follows:

(1) Marshal; (2) Band; Brewers' Union; (3) Singing Societies; (4) Hearse; (5) Wagon containing flower pieces; (6) Relatives of the deceased in carriages; (7) Families of the Anarchist prisoners; (8) Lucretia Garfield Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor; (9) Fortschritt Ladies' Socialistic Aid Society; (10) Lassalle Ladies' Socialistic Aid Society; (11) Socialistic Publication Company; (12) All singing and other societies who have not notified the committee by Friday evening; (13) Committee of Twelve of the Central Labor Union; labor organizations to bring up the rear.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt and others will speak at the grave. The twelve pall-bearers will be Senator Burke, Representative George Rohrback, Matthew Schmeidinger, Frank Stauber, Julius Leon, George A. Schilling, J. J. Altpeter, Joseph Bach, M. E. Essner, Frederick Long, Philip Henrici, and Charles F. Seib. Paul Grottkau will arrive in Chicago this afternoon.

THE B. & O. DEAL.

Garrett in Possession of Enough Stock to Transfer the Control to Other Persons.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—[Special.]—President Robert Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway spent but a couple of hours at his office today, and then, accompanied by Mrs. Garrett, went to Washington to dine with the German Minister. Dispatches from New York this afternoon said that the deal between the Richmond Terminal Company and the Baltimore & Ohio was off, and that now the Baltimore & Ohio Company was considering a proposition of private bankers to take the stock.

Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Road reaffirmed today their statement of yesterday that Mr. Garrett was in possession of over 75,000 shares of stock—a controlling interest—that the stock had been sold and delivered to him with the distinct understanding that it was to insure the placing of the Baltimore & Ohio line in a great Southern syndicate which would be to Baltimore's interests. One of these gentlemen said this afternoon: "Mr. Garrett will not violate his promise. He holds the majority of stock on certain conditions. He will not sacrifice Baltimore's interests."

A bank President, through whose concern much of the transferred stock has passed the last few days, said today:

The effect of the reported deal on the city's interests in that corporation is at this time extremely problematical, but I believe it would be greatly to the interests of the city at large. The first blow at Baltimore's Southern trade was struck when the late John W. Garrett refused the lease of the Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad. This is the connecting link between what was then the Richmond & Danville and the lines through Georgia and the far South. Mr. Garrett was in Europe when the lease was sought to be made, and there was a question of $100,000 between the figures offered by the directors of the Atlanta & Charlotte and what Mr. Garrett thought they ought to be. Mayor Latrobe and a large number of bankers and merchants sent telegrams to Mr. Garrett urging him to accept the Atlanta & Charlotte's terms, but he hesitated so long that the directors offered the lease to the Richmond & Danville managers. They even went further and recommended the stockholders to approve of the terms of the lease, which was done. Then Mr. Garrett offered an advance of $500,000 over the agreed price, but it was too late, and the sale of the Virginia Midland, the connection between Alexandria and Richmond, followed.

The sentiment that Mr. Garrett is trifling with the City of Baltimore, which built the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and owns so much of the stock, is increasing. Business-men say that Mr. Garrett should relieve the suspense; that if Mr. Garrett is taking up options on all the stock that is offered, as was stated yesterday, he has not yet made overtures for the 32,000 shares held by the City of Baltimore. This interest of the city is one of the serious questions before the people. The stock for years paid dividends of 10 per cent, amounting to about $325,000, representing 16 cents on the $100 of taxes, and at 8 per cent dividends was $260,000, or 13 cents on the $100 of taxes. With the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the hands of a foreign concern this matter of dividends will become of leading importance.

A banker said today he was not at all surprised at the action of the Johns Hopkins University trustees in giving Garrett option to sell their block of Baltimore & Ohio stock at 225. He said:

These men are men with long heads, who are pretty well posted on the condition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and they know, just as every one else knows, that if they can get any such price as that for their stock it is time for them to sell out. Baltimore & Ohio stock is quoted all the way from 170 to 180, but it is hard to say exactly what it is really worth. You see, the Baltimore & Ohio reports all talk of a surplus of $48,000,000. That is a pretty big sum and it keeps the bankers guessing to determine where it is invested. No one doubts that the Baltimore & Ohio is a good, solvent corporation. Some of its branches are making money hand over fist. Others are not. New loans in the millions have recently been put on the market with heavy interest to pay. The new road to Philadelphia has cost three times as much as was expected and millions have been spent in the efforts to gain an entrance to New York, and what is the result? The Baltimore & Ohio is no nearer an entrance to New York today than it was five years ago. It has been blocked at every turn. Then take the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph, it has been a very expensive experiment. Of course it has been of great value to the road and to the community, but it has cost a mint of money. Jay Gould said a year ago that it was losing $40,000 a month. He not only made this assertion, but put a chip on his shoulder with this statement on it and dared anybody to knock it off. No one touched it. Then again no one claims that the Baltimore & Ohio express has been making a mint of money. The express competition is very sharp, and there is no doubt in the minds of men well informed that the express venture has been a losing one. Taking all these things together it is easy to see that the Baltimore & Ohio people have had to work to keep the stock up to its present figure. Any man who has it and gets an offer of 225 for it ought to sell out at once and then go home and thank his stars that he got about twice what it is worth.

Developments in New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—As soon as he saw that the publication of the Baltimore & Ohio negotiations was a blunder Mr. Sully saw also that he would be pushed to the utmost to make available the option he held from Mr. Garrett. He would have to depend on a grand coup, and it was this that led him to visit Mr. Gould at the latter's Fifth avenue house at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The object of this call was the negotiation of a loan of $1,000,000. The collateral for the loan was the option itself. Mr. Sully was not a little cheered by Mr. Gould's hospitable demeanor, but the great magnate spoke to his young rival like a father. "Now, Mr. Sully," he said, "I cannot go into this thing, really. It is more than one man can do. You see how it is—I have the Western Union to take care of and the elevated roads to look after, and a considerable interest in the Missouri Pacific. It keeps me occupied from eight to ten hours of the working day, and I am afraid if I undertook any new enterprise I should do so at the sacrifice of the old. Something would have to be neglected, and you couldn't expect me to do that, now could you?"

Early in the day rumors were circulated in Wall street to the effect that the negotiations between President Garrett and the Richmond Terminal Company had fallen through, that the deal was off, and that a new proposition was being considered by Mr. Garrett and negotiations were on foot for the transfer of the control of the Baltimore & Ohio to a syndicate of private bankers. The new arrangement, in which President Garrett will have an interest, contemplates placing the stock in a collateral trust for a new company and issuing bonds secured by this trust to the amount of $10,000,000. These bonds are to be taken as part payment of the stock. The new company will issue $50,000,000 in stock, and holders of outstanding Baltimore & Ohio stock will receive three shares of new stock for one share of old. The new stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and on the present basis of earnings will receive dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The express business, parlor-cars, and telegraph lines will be sold at the best opportunity, but until that is done will be operated as heretofore. Some difficulties in the way of this deal are said to be the Staten Island contract and the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW LAWS FOR CHICAGO.

LEGISLATION WHICH IS TO APPLY TO THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The Meyer Bill to Prevent Railway Companies from Ruining Prominent Residence Streets—The Various Plans for Reforming the Administration of Public Affairs and Turning the Boodlers Out of Office—Other Reforms and Improvements.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The Cook County legislation has received a fair share of attention this week both on the floors of the two Houses of the General Assembly and in the committees. Perhaps the most important action was that taken in the House Thursday, when the Meyer bill, requiring the consent of a majority of property-owners on each mile before city or village authorities can grant the right to street, steam, or dummy railroads to lay tracks on any street, was called up and ordered to third reading. No measure in either branch of the Assembly is of greater interest to Chicago people than this. By the action of Thursday it secures a good place on the House calendar of bills in the order of third reading and can now be passed in time to prevent the Chicago City Council from voting away the finest thoroughfares without regard to the wishes of the property-owners. The measure has already received a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Municipalities and is in a shape to be passed by that body as soon as it goes through the House.

No less important than this will be the action of the Senate when that body takes up the order of bills on third reading, which it will do next week. The first bill on the calendar is the one introduced by Senator Crawford providing for an annual appropriation bill for Cook County, creating the County Clerk a Controller for the county, and providing for the appointment of a Purchasing Agent. It is the Citizens' Association bill on this subject and will be passed early in the week. The measure received the favorable consideration of the House Committee on Elections last Wednesday, and when the Senate bill comes before the House it can be substituted for the one now pending there and passed without much trouble. Closely related to the bill are those reported from committees of both Houses this week regulating the election of County Commissioners. One was introduced by Mr. Crafts in the House and the other by Mr. Crawford in the Senate. Both are intended to wipe out the present boodle gang and do away with rotten-borough system of elections, and both have been favorably acted upon by committees. The two measures differ materially in the mode of election. The Crafts bill makes provision for the election every two years of seven Commissioners and a President of the County Board, so divided that only ten members shall serve from the city at one time and five from the country, but all are to be voted for by the people at large, and the division between the city and country towns would have to be made by nominating conventions. The point has been raised here that while this would abolish the rotten-borough system by which McClaughry, Geils, and Klehm were enabled to break into the board it would bring about confusion in determining the persons elected. The argument is made that more candidates than the proportion allowed the city under the Constitution might receive a higher number of votes than the country candidates, but this claim is disposed of on the ground that not more than ten Commissioners could be elected from the city in any event, and that those receiving the highest number of votes up to the limit allowed would be elected. The same rule would apply to the country. In any event a majority of the board would be elected each year, including a President, who would not be under obligations to any one in the appointment of committees, which would be a great improvement upon the present plan of electing only one-third of the board each year. The Crawford bill, which has been recommended to pass by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is a substitute for all other measures on the subject in the upper branch of the Assembly. It provides for the election next fall of an entirely new Board of Commissioners, which would of itself extinguish very effectually the boodlers now in office. In 1888 another new board is to be elected and every two years thereafter. While the Crafts bill provides for the election of the Commissioners upon a general county ticket, the Crawford bill makes the city one district and the county towns another. Under it ten Commissioners would be elected from the city at large every two years and five from the country towns at large, so that instead of five districts in the county, as at present, there would be but one. The bill was drawn in this way to satisfy Senator Humphrey, who was afraid that if the Commissioners were elected on a general ticket the city would control the election of country members by dominating nominating conventions. This plan was also adopted in view of the possible complication that might grow out of counting the votes on a general ticket under the constitutional provision requiring ten Commissioners to be elected from the city and five from the country towns. For the same reason the feature in the Crafts bill providing for the election of a President of the board was also omitted. Under the present condition of affairs in the Assembly it looks as if one of these two measures would have to be accepted, and probably either of them in connection with the other bill requiring the annual appropriation bill, a county controller, and a purchasing agent would be a marvelous improvement over the system which now prevails. The resolution for an amendment to the Constitution offered a few days ago in the Senate by Mr. Crawford as a substitute for the one that has been pending some weeks also reaches the County Board question. It takes away all doubt about the legality of electing a President of the board on a general ticket by making a special provision for it. In addition to that it adds another Commissioner, and gives eleven to the city and five to the county, making a full board of seventeen instead of fifteen. These provisions are made because Senator Humphrey would not agree to cut down the number now allowed the county, and the matter was compromised in this way. The other provisions of the proposed amendment allowing special legislation for Cook County, annexation and reorganization of county towns, etc., are already well known. If the amendment should be submitted to a vote reforms needed in Cook County could be easily effected. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and if properly pushed will have little difficulty in passing that body at least.

The work of this week has brought all these measures to a point where they have excellent chances of getting through in time to protect the people of Cook County and Chicago from a boodle County Board and City Council. But it did not stop there. The work of advancing legislation affecting Cook County was pushed in other directions. In the Senate Mr. Eckhart's bill providing for the refunding of $700,000 of West Park bonds and reducing the interest from 7 to 5 per cent was passed. The same measure, introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, is at the top of the calendar for second reading, and will be ordered to third reading next Tuesday. Senator Wheeler's bill increasing the fees in the Probate Court in Cook County also passed the Senate this week. The same bill, introduced by Mr. Meyer in the House, is on the order of second reading, and will probably be reached in a week or two.

Annexation, consolidation, and drainage have also received attention of the members in committees this week. The Senate Committee on Municipalities reported favorably on Mr. Eckhart's compromise bill for annexation and consolidation. It includes all the features of the Winston bill for annexation and the Citizens' Association bill for consolidation in one measure.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations brought out Mr. Neely's bills for consolidating the three towns of Chicago and the Winston and Hurd drainage measures, giving them a place on the calendar for second reading.

In addition to these the Jury Commission bill and the Police and Firemen's Pension bills are on the calendar for second reading in both branches of the General Assembly. Not less important than this is the Conspiracy bill introduced by Mr. Merritt, which was acted upon favorably by the House Committee on Judiciary Tuesday and is now on the calendar for second reading.

The following Cook County bills occupy the same position in the House, having been favorably acted upon by committees:

Mr. Chase's, prohibiting book-making and pool-selling.

Mr. Decker's Burnt-Record bill, allowing the use of letter-press copies for evidence.

Mr. Crafts', providing for six terms of the Criminal Court in Cook County, instead of twelve. It was recommended by the Judges.

Mr. Crafts', permitting trust companies to become executors, assignees, etc.

Mr. Decker's, allowing the organization of the City Pawn Bank.

Mr. Decker's, authorizing the division of Hyde Park into three villages.

Mr. Chase's, authorizing park Commissioners to condemn land for making boulevards of uniform width.

Senator Crawford's bill for the same purpose is on second reading in the Senate. Mr. Crafts has pushed his bill increasing the number of Circuit Judges in Cook County to third reading and it stands in the same position as the Meyer Street-Railroad bill.

AN ENORMOUS GRANT.

Over Seven Million Acres of Land in the Northwest Once Owned by One Man.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—Searching for other records in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Wisconsin, I came across the following entries, which may be of interest to many of your readers. Transcript of a deed given to Jonathan Carver in 1767:

"To Jonathan Carver, Chief of the most mighty and potent George the Third, King of the English and other nations; the fame of whose courageous warriours has reached our ears and has been more fully told us by our good brother, Jonathan, aforesaid, whom we rejoice to see among us and bring us good news from his country; we, the Chiefs of the Naudowissies, who have hereunto set our hands and seals, and by these presents for ourselves and heirs forever, in return for the many presents and good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and allies, give, grant, and convey to him, the said Jonathan, and his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land, bounded as follows—to-wit: From the Falls of St. Anthony running on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly southeast as far as the south end of Lake Pepin, where the Chippeway River joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and thence north six days' travel at twenty English miles per day, and from thence to the Falls of St. Anthony in a straight line. We do, for ourselves, our heirs, and assigns forever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said land, with all the trees, rocks, and rivers therein, reserving to ourselves and heirs the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on the land not planted or improved by said Jonathan, his heirs or assigns; to which we have affixed our respective seals at the Great Cave, May the 1st, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven.

"Hawnopawjatin-Turtle—his X mark.

"Otohtongoomlisheaw-Snake—his X mark.

"Said deed is in the records of the Plantation-Office White Hall, London."

Leavens Carver, one of the descendants of Jonathan Carver, purchased the right, title, and interest of some of the other heirs prior to 1837. The 10th of July, 1837, a deed was recorded in Crawford County, whereby the said Leavens Carver sold the one-half of all his right, title, and interest "to James Baxter of Stansted, in the Province of Lower Canada, Member of his Britannic Majesty's Legislative Council for the Province of Lower Canada, in British North America, and Wright Chamberlain, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel of Stansted County militia." Consideration for the deed was $500,000. By act of Congress, approved the 17th day of April, 1828, the Carver claim was acknowledged and confirmed.

It seems almost incredible that less than 120 years ago the vast area covered by the Carver deed was transferred for such paltry considerations. Three large cities are now in this territory. How many of the inhabitants of St. Paul, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire know in whom was vested the first title to all their real estate after the Indian title was extinguished.

Even the Pillsbury mills at Minneapolis must stand upon this grant. In Wisconsin the Counties of Pierce, Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire and Taylor, and parts of the Counties of Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Chippewa, Barron, Dunn, and St. Croix are within the bounds of the grant. In Minnesota the valuable part of this grant is today the City of St. Paul. It would be an item of interest to know what Jonathan Carver's heirs received for this enormous domain—over 7,000,000 acres of land.

THE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

Extensive Operations of a Gang in Michigan—An Arrest Made.

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—One of the most important arrests made in the Revenue Department of the Government in some time was made this afternoon, the accused being R. A. West of No. 44 Sibley street. He is charged with having since October last smuggled from Canada over 15,000 pounds of opium, valued at $60,000. West was jailed in default of $10,000 bail. When Collector Campau came into office he learned that large quantities of opium were being shipped from Detroit to other cities in the United States, and as no such quantities had passed through the custom-house here suspicion was excited. The authorities learned recently that the stuff was being brought across the river in a small boat at irregular times, and soon learned of West's operations. He was not immediately arrested, however, the officers believing him to be one of a gang of smugglers who were operating all along the frontier. Similar operations were heard of at Port Huron, and an ineffectual effort to catch the smugglers was made. A mass of evidence was piled up against West and his arrest was quietly effected this afternoon. The man does not live in Detroit, and the authorities are reticent about him in the case.

Careful investigation revealed to them that the opium was being brought to America by way of British Columbia and shipped thence to Ontario, only to disappear and find its way to Detroit. The opium was sent out from this city, usually to California, labeled "glassware," "drugs," etc. On its receipt at Windsor it appeared as "Chinese curios."

The Wakefield Gaines Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The story of the murder of the colored man, Wakefield Gaines, for which crime Mary Hannah Tabbs and George H. Wilson are now awaiting trial, was revived today by the discovery of two packages of putrefying flesh in the cellar of an unoccupied dwelling in the lower section of the city, and which may lead to the recovery of the head and limbs of the murdered man. The house in which the flesh was found was formerly occupied by a colored family with whom the prisoner, Mrs. Tabbs, was quite intimate. They had occupied the place for nearly a year, and the day succeeding that which the confession of the prisoner Wilson was published the house was suddenly vacated, but where the family went has not been discovered.

A Toledo Editor Horsewhipped.

TOLEDO, O., March 11.—[Special.]—This afternoon Fred H. Whipple, managing editor of the *Bee*, was attacked and publicly horsewhipped by Mrs. Teak, who claims that Whipple wrote objectionable letters to her daughter. Whipple made a desperate resistance to the woman's attacks, and broke the whip in two, but Patrick Owens, the girl's lover, drew a revolver and told Whipple that he must take the whipping if he valued his life. The affair has caused a profound sensation throughout the city.

Cholera in South America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Secretary of State is informed that the cholera has spread through parts of the Chilian provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, and is extending along the Valley of Aconcagua towards the sea. At a station on the railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso, thirty-five miles from the latter, about 600 cases have so far been reported, of which about 250 have proved fatal. Stringent sanitary measures have been adopted by the authorities.

THE HONORS TO BEECHER.

SERVICES HELD IN PLYMOUTH AND OTHER BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Business in the City Generally Suspended and Thousands Take Their Last Look at the Face of the Dead Minister—The Building Where the Body Lies Decorated with a Wealth of Flowers—Affecting Scenes During the Delivery of Dr. Hall's Address.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 11.—[Special.]—Today will be remembered as the most sacred day in the history of Brooklyn. The entire city paid its tribute of love to the great pastor, lying amid flowers at the foot of the pulpit made famous by him. It was a day for flowers and affections—the brightest and most sunny of the season. From every street converging down-town the populace came in great throngs. The city had laid aside its accustomed occupations, and was pervaded with a spirit of cheerful reverence. Nothing like it could have been inspired by any other occasion. Flags waved from numberless housetops; block after block of business houses was barred against entrance, and long lines of people of all ages and conditions filled the streets. It was no procession of Sunday idlers, but the people moved by a grand, solemn impulse to take reverent part in the funeral of the great preacher. The bands of black that clothed the city-hall and the heavier emblems which bound the pillars and swathed the portals of the court-house seemed almost out of place in the greater evidence of a common sorrow which spread out beyond the range of vision. The services at the church had not begun when the populace began to gather in the lower part of Henry street. A solid mass of people blocked this street at Orange. They made way for ticket holders, and waited patiently through the long service. While they waited venders of photographs and biographies made hay for themselves. Toward noon the waiting crowd grew rapidly. When the police indicated from what direction a line could come the extent of the crowd could, for the first time, be judged. It reached at once down Henry street, completely filling the sidewalk from Orange to Middagh, a distance of two blocks. It extended also along Orange street from Henry to the church door, a long half block. Out of the line were nearly as many waiting people as were in it. They filled the upper sidewalk in Orange street across from the church, and crowded that street and both sidewalks between Henry and Fulton. They were also pretty well packed in Henry street, along the block above Orange. When the line began to move within the church not less than 10,000 were waiting in that neighborhood.

While the great throng was waiting outside Plymouth Church a few who had special invitations were admitted and provided with seats. When the doors were finally thrown open, soon after 9 o'clock, there was already a fairly large number of persons in the body of the church. The large audience faced the elaborately decorated organ and pulpit. The general effect of this, as viewed from the rear of the church, was perhaps better than even the designers had expected. The upper part was all foliage and the lower part all blossoms, so that it looked like a great cascade of green breaking into white foam at its foot. The front of the organ was almost covered with evergreens and laurel. In the centre, just above the keyboard, were two white doves hanging above a cluster of calla lilies. Immediately under the centre of the choir gallery, which was hidden by a luxuriant bed of palms, ferns, and lilies, stood the dead pastor's empty chair. The back and seat were covered with lilies of the valley, over which were scattered white and pink roses. The pulpit in front of the chair supported the large Bible, beside which lay a few palm leaves. All around the front of the stand on which the pulpit is ran a deep bed of white and pink roses. Conspicuous among this border of flowers was a pillow, on which, in purple immortelles, were the words, "The friend and champion of the slave." There was also a smaller pillow with the letter "G" on it in purple and a cross of white. Just in front of the pulpit, on a chair, stood a large white cross, with the words, "Our Chaplain," written in purple blossoms. In front of this stood the coffin, but it was hidden under a beautiful covering of lilies of the valley, white roses, maiden's hair fern, and smilax. Facing it, the second pew on the left, that which belonged to the dead man's family, was occupied only by handsome clusters of flowers. The walls of the church were decorated with palms, evergreens, and festoons of laurel, while the front of the large balcony was trimmed with clusters of palms and calla lilies. In front of the dead pastor's flower-filled family pew sat Charles Beecher, and, in the pew behind, Edward and Thomas Beecher, with members of their families. Neither Mrs. Beecher nor her sons were in church. The side row of pews on the left of the centre was nearly all occupied by delegations. First sat the delegation from the Clerical Union, of which Mr. Beecher was a member; then the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, then the delegations from the Senate and Assembly, and the remaining pews on that side were filled with the delegation of colored ministers, the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. The rest of the church was filled with pew-holders and their families and invited guests, arranged in no particular order, among those present were Mayor Whitney, ex-Mayor Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, Senator William M. Evarts, United States District-Attorney Mark D. Wilber, ex-Controller Brinkerhoff, Asa W. Tenney, St. Clair McKelvay, Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix, H. M. Mills, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Henry George, Thomas B. Watson, James D. Bell, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, James M. Ellis, Charles S. Smith, Fred A. Potts, C. N. D. Bridgeman, J. E. Jay, W. H. Brown, Brayton Ives, Col. R. C. Hawkins, W. H. Brown, Charles Watrous, E. A. Parker, Thomas Rutter, Jesse Seligman, Fred Taylor, M. M. Budlong, J. S. Schultz, Henry Bergh, Thomas C. Acton, Judge Granville P. Hawes, J. A. Bostwick, Dr. William A. Hammond, Judge Cox, Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Speaker Husted, Col. Alexander Bacon, Judge Benedict, ex-Supervisor Wilkes, William Berry, Joseph Howard Jr., the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. Messrs. Josiah Strong, Melville B. Chapman, Louis Francis, E. P. Terhune, Edward Breislin, Theodore A. K. Gessler, R. B. Kelsey, G. P. Manis, D. C. Eddy, C. L. Wells, A. W. Bowdish, Lindsay Parker, J. K. Funk, A. J. Lyman, A. D. Smith, J. L. Duryea, U. D. Eulick, E. P. Ingersoll, E. H. Dutcher, T. A. Nelson, John Humpstone, C. H. Buck, Franklin G. Rollins, A. H. Bradford, and John W. Chadwick.


MRS. BEECHER.

When the large assembly had at length been seated the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, clad in his white and black ecclesiastical robes, and the Rev. S. B. Halliday, enveloped in a long, dark overcoat, seated themselves in two chairs on either side of Mr. Beecher's empty seat. Silence fell upon the audience when Dr. Hall arose and said:

The hand that rests so still yonder laid aside the pen over a page of the unfinished "Life of Christ." Possibly the last flash of thought as the conviction drew upon him of the probable end of life was that his life was to be left unfinished; that he had not told all men that he would have them know of that precious revelation. Possibly as the spirit fled away to be with Christ, whom he had been serving, the full knowledge came to him of that shoreless ocean of eternal life, which is to know God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent, that is the beautiful vision, the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge. We dwell on one tiny bay of it here and dream about it. The departed saints of God have already put out on its immeasurable space, and learned that the life of Christ is never finished. It is the one word of God which is ever spoken, echoing again and again, on and on, with ceaseless reverberations, down the centuries. If there was one thing that stirred the heart that now rests from its labors more than any other, that has marked his life and makes his memory precious to us now, it was his many-sided utter-

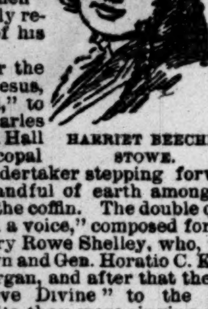
ances of a Christ living, as going about among men, the Master who first and last asks us to believe in Him rather than to believe what others say about Him. The radical question of this age has been: Is there a faculty of illuminated reason to recognize a living Christ who can talk to us, and by the great communication of this mind and spirit directly lead up into all truths? As monarchs and hereditary institutions, and at last African slavery, have fallen to the dust, the question gathers voice and insists upon an answer. It will not be put off by any compromises with past orders and institutions, but renews itself at every turn—echoing in every advance in science and art; comes up in every development of literature and social progress. Is there a faith in Christ behind the consciousness of the individual that can be to him the very Word of God, the illuminated mandatory conscience?

In a country that dreams as yet of a government of the people and for the people that question is inevitable, and even if it should send the sword among us for a while in the effort for peace it must be answered. It is not an accident, then, altogether, that the man whose life has been molded by that question and its possible answers should have paused on the unfinished volume of the "Life of Christ." He has been a man of the people—Christward. We remind you that, though the English-speaking race today mourns his fall and recognizes his loss, Americans feel that he has been a great leader or adviser in the guidance of all manner of substantial interests. Though the Legislature of the State has paid him the unusual honor of adjourning as his right; though the press, and divines, and orators of all degrees are trying to compass the mighty theme in glowing words—in words of exulting grief that we have had him with us so long and have lost him—yet as he lies there so quiet we may look at him as one who has been through all, and in all things an apostle of one supreme thought, a preacher of the everlasting Gospel of the ever-living Christ. You who knew him best, you who have listened to him here in this church, know well that first, last, and always, in no barren or dreaming sense, his life has been absorbed in this work, and hid with Christ in God.

A brave and noble hero is here at rest; brave of old to dare brutal force and defy the violence of mobs and ruffians in speaking for the slave; brave to accept the murmurs and doubts of his political friends when conscience prompted to part from them; bravest to wrestle along with a great sorrow when he could get no earthly help. We honor him for the courage of his former acts; we love him and wonder at him for the calm, sweet, gentle resignation of these last years. God, I believe, has led him, step by step, to spend his last days among us with a wisdom gained from the cross; a tender, gentle, soberer wisdom, which helped him to see the Captain of our salvation who was made perfect through suffering. On his last Sunday evening in this place, two weeks ago, after the congregation had retired from it, the organist and one or two others were practicing the hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say, Come Unto Me and Rest." Mr. Beecher, doubtless with that tire that follows a pastor's Sunday work, remained and listened. Two street urchins were prompted to wander into the building, and one of them was standing in the position of the boy whom Raphael has immortalized, gazing up at the organ. The old man, laying his hands on the boy's head, turned his face upward and kissed him, and, with his arm about the two, left this scene of his triumphs, his trials, and his successes forever. It was a fitting close to a grand life—the old man of genius and fame shielding the little wanderers; great in breasting traditional ways and prejudices, great also in the gesture, so like him, that recognized as did the Master that the humblest and poorest were his brethren—the great preacher led out into the night by the little nameless waifs.

The great "Life of Christ" is left unfinished for us to do our little part, and we weave our humble deeds and teachings into the story. Men will praise our brother for genius, patriotism, victories, and intellectual labors. My love for him has had its origin in his broad humanity, his utter lack of sham, his transparent love of the unction from above that dwells in, and teaches, and beautifies the lines of duty. He said of his father: "The two things which he desired most were the glory of God and the good of men." So it was with him, as the hearts of grateful myriads attest. But we bid him here farewell; and to me, oftenest, will come the vision of him passing out of yonder door with his arms about the boys; passing on to the City of God, where he hears again the familiar voice of the Master saying, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's address, Assistant-Pastor Halliday offered a prayer, and the most touching thing in the whole service was the sight of the aged man's wrinkled face shaken with emotion as his trembling and broken voice prayed that good might come of the great pastor's death. In his prayer Mr. Halliday said: "Thou hast done very much to comfort and help us, but our hearts are very sore, and our cry, as we look up to Thee this morning, is the one of old, 'Lord, help me!' Draw preciously nearer to us, and make it plain to us that Thou has not deserted us. We thank Thee that we may came thus to Thee and look at Thee. May we come to Thee this morning as little children run to their mothers when their hearts are sore or troubled." As Mr. Beecher's old friend and assistant continued, and prayed for the bereaved members of Mr. Beecher's family, his voice trembled so that he could hardly proceed, and handkerchiefs were placed to eyes all over the house. When at last he said "amen" the word was lowly repeated by many of his hearers.


HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

After the prayer the choir sang "Jesus, lover of my soul," to the tune "Charles Wesley," then Dr. Hall read the Episcopal committal, the undertaker stepping forward and dropping a handful of earth among the white flowers on the coffin. The double quartet sang "I heard a voice," composed for the occasion by Harry Rowe Shelley, who, with Henry Eyre Brown and Gen. Horatio C. King, officiated at the organ, and after that the full choir sang "Love Divine" to the tune "Beecher." While they were singing eight soldiers of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, whose members had acted as a guard of honor all through the night and day, lowered the coffin to a less elevated stand, and the undertaker took the flowers and lid off the glass panel, exposing the dead man's face to view. Mr. Halliday directed the assembly to pass up the left side of the church down the right-hand main aisle and across beside the coffin in order to get a last look at Mr. Beecher's body. The hymn, "Hark, hark, my soul," and following that, "My days are gliding swiftly by," were sung, and the assembly began to stream past the coffin. Many burst into tears as they saw Mr. Beecher's face, and some of the ladies deposited flowers on the coffin. After all who had attended services in the church had passed the coffin those who had been patiently waiting outside were admitted to view the face of the dead. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 a continuous stream of people kept passing by the coffin containing the body of the Plymouth pastor. At 4 the double file was stopped by the police at Orange and Henry streets to afford an opportunity to the children of the various Sunday-schools connected with Plymouth Church to view the body. The children filed in through the Cranberry street entrance and assembled in the Sunday-school room. There a short prayer was offered, a hymn was sung, and then the children passed slowly beside the coffin of their old friend. Many of the little ones burst out crying as they looked upon the face of their pastor for the last time. After the view they passed out by the Orange street gate.

At 5 o'clock the police started the public again, just one hour having elapsed since its stoppage for the Sunday-schools. During that time very few persons in the line resigned their places. People passed the body at the rate of about fifty a minute, or an average of nearly 3,000 an hour. Calculating upon this estimate, nearly 15,000 people viewed the body this afternoon from 2 to 6.

The throng which all the afternoon and early evening had made an endless progress toward the coffin of Plymouth's dead pastor was very materially lessened at 8 o'clock tonight. The line at that hour only extended a short distance into Henry street. At 9 o'clock the line was completely broken. People straggled into the church by ones and twos, and there were breaks in the stream of sightseers which showed that the end of the public view was near. The church, however, was not closed, and the organ continued to sound its melancholy music until 10:30 o'clock. The Orange street doors were then closed.

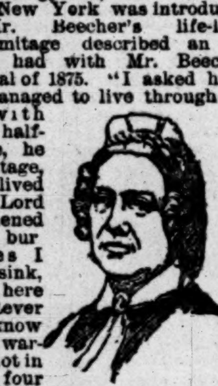
Mrs. Beecher did not visit the church tonight. She spent the afternoon in her husband's room and seemed to derive great comfort from being there and from the examination of a quantity of his papers and old letters. She bears up bravely as yet, but it is thought that the last farewell will be very trying to her. This will occur at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. At that hour Mrs. Beecher and the members of her family will take their last look at the body as it lies in the church. The coffin will then be closed permanently and taken to a receiving vault in Greenwood Cemetery preparatory to final interment. During the ten hours that the body was on view today it is estimated that 30,000 persons passed through the church.

The question of Mr. Beecher's successor has caused much discussion among the trustees already, but they will not admit it. Gen. King said tonight that no meeting had yet been held in regard to that subject and all discussion of it had been merely informal. At the same time, five names of prominent Congregational ministers have been brought to the attention of the trustees individually if not formally. The first of these names is that of Dr. Parker of London, the old friend of Mr. Beecher, and whose house was the latter's home during his visit of last summer. But there is very little doubt that Dr. Parker will decline. He is nearly if not fully 60 years old, and it is not likely that he will consent to change his field of labor so late in life. The names of the other four clergymen have not been given out, but it is understood that Dr. A. J. F. Behrends and Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter are among them. Dr. Lyman Abbott has been mentioned, but he, too, is now an elderly man. He will occupy Plymouth pulpit Sunday morning and perhaps for a few weeks to come. Sunday evening there will be a union service, in which several ministers will assist. Mr. Studwell, one of the oldest members of the church, said tonight that he understood that the names of five clergymen were being considered, and that Dr. Parker was the favorit. He did not know who the others were. It would be many a day, though, before so exacting a congregation as that of Plymouth Church would be satisfied to sit under a new pastor.

Crowds waited long in Clinton and Pierrepont streets to obtain entrance to the First Baptist Church, and filled it in less than ten minutes after the doors had been opened at 10 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, presided, and called on the Rev. A. G. Lawson of Boston, but for many years a preacher in Brooklyn and an old-time friend of Mr. Beecher, to read the Scriptures; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hodge prayed; "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," was sung; and then the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage made an address. He said:

There will be two eyes today that will not read one word of complimentary journalism—the eyes of the mighty man for whose obsequies we are convoked. He has swung forever free. But O, how we shall miss him. Our charities and great public works shall want his presence. Times of national peril shall come, but he will not be here, and his battle-ax will not gleam in the fight. Three lessons there are to be learned from the great life that is now ended. For ministers, that of similitude; for all toilers of the brain, the danger of overwork; for everybody, the importance of the transit from world to world. And now farewell, illustrious brother. Carry him out into the streets with which he was so familiar, now passing along for the first time without sign of recognition. Take him to the silent city where lie so many he laid to rest. Put him beneath the crocuses, for he has earned his rest. Aye, put upon his coffin not a blossom, not a wreath, but an open scroll, open so that it may be read from both sides, and put on it, "I am the resurrection and the life."

The Unitarian church at Pierrepont street and Monroe place was filled with people. Services began with the singing of the hymn, "Lord divine, all love excelling." Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Farley, followed by the reading of Scripture. Addresses were made by Dr. Gunnison and the Rev. W. T. Dixon, a colored clergyman, then the Rev. Dr. Armitage of New York was introduced as one of Mr. Beecher's life-long friends. Dr. Armitage described an interview he had had with Mr. Beecher soon after the trial of 1875. "I asked him: 'How have you managed to live through it?' His eyes filled with tears, and, with half-choked utterance, he said to me: 'Armitage, I could not have lived through it if the Lord had not strengthened the back for the burden. Sometimes I thought I must sink, but I said: "Lord, here is my heart; whatever others may say, I know I am thine."' I'll warrant you he was not in Heaven twenty-four hours before he wanted something to do." After this address the hymn, "Jerusalem, the Golden," was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Armitage.


CATHERINE BEECHER.

At the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which is almost directly opposit the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge, the memorial service was attended by an audience which completely filled the body of the church. The pulpit and a great part of the space behind the altar rails were filled with potted plants, palms, and white calla lilies. Mayor Whitney presided. The Rev. S. H. Camp, pastor of the Church of Unity (Unitarian), was the first speaker. "We ministers," he said, "do not like to think of what life will be without the influence of that magnetic personality in our midst."

Services were also held in the Universalist Church of Our Father, where a Baptist minister, a Jewish rabbi, and a Methodist divine paid tribute to the dead. Memorial exercises were also held in the First Presbyterian Church in Henry street.

HONORED BY THE PREACHERS.

The Ministers of New York and Brooklyn Unite in Words of Praise.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Clerical Union of New York and Brooklyn has a membership of clergymen, irrespective of creed or denomination. Having in mind the recent action of a body of ministers in Chicago relative to Henry Ward Beecher and his death, the Clerical Union at a special meeting held today unanimously adopted a lengthy minute, designed, secondarily, to offset the attitude of the Chicago clergymen. It recites that Mr. Beecher was a fellow-member for more than a quarter of a century; that its membership includes representatives of Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, and Lutheran Churches, and says:

We bow reverently before Almighty God in the intimate sense of an irreparable loss, but yet also with gratitude for the painless close of our brother's life, and in special and heartfelt acknowledgment of the manifold blessings which, by the divine grace, through his prolonged work and ministry have been imparted to the cities, the nation, and the world. His was a commanding genius: he possessed a wealth of poetical and emotional sensibility; a spiritual insight and enthusiasm for the truths which kindle and master men such as have made him supreme among the preachers and orators of his time; and he was a foremost champion of human liberty and of the rights of the oppressed. His chosen field of service was therefore the ministry of the Christian Gospel. Its office was to him as broad as philanthropy itself. Its pulpit was his home and his throne. Its maxims of justice and charity were the burden of his message. Differing often and radically from many of his brethren, even from those who loved him most, upon points of doctrine, yet he felt himself to be at one with them in the affectionate and adoring homage with which he bowed before the crucified and divine Lord and Savior. Christ was his glory, love was the central theme of his speech, and the moral elevation and salvation of men the chief object of his regard. We therefore lay upon his grave the tribute of our sincere gratitude and affection. We have felt the charm of his affluent and radiant personality. He has had love, fame, popular applause, and the support of a most devoted church. He goes on without a break into a realm where genius can unfold all her powers; where the soul can expand to the utmost of its possibilities; and where the man we know can behold the Christ we all love and worship Him as Lord of all.

The tribute closes with words of sympathy to his wife and family and with a resolution to attend the services in a body. The minute is signed by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and twenty-one others of various denominations.

PROHIBITION IN MICHIGAN.

The Temperance Ticket to Be Withdrawn—The Amendment Certain to Be Carried.

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—When the Prohibition Convention nominated Noah C. Cheever of Ann Arbor and Lemuel Clute of Ionia for Supreme Judges, and David Preston of Detroit and A. G. Cheney of Sparta for Regents, they acted under a conviction that their party organization should be maintained, but ever since this action there have been evidences of discontent among the friends of the proposed constitutional amendment in other political organizations. It transpired today that certain influences have made themselves felt to an extent that makes the withdrawal of the Prohibition ticket an assured thing. There is of course opposition among the more zealous of the party, but the majority of the influential members have pronounced for it and the formal announcement, which will probably be made tomorrow, will leave over 25,000 Prohibitionists free to select their favorits from the other tickets. As nearly all of them came from Republican ranks, this move is considered one that will greatly strengthen the hands of that party. The amendment is the game the Prohibition party is after, and it will allow no blunders to stand between it and success. It is now regarded as almost certain that the amendment will prevail.

A Warehouse Burned.

WINCHESTER, Ky., March 11.—Early this morning the grain and commission warehouse of Jones Bros. was totally destroyed by fire. It contained 130,000 pounds of hemp, 8,000 bushels of wheat, 35,000 bushels of bluegrass seed; twenty barrels of whisky. Total loss, $50,000, with $35,000 insurance.

Profitable Begging.

The beggars of Rome, it is estimated, receive $2,000,000 a year, and 500 are said to be worth from $15,000 to $25,000 each.

DEBATE ON TEMPERANCE.

THE ILLINOIS HOUSE ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

The Matter of Submitting to the People the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution to Be Discussed Next Wednesday—Attempt by the Democrats to Create Political Capital—Senators Desirous of Increasing the Number of Pages—Provisions of the Riot Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The prohibition question was brought fairly before the House today when Mr. Messick handed in the report of the Committee on Judicial Department recommending the passage of Mr. Green's joint resolution submitting a prohibition amendment to a vote of the people at the next general election. The Democrats at once attempted to gain some political capital, first by trying to have the measure sent to the Committee on Elections and then by operating with Mr. Lamont, the Prohibitionist, in securing a vote at an early day. The Democrats clearly showed that their only object was to get what political capital they could out of the matter, and in order to do this aided in making the question of submission the special order for next Wednesday. This was done over the protest of Mr. Yocum, a Democratic member whose constitutional amendment relating to the election of Circuit Judges is the special order for Thursday, and thus comes in behind the one providing for prohibition. The Republicans did not seem to think there was any capital to be gained by any one, and did not take much interest in the discussion. As soon as the amendment was reported by the Committee on Judicial Department Mr. Lamont moved its consideration be made the special order for next Wednesday. Mr. Merritt followed with his motion to "side-track" the resolution in the Committee on Licenses. During the roll-call, which was demanded without any discussion of the matter, Mr. Lamont, the Prohibition member, said he regarded the motion as intended to smother the resolution, and therefore voted against the reference. Mr. Ruby and Mr. Sawyers of Scott said a large number of people had petitioned for a chance to vote on the question. They had a right to petition, and their petitions should receive respectful consideration. The motion to refer was lost—ayes, 51; noes, 63. The roll-call in detail was as follows: Those voting in the affirmative were:

Baker,	French,	Messick,
Bicklehaupt,	Furlong,	Miller (Wo'd'd),
Browne (La Salle),	Gleason,	Moran,
Cleary,	Grason,	Morgan,
Cole,	Herrington,	Morrasy,
Collins,	Jay,	Phillips,
Converse,	Johnson,	Reynolds,
Conway,	Jones (Crawford),	Ruggles,
Coppinger,	Jones (Sangamon),	Sawyers (Scott),
Cox,	Karlowski,	Scharlau,
Davis,	Kaune,	Schneider,
Dwyer (Fifth),	Kenny,	Seawell,
Eddy,	Kister,	Trench,
Farley,	McElligott,	Veile,
Faxon,	Mahoney,	Wait,
Firoved,	Merritt,	Wells,
Fletcher,		Wilkinson,
		Williams—51.

Those voting in the negative were:

Allen (Warren),	Hamer,	Ruby,
Bailey,	Hamilton (Iro.),	Sawyer (La Salle),
Barger,	Hamilton (McL),	Sloan,
Blackburn,	Hart,	Smith,
Bogardus,	Haven,	Stewart,
Breeden,	Herrick,	Symonds,
Brokoski,	Hunt,	Taggart,
Brown (Fayette),	Hunter,	Taylor,
Brubaker,	Kinsey,	Tyler,
Campbell,	Kretzinger,	Vickers,
Carr,	Lamont,	Ward,
Condo,	Lowry,	White,
Cooley,	Miller (Stark),	Wilson (Clay),
Crafts,	Neely,	Wilson (Macoupin),
Crawford,	Nellis,	Wilson (Ogle),
Curtiss,	O'Connor,	Wright (Cook),
Decker,	Partridge,	Wright (Morgan),
Dwyer (Sixth),	Pepoon,	Yocum,
Fuller,	Pierce,	Mr. Speaker—63.
Galloway,	Pomeroy,	
George,	Rice,	
Green,	Rohrback,	

Those absent and not voting were:

Allen (Vermilion),	Ford,	Marshall,
Archer,	Gittings,	Meyer,
Bradshaw,	Gray,	Murphy,
Bundy,	Halpin,	Peel,
Chase,	Holcomb,	Piatt,
Clark,	Huling,	Pollard,
Day,	Keyser,	Purdunn,
Dixon,	Larrabee,	Reiley,
Eastman,	Littler,	Schoenewald,
Ecton,	McKinlay,	Stover,
Farrell,	McLaughlin,	Wedig,
Fisher,	McNabb,	Wilson (Cumberland)—37.
	MacMillan,	

Thirty-seven Democrats, twelve Republicans, and two Labor men voted to refer. Forty-five Republicans, twelve Democrats, five Labor men, and one Prohibitionist voted against the reference. When the vote was announced Mr. Lamont renewed his motion to make the consideration of the resolution the special order for next Wednesday. During the discussion which followed Mr. Johnson said he was ready to go on the record at once. The people were not crying for this amendment, with Iowa and Kansas before them. They did not want the time taken up with buncombe speeches. The gentleman from Winnebago (Lamont) was the only member of the House who was honest on the question. This brought out Mr. Smith of Morgan, another Democrat, who said Johnson did not have a patent on honesty. The people demanded a right to vote on the question; it was not confined to party. Mr. Cooley said he was for the resolution now or at any other time, and when any man got on the floor and said he was not honest he asserted what he knew to be absolutely false. He did not propose to stand such accusations from any member. He would not sit on the floor and allow any one to accuse him of being dishonest. Mr. Lamont said a large number of people in Illinois demanded a right to vote on the question. Any attempt to avoid a direct vote would be regarded as an effort to smother the resolution and an outrage upon the rights of the people. Mr. Herrington denied that there was any serious demand for a prohibition amendment. The cry that the failure to submit was an invasion of the rights of any one was becoming too frequent. Those who made it were too insignificant for consideration. It would be just as reasonable to say the rights of the Anarchists were invaded when an amendment was not submitted to give them the right to say and do all they pleased. Mr. Green said whenever a respectable number of citizens of the State demanded a vote on any question he was in favor of submitting it to them. He would be willing to vote on the question at once, but in view of the fact that many members were absent and had no notice that it was coming up he desired that they should have a chance to vote. The discussion drifted into a rambling one on the courtesy due Mr. Lamont in allowing him to fix the time for considering the resolution, since he was its special champion. The Democrats were all pleading for Mr. Lamont, hoping to gain some political capital by forcing a vote before the spring elections. When a vote was reached the resolution was made the special order for next Wednesday. It was not a test vote, because many members did not take the trouble to respond to the roll-call.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Rohrback—Making eight hours a legal day's labor in all public offices and persons employed on public works. Contractors who violate the law are to forfeit their contracts.

By Mr. Wright of Cook—Authorizing the Governor to appoint three Coal Commissioners. It is understood that the Commissioners are to regulate charges for coal and prevent combinations to increase rates.

By Mr. Brown of Fayette—Compelling all railroad companies to double-track their roads.

By Mr. Jones of Sangamon—Prohibiting railroad companies from compelling their trainmen to make runs of more than twelve consecutive hours.

Mr. Merritt offered a resolution reciting the fact that reports were circulated that the printing of House bills had already cost more than $15,000, and calling on the public printer to send in an itemized statement of his bills. The resolution was adopted.

After a number of unimportant bills had been read the second time Mr. Crafts called up and had ordered to a third reading the bill drawn by the Chicago Law Department allowing special assessments to be paid in installments.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

THE SENATE.

Need of Pages Apparent—Attempts to Increase the Number.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The page question was brought up in the Senate again today by Senator Stephenson, who presented a petition signed by all the Democratic Senators asking that four of the pages recently discharged be returned to the pay-roll and service. He presented a resolution in compliance with the petition, and on motion of Senator Bacon of Will it was so amended that the eleven recently dismissed were to be returned. Senator Chapman moved to amend by calling the roll and allowing each Senator to name a page. This was lost, and Senator Humphrey moved to reconsider the vote by which the number was raised from four to eleven, but this too was lost, and the resolution restoring all of them was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. Senator Strattan then moved a suspension of the rules to take up Senator Southworth's resolution introduced March 9 calling for seven more pages, but it was lost.

Senator Washburn introduced Mr. Partridge's House bill providing for inspection of architectural work and building, which was referred to the Committee on Municipalities, and the Senate adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

After the adjournment there was a general and informal pow-wow upon the page question, but no conclusion or agreement was reached. The general opinion appears to be that the Senate needs more pages, and some of them may yet be returned to service.

FULLER'S RIOT BILL REPORTED.

Gov. Oglesby's Suggestions Acted Upon—Provisions of the Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—In the House today Mr. Fuller, from the Special Committee on Governor's Message, reported favorably a bill for "An act to secure the peace and order of society, to quell riots and disturbances, to secure the execution of the laws, and to provide for Special Deputy Sheriffs, and for calling out and using the military force of the State for the preservation of the peace and the protection of property."

The bill provides that "the Sheriff may summon resident special deputies, who shall have all the power of Deputy Sheriffs. Any person so summoned who shall refuse to serve shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $300 for each offense, or imprisonment not to exceed three months. When necessary the Sheriff may arm these deputies and the county shall pay all necessary expenses as well as for subsistence. If the Sheriff thinks that arms are necessary he may make his requisition upon the Adjutant-General, who shall furnish the same, with ammunition, such arms to be returned when no longer required. The Deputy Sheriffs thus employed shall be paid $2 a day. If the Sheriff cannot preserve the peace with these deputies he shall notify the Governor by telegraph or otherwise of the circumstances of the case and demand military aid, subsequently reducing the facts to an explicit written statement. If the Sheriff will not act, then the County Coroner, or Judge, or Mayor of a city may invoke such aid. Whenever the troops are ordered out they shall be in strict subordination to the civil officers, to whom they shall report, and who may use such force as the emergency demands." The bill also provides that "it shall be unlawful for any force or company of private detectives or private citizens not peace officers to parade with arms except when specially permitted to do so by the Governor, or to assume to act as officers of the law without proper authority; and every person violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for each offense." It is provided that this section shall be construed in harmony with Sec. 5, Art. 11, of the military code. The bill has the approval of the Executive Department and the Attorney-General, and was drawn by Mr. Fuller.

IN GENERAL.

Bills Favorably Recommended by the House Judiciary Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—At its meeting this afternoon the House Judiciary Committee succeeded in disposing of a large number of bills. The following were favorably recommended: Mr. Neely's bill, giving the Government the title and right to the Highwood tract; the bill of Mr. Sawyer of La Salle, permitting direct appeals from the County Court to the Appellate or Supreme Court; Mr. Green's bill, raising the lawful age of marriage for males from 17 to 18 years, and for females from 14 to 16 years; Mr. Crafts' bill, providing for a payment of $10 attorney's fees by the plaintiff in garnishee proceedings; Mr. Reynolds' bill, permitting members of mutual benefit associations to take advantage of the courts to force a settlement when there has been a failure in the payment of benefits.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

More Earthquake Shocks—Some Serious Damage Is Done.

NICE, March 11.—A fresh shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon and created a panic among the people. The vibration traveled from northeast to southwest.

Le Temps of Paris publishes a report of an earthquake at Douai, in the Department of the Nord, and states that the walls of a church were cracked by the shock.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Cannes at 3 o'clock this afternoon. More violent shocks were experienced at Ventimiglia and Diano-Marino.

At Mentone the shock was the most violent since that of February. The walls of many houses were again cracked, and mirrors, glassware, etc., were smashed. Visitors are again hurrying away from Mentone and residents are camping out in the open air.

At Monte Carlo the shock caused a panic in the gambling-rooms. The tables shook violently and the players fled in dismay.

One of Rosa Bonheur's Latest.

LONDON, March 11.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There was a private view today on the opening of Messrs. Tooths' Haymarket Gallery of Arts. The feature was a new and lately-finished picture by Rosa Bonheur, "A Picnic Party." The figures are those of a fox with a family of three cubs discussing a freshly-killed rabbit. The crafty mother is looking round to see that the picnic party is not observed. As she turns her head her penetrating eyes meet those of the spectator and seem to defy his interference. The picture bears the date of 1883, but was in fact but recently completed, the rabbit having been the last painted. Mlle. Bonheur commenced this work at Nice in 1883 as a commission from Mr. Gambart. It has been altered from time to time in accordance with suggestions, and the design was till recently hindered by difficulties which the artist encountered in finding a wild rabbit exactly suited to the artist's ideas. The rabbit is the strong point of the picture, being painted with admirable fidelity, while the cubs, each a character portrait of their dam, seem to be a perfect type of ferocious cunning. There are about 900 pictures in the gallery, which opens to the public Monday. Among these is one by Luke Fields, who today was elected a Royal Academician.

Almost a Censure.

ROME, March 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Crispi's motion censuring the Government was rejected by a vote of 214 against 194. The Opposition considers that the smallness of the majority amounts to a vote of censure. It is reported that the Cabinet deems the majority obtained sufficient to enable the Ministry to remain in office.

The Pope has asked Cardinal Manning for his opinion on the subject of capital and labor, and will await a reply before writing his encyclical.

A French Government Bill Condemned.

PARIS, March 11.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the matter in charge has unanimously condemned the Government's bill to abolish sixty-four of the 362 prefectures in the country. Four members of the Moderate party opposed abolition of any of the sub-prefectures, while seven Radicals voted for their entire abolition.

Twenty-five Immigrants Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—[Special.]—The emigrant passengers who came over on the steamship Rhein, from Bremen, appear to be in hard luck. There was almost a panic among them when the steamer went ashore outside the capes, and today twenty-five of them were injured in a railroad accident. The entire shipload had been transferred to emigrant-trains at Locust Point. One train had just started for Chicago when, in turning a sharp curve, the last car left the track and careened over on its side. The passengers were hurled about violently, and at first it was feared that several had been killed. Among those seriously injured was Jacob Buttler, bound for Joliet, Ill. A young married woman in a delicate condition was so severely shocked that she gave premature birth to twins. She was removed to a hospital. Her condition is critical.

SOLONS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS AMID SCENES OF CONFUSION.

The President of the Senate Cracks His Desk in Trying to Silence Members by Using His Gavel—The Governor Steadily Vetoes Bills Making Appropriations for New Institutions—Stringent Game Law Passed by the Senate of Wisconsin—Graveyard Insurance in Michigan.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 11.—[Special.]—The Legislature finished its business and adjourned tonight with as wild a howl as ever shook the walls of a Capitol. The main fight was over the bill disbanding the commission which located the Capital at Bismarck and appropriating $55,000 to pay the outstanding indebtedness on the bill. The bill passed the Senate today amid the most intense excitement. The southern members are bitter against the north and angry because the Capital was taken from the south. President Matthews was a member of the commission which gave the Capital to Bismarck, and but for this fact the bill would not have been passed. Senator Cain, the champion of the scheme for the division of the Territory, held the floor and refused to take his seat until the President split his desk with the gavel and threatened to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to his assistance. The last filibustering motion made by Cain was to adjourn, which motion in the excitement of the moment very nearly carried. If this motion had prevailed the Senate would have been dissolved, as this is the last day of the session. In this case the most important business of the session would have been left without transaction. To add to the turmoil in the corridors and lobby the report was circulated that Gov. Church would veto the bill. The Governor was seen, and he stated that he would veto the bill, as he did not believe in legalizing the acts of the commission by signing a legislative act which settled a point that was purely within the jurisdiction of the courts. The most prominent lawyers of the Territory were with the Governor all of the afternoon, but could not convince him that he was in the wrong.

The Local Option bill, giving the people an opportunity to vote upon the question of prohibition, was signed by the Governor today, and the elections in the various counties will take place in November next. The bill providing for an election on the question of the division of the Territory has also been passed, and this all-absorbing political problem, which haunted Congress for over ten years, will be voted upon at the November election. Over $800,000 has been appropriated for the public institutions of the Territory, and the Governor is still busy killing the appropriations for the new institutions. The bill appropriating money for the compilation and classification of the laws of the Territory was signed today, and E. W. Caldwell and Charles H. Price appointed to perform the work. The memorial to Congress praying for the division of the Bismarck land district has passed both Houses. A general banking law regulating the organization and management of banks passed the House by a unanimous vote. This bill is supposed to be in the interest of the people as against the banks. The Sprague Railroad and Warehouse bill passed today by a vote of 23 to 10. This bill creates a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and gives the Commissioners power to fix maximum rates of freight. It compels railroad companies to furnish cars on side tracks when demanded, and to make good weights at terminal points. This is the House bill. The Senate bill having been passed by the Senate with amendments, as there was a wrangle between the bodies and as but a few more hours of the session remained, the railroad lobbyists confidently expected to defeat the bill.

All offices of importance in the Territory have now been filled by Democrats, and the only office that has not been definitly settled for the next two years is that of Territorial Treasurer, the most important of all. John D. Benton, lately appointed by Gov. Church, has not qualified, and will refuse to qualify because of his incumbency of the office of Sheriff of Cass County. There is much speculation as to who will be appointed in Benton's stead, and the Legislature struggled to compel the Governor to name the man before adjournment, so that the Senate could have something to say in the matter.

The Williams bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of seed wheat for the use of the farmers whose crops were destroyed by storm and drouth last year passed the Senate at the last moment and now awaits the approval of the Governor to become a law.

The Berry bill providing for the taxation of railroads as other property and repealing the law taxing them on their gross earnings was killed.

WISCONSIN.

A Stringent Game Law Passed by the Senate.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed a stringent Game bill which will materially decrease the pleasure of hunters in this State. It provides that deer can be killed only between Oct. 1 and Nov. 10, woodcock between July 10 and Dec. 1, ducks, geese, prairie-chicken, grouse, and quail between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, beaver and other fur-bearing animals between Sept. 1 and May 1. It prohibits the use of decoys, sneak-boats, and other contrivances, and also the shipping of game out of the State. A violation of any of its provisions will be punished by $100 fine. The Senate also concurred in the bills punishing dentists who practice in this State without a license and to allow railway companies to run their trains without stops over crossings where they have men stationed to signal trains to approach. It killed the Assembly bill to exempt old soldiers from poll tax.

The Assembly passed bills bearing upon use of force in strikes and on the boycott. The latter provides that any two or more persons who combine to injure the business of another or to injure his reputation shall be punished by imprisonment not more than one year, or fine to exceed $500. The former provides that any person who prevents another from doing a lawful act or compels him to do an act against his will shall be imprisoned not less than one or more than two years, or fined not less than $100 or more than $500.

MICHIGAN.

Revelations Concerning the Practices of Managers of Graveyard-Insurance.

LANSING, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—There were some startling developments in the House Committee on Insurance today. The subject of graveyard-insurance was under consideration. The most damaging admissions were made; fraud, forgery, theft, and extortion were admitted with a sang-froid that staggered the committee. N. A. Dunning of Mason said he had done some graveyard-insurance business, and was willing to tell the committee about it. He said:

There were five of us. We got our license under the law limiting the age of the persons insured to 80 years; charged a fee of $15 for the first $1,000, and $20 for $2,000, and made money. We pretended to have a medical examination. The blank form was generally made out by the agent or the beneficiary. We asked no questions. We had annual dues of $3 and kept out 20 per cent of all assessments to pay expenses and afford us a profit. Our object in starting the company was to make money. The more deaths there were the more money. There are 20,000 old people in Michigan insured in these companies, and not 1,000 of them know it. The applications are signed in the name of the insured by the beneficiary. The beneficiary pays all the assessments. When a death occurs the assessment brings in twelve times as much as is needed to pay any one loss. During the year I was with the company the highest death loss paid was $800, of which the beneficiary got only $75, while the rest went to the man who compromised the case for the company. The returns were falsified so that the State Insurance Commissioner would suspect nothing.

Warden Pond of Charlotte told a story similar to Dr. Dunning's. He said:

I am not exactly an agent for graveyard insurance, but I have taken eight applications and pocketed the fees. I have placed the insured in three companies. None of the people insured knew of the fact. I never forged a name. The beneficiary did that work and filled in the doctor's certificates. The insurance was taken on those who would die quickest. Here's a certificate I got as late as March 1; it's on an Olivet woman 81 years old. It takes two persons to help her out of her chair. I am going to get the certificate assigned to me. The applicant signed the medical examination and also the name of the insured. I know one man that took out a policy for $4,000 on an old man who died thirty or forty days afterwards. The company paid $800. That was a pretty good speculation. That's what it all is—speculation.

The Cross bill proposes to limit to 65 years the age of writing new insurance; to compel the applicant himself to sign the application; to define the term "insurable interest" so as to limit the classes of persons who may be beneficiaries; and in other ways do away with the present system of putting a price on the heads of the aged.

The House today relieved the Governor of the necessity of vetoing the bill modifying the libel law by recalling it from the Executive office. The lawyers claim the newspapers are asking for class legislation, and so much feeling has been worked up that the title of the bill will now probably be utilized as the foundation for a stringent libel law. Both Houses adjourned until Monday night.

NEBRASKA.

Filibustering on the Appropriation Bills—Prohibitions Deathblow.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—[Special.]—An interesting development in the proceedings of the Legislature today was a combination in the House to force the recommittal of the appropriation bills. Some of the members being convinced that several of the special appropriation bills were put through the Committee of the Whole by "tie-ups," have formed a combination to force them to a recommittal on penalty of defeat. On the motion to recommit the first of these bills—that appropriating $36,000 for buildings at the reform school—forty-three of the 100 votes in the House were cast for recommittal. When the bill was put upon its passage, however, several of the parties to the combination weakened and the bill received sixty-seven votes, exactly enough to carry it with the emergency clause. The opponents of the appropriations rallied, however, and succeeded in defeating the next bill, which appropriated $92,000 for completing the insane hospital in Norfolk. The salary bill came up next, and rather than risk the defeat of that the anti-combination members moved an adjournment, which they succeeded in carrying after an hour of filibustering. The bill for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was defeated, receiving only forty-nine of the sixty votes necessary to its passage.

The Senate passed the House bill making picking of pockets grand larceny, also a bill permitting foreign railroad companies to purchase or lease roads in this State, and acquire thereby all the franchises and rights to which home companies are entitled. This bill was introduced with special reference to the needs of the Rock Island road.

Immediately after adjournment tonight, Senator Keckley and Senator Colby had a discussion in which Keckley denounced Colby as a bully and coward, and Colby called Keckley a liar. Keckley tried to strike Colby, but was prevented by members. They subsequently shook hands.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Indiana Lieutenant-Governorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today overruled Green Smith's petition for a rehearing in the injunction proceedings against Col. R. S. Robertson to decide the Lieutenant-Governorship question, and this finally disposes of the case. The opinion is written by Chief-Justice Elliott. Aside from reaffirming the former position of the court that there was no jurisdiction, he touches upon only one point which was raised in the petition, that being that as the injunction was granted by Judge Ayres in vacation of his court there could be no jurisdiction. This, the opinion says, implies that a court in vacation has greater powers than a court in regular term—a position that is evidently untenable. There is no dissenting opinions held by the Judges, but with the opinion Judge Niblack sent down a long document, which was entitled "Views of Judge Niblack." On account of the importance of the case and the misapprehension that exists in the public mind regarding the license of the court he says that he feels constrained to make his statement. Then follows a review of the case, incidental to which is a discussion of the Electoral Commission of 1877, which he says was not a judicial tribunal. He adds:

Believing, as I always have and still do, that the courts have nothing to do in the settlement of this matter, I have not examined the main question with that care and attention which would enable me to promulgate any fitting expression of opinion. I have refrained from a formal expression of opinion, which might be urged against or brought in conflict with any action the Legislature has taken or may take. As a citizen of the State and a member of the coordinate branch of the State Government I stand ready to acquiesce in whatever that body may do. The present disorganized condition of affairs I can only regret we have no power to relieve by an expression of opinion.

Randall's Place in Danger.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The action of the committee of the Republican members of the Legislature in changing the Congressional districts so as to oust Samuel J. Randall is the talk of the hour. At the Democratic headquarters it is asserted that Gen. Cameron will not allow the change to become a law. The districts as organized give the city another Representative, making six in all. If the change made by the committee is voted by the Legislature Mr. Randall will be superseded by John C. Grady, whom, it is asserted today, James McManes is to put in the fight against Randall at the next Congressional election. It is also on the slate to send new and younger men to the next Congress in place of A. C. Harmer and James O'Neill. Mr. Randall registered at the American Hotel yesterday, and in answer to questions as to the proposed change in the districts said: "I have not given the matter any consideration. I shall, however, run in any district the Legislature might make, and if the people do not desire me to represent them any longer they could easily vote for a change."

A Labor Ticket in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—[Special.]—The Union Labor party held a convention tonight and nominated a full city ticket. A platform denouncing corruption in municipal affairs and outlining several important reforms was adopted. A number of speeches were made by local leaders denouncing both the old parties and alleging that the laboring men held the balance in every State of the Union.

MACHINERY FOR CRUISERS.

An Explanation Is Made by the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Secretary Whitney today furnished a statement touching the method employed by the Navy Department to procure plans for naval vessels machinery:

I finally closed the contract for the plans of the two boats—the Naniwa-kan and what is known as "No. 27"—for $35,000—less than it would have cost to make them with our own men, I think. It was for the purpose of laying before our people the very latest improvements in the way of a fast cruiser of the concern supposed to be the best constructors in the world among private shipbuilders of this class of boats. The machinery of the Naniwa-kan was the design of the Hawthornes, and that of "No. 27" the design of Messrs. Humphreys & Tennant, recognized as concerns ranking with the highest in England in the way of marine machinery. After these plans had been received here I was frequently applied to by our shipbuilders to let them have copies. It was the first time that detailed working drawings had been had of an entire ship, and it then occurred to me that it would be an excellent plan to reproduce the machinery in these two vessels in two of the five ships that we were about to build; and this course was earnestly urged upon me by the shipbuilders who examined the plans. Letters have been written to me to that effect by Mr. Roach's expert, Mr. Faron, by Harlan & Hollingsworth, Cramp & Sons, and the Union Works of San Francisco. This was the course finally adopted by me. Many of the arrangements of the ships have been changed, conforming them to our types, but the machinery will be duplicated in two of those that are now under contract. The effect has been, in my judgment, to call the attention of our own people to the fact that we have not kept up to the proper standard in the way of producing powerful machinery.

In the case of the Boston and Atlanta, the guarantee of the contractor is that with 664 tons of machinery he will produce 3,500 horse-power. The guarantee of the contractor who is reproducing the Naniwa-kan's machinery is that with 710 tons he will produce 7,000 horse-power; and in the case of cruiser No. 3, also foreign machinery, the guarantee is that with 900 tons 9,000 horse-power shall be produced. It will be seen that the effectiveness of the machinery in producing horse power is nearly twice that required by the contracts upon the Boston and Atlanta. In these latter cases one ton of machinery is guaranteed to produce a little over five horse-power; and in the cases of cruisers Nos. 2 and 3 a ton is guaranteed to produce nearly ten horse-power.

Cherokees Rescuing Prisoners.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 11.—Deputy-Marshal Isbrell sent a message here today for assistance. He is at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, with several prisoners, and is besieged by friends of the prisoners, who are determined to effect their rescue. Marshal Carroll sent out a force of deputies and a posse to his relief today. Serious trouble is anticipated.

A TRIP BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

HE WILL INSPECT IMPORTANT WESTERN MILITARY POSTS.

Chicago His First Objective Point—The Highwood Site and Its Chance for a Share in the Appropriations—An Army Funeral Scandal in Washington—It Will Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—An inspection of the more important Western military posts is one of the trips mapped out by the Lieutenant-General for the early spring. The first objective point will be Chicago, where he will arrange for the final acceptance by the Government of the Highwood site tendered by the Commercial Club of that city, and will thence proceed to the Fort Riley cavalry and artillery school site to see what the Board of Quartermasters is doing in the way of preparing plans and locating points for the new buildings and quarters authorized to be constructed there. He will also visit Denver, Colo., to select a site for the establishment of a ten-company military post, which was authorized at the last session of Congress. Forts D. A. Russell, Brady, and Robinson are also on the list of those to be inspected. Congress was very liberal in its appropriations for military posts at its last session, $585,000 in all having been authorized for the purpose. Of this amount, $100,000 is intended for the commencement of the construction of buildings, etc., at the Denver post, $200,000 for the new buildings at the Fort Riley cavalry and artillery school post, $35,000 for the completion of quarters and barracks at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, and $200,000 for general repairs and improvements of military posts. It is possible that a portion of the latter sum will be allotted for the commencement of buildings at the Chicago military post. Under the law $20,000 can be utilized toward the erection of new buildings. The amount, however, does not become available until July 1, and an allotment of the full sum will not be made before that date.

Nearly all the officers of the army in Washington attended the funeral Tuesday of Col. Robert N. Scott, who was, when he died, in charge of the publication of the records of the War. Not one of them expressed surprise when it was learned that Col. Horatio G. Gibson, commanding the Third Regiment of artillery, had received from Secretary Endicott a sharp letter containing a request for prompt information concerning the behavior of his men the day of the funeral. The Third Artillery was the military escort at the funeral, and was ordered to be at the church at 3 o'clock, the hour fixed for the services. At the close of the services a detachment of the artillerymen was to carry the body to the hearse. When the time came no soldiers appeared. The last word had been said in the church, and the mourners and audience were waiting to follow the coffin to the street. The honorary pall-bearers, including Col. Gibson, made their way to the street but found no soldiers. A mounted policeman was sent off to find and hurry forward the laggards, and the soldiers finally reached the church twenty minutes after the services had ended. During all this time the relatives and friends of Col. Scott had been kept in a state of painful suspense. When the body had at last been placed in the hearse the order to march was given. Apparently forgetting that they were to act as an escort, the men pushed rapidly ahead of the hearse, until the distance was so great that street-cars and vehicles started across the route, causing much delay and confusion. When the entrance to the cemetery was reached the regiment was expected to follow the established usage of the army, and, forming on either side of the hearse, was to present arms as the body was carried through the gate. Instead of doing this the soldiers marched right along, and no command to halt was given until the grave was reached. In addition to all these blunders or worse, some of the privates had evidently been drinking, and at least one man had to be helped along by more sober comrades. As Col. Gibson was one of the pall-bearers, Maj. Bainbridge was in immediate command of the regiment, but Col. Gibson is responsible for the discipline of his men, and to him Secretary Endicott has addressed the order for an explanation. Mr. Endicott was present at the funeral, and it is believed in military circles that unless Col. Gibson's reply is much more complete than they think it can be, it will not end the matter.

The list of army officers found incapacitated by retiring boards has been materially reduced during the last few months through the complete recovery of some and the retirement and death of others. At this date it comprises but twenty-one officers, as follows:

Capts. J. W. Buell, W. R. Steinmetz, J. V. De-haine, and Joseph N. Porter of the Medical Department; Capt. George M. Wheeler, Engineer Corps; Chaplain George G. Mullins, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. John W. Martin, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Charles G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John Hamilton, First Infantry; Capt. William H. Ynal, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. E. J. Stires, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First-Lieutenants: George L. Converse, Third Cavalry; David J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry; William T. Howard, Second Artillery; Hugh T. Reed, First Infantry; Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry; Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry; John J. Dougherty, Eleventh Infantry; George K. Spencer, Nineteenth Infantry; Thomas W. Lord, Twentieth Infantry; and Palmer Tilton, Twentieth Infantry.

Three of these—Capt. John W. Martin, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Charles G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; and Capt. Ed Stires, Twenty-fifth—have so far recovered as to be able to perform duty again, so that their retirement need not be looked for in the near future. But one vacancy exists in the disability retired list at the present time.

Applications are pouring in thick and fast for the late Col. Scott's place as Chief of the Rebellion Records Office. Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle of the Twenty-third Infantry has acknowledged qualifications for the work, and, as he has many friends around the War Department who are anxious to have him here, it would not be surprising if he secured the detail. Among others spoken of as desirable candidates are Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, Fifth Artillery; Maj. Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second Infantry; and Capt. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry. Capt. W. Lyman, Fifth Infantry, Col. Scott's assistant, is temporarily in charge of the office. The vacancy on the Army Regulation Board caused by the death of Col. Scott is not to be filled until the other members have completed the work of weeding out obsolete regulations and put the various paragraphs in shape for final decision. It is thought likely that the officer to be placed in charge of the Rebellion records may also succeed Col. Scott on the board.

The Second Controller of the Treasury, in an opinion relative to the overpayment of mileage to Lieut.-Col. Clossan from San Antonio to New York, the commutation of quarters to Col. Simpson, and the payment made by Maj. Smith to the assignee of a fraudulent pay-voucher, takes occasion to define the duties of the accounting officers. In the case of Lieut.-Col. Clossan, he says he is not aware of any law conferring on the Secretary of War the power to prescribe the route by which an officer shall travel, which relieves the accounting officers of the necessity to pay mileage only for travel over the shortest route. It is within the province of the accounting officer to determine which is the shortest route. This does not conflict, however, with the Secretary's right to determine by which route the United States troops shall be transported in effecting the various movements of the army directed by him. In the case of Col. Simpson, he says the rate of compensation for quarters is fixed by statute, and it is not discretionary with the Secretary of War. Col. Simpson was at a post where quarters in kind were afforded him, and in such cases there is no commutation allowed. As regards the voucher of Lieut. Carrow, disallowed in the voucher of Maj. Smith, the Controller says that Lieut. Carrow was absent without leave during the time for which the suspended payment was made. The case showed that the Paymaster had paid the amount to the person who claimed to be the assignee of the officer's pay-voucher, but the assignment was clearly illegal. The Controller concludes by stating that no discretion is vested in the head of any department, or even in the President himself, as to whether the law shall be obeyed or followed. So far as the Executive branch of the Government is concerned, Congress has seen fit to confer exclusive jurisdiction upon the accounting officers to determine whether expenditures of disbursing officers are authorized by law or not.

The following officers are registered at the War Department: First-Lieut. T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry; Maj. G. H. Burton, Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Engineer; Col. W. Merritt, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Charles M. Pyne, retired; First-Lieut. E. H. Catlin, Second Artillery.

Printing on Boxes.

A machine has been invented that prints the sides and ends of boxes at the same time at the rate of 2,500 per hour.

NEW SCHEDULE OF RATES.

MEETING OF TRUNK-LINE PRESIDENTS WITH COMMISSIONER FINK.

The Revision of Tariffs to Conform to the Inter-State Law Submitted by the Committees—Difficulty of Obtaining Uniformity of Action in Making Rates—Shippers Combining—Trouble About Excursion Tickets—Joint Tariffs of Through Fares.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The heads of most of the trunk lines met in Commissioner Fink's office today and set their seal upon the work done by the committees which have outlined the policy the Eastern roads are to pursue when the Inter-State Commerce law goes into effect. With the Presidents came other high officials who had advice to give on mooted points, or who desired to attend the passenger agents' meeting, which began the business of the day. President Roberts, Vice-President Thomson, General Freight Traffic Agent Wilson, and Assistant General Passenger Agent Boyd represented the Pennsylvania Road; President Chauncey M. Depew, Vice-President H. J. Hayden, and General Passenger Agent H. Monett the New York Central & Hudson River system; President King, Vice-President Felton, and General Passenger Agent Farmer the New York, Lake Erie & Western; Vice-President Samuel Spencer, General Freight Agent Harriott, and General Passenger Agent Lord the Baltimore & Ohio; Traffic Manager Musson and C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent, the West Shore; and B. A. Hegeman, Traffic Manager, and W. F. Holwell, General Passenger Agent, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. No representatives of the Grant Trunk were present, for that company held a meeting of its own in Montreal today. President Robert Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio would have found a great many gentlemen who were anxious to see him if he had visited Commissioner Fink's office. Commissioner Pierson presided at the passenger meeting, whose principal business was to pass upon the subject of second-class fares. The lower rate is not liked by the Central Traffic Association, and the lines west of Chicago have done away with it, but the Eastern agents showed themselves opposed to abolishing it. By this action of the committee a person desiring to go West can get a second-class rate as far as Chicago; but beyond that city he will have to travel first-class. After the passenger meeting came the conclave of the Presidents. It was not a long meeting, but it was a very important one, as its action finally settled the point that the trunk lines would adopt the policy mapped out and indorsed at the previous meetings of the joint committee. President Roberts was in the chair and Commissioner Fink served as secretary. Both the freight and passenger reports were adopted, "with slight amendments," Mr. Fink afterward explained. The principal features of the reports have been given but further details will follow. In the account of its labors the Special Classification Committee says:

We adopted as a working basis the existing west-bound rates, New York to Chicago, introducing an extra class between the present fourth and special. During the first session of your committee it seemed as though it would be impossible to reconcile the differences existing between the east and west bound classifications. An examination of the statistics showed that the first six classes of the thirteen comprised but 6 per cent of the east-bound tonnage. In revising and consolidating we have been led to adopt the theory that to all intents and purposes the first three classes might be termed fixed classes and the three lower ones rates that could be changed at any time. We have classified all articles under the six classes except cotton, live stock C. L., and dressed meats C. L. This may require for some roads special tariffs between certain points on certain crude articles, such as pig-iron, rough stone, land-plaster, petroleum, etc., but as a rule the classification as prepared can be adopted and used, and it will be found beneficial to have every article named in a class to use between points where special tariffs are not necessary. At first it was thought we would have to adopt special classes for special articles, such as grain, provisions, lumber, etc.; but, on carefully considering the question, it was decided best to place them in classes already provided, so that local rates and classifications could be fixed, and in cases where necessity required a change on certain articles such could, by circular, be taken from their class (as has been done in several instances in the past), and a special class or tariff provided.

It was the Classification Committee's intention to make the west-bound rate 75 cents, 60 cents, and 45 cents, as against 85 cents, 65 cents, and 50 cents on the first three classes, but a special-rate committee made both tariffs the same, and made the uniform rate, east or west, 75, 65, 50, 35, 30, and 25 cents for the six classes. Among the points made by Commissioner Blanchard's sub-committee was one that "where through rates are quoted by agreement to any point on any railroad no rate be given or bill of lading issued at higher rates to any shorter intermediate points on the same line." It was adopted by the joint committee, and went on with the rest of the report to the Presidents. Another clause was:

Traffic in connection with the Pacific coast routes eastwardly may be taken at 28 per cent of the through rate as the proportion of Chicago to the seaboard, as heretofore, with the minimum of 25 cents from Chicago to New York; provided the transcontinental lines do not charge any more from any point east of the Pacific coast to any intermediate point west of the Atlantic seaboard. Under the head of differential rates the Chesapeake & Ohio route, via rail and water, on eastbound and west-bound traffic between sea-board cities and Western points north of the Ohio River, including Louisville, on insured bills of lading, was given this differential on the respective classes: 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 2 (cotton eastbound), 2. The same differentials were given on west-bound traffic via Central Vermont route. East from Milwaukee on the lake route the differentials may be 6, 5, 4, 2, 2, 2 below all rail routes. The differentials to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia will be continued. The basis of rates from Western points to Albany and points taking Albany rates were recommended as follows: On first class, 10 cents below New York; on second and third classes, five cents; and on cotton, five cents.

An excursion ticket is defined by the committee as "a round-trip ticket sold at a reduced rate to a person who, under certain conditions, desires to make a journey within a given time to a given point and return." On the intention of the law regarding excursions two reports were given. The majority report said:

We believe that it is the intention of the law to leave all the questions of restriction, limitation, place, and fares for the sale of excursion tickets in the discretion of railway companies interested, respectively within reasonable limits.

The Presidents today adopted this report, which practically means that excursions can be run very nearly as at present. The committee's report favored the abolition of commissions to agents and recommended that agents of the companies be prohibited from receiving commissions from other lines. A form for agreement as to through fares on connecting lines to be within the rules of the law was adopted.

When differential fares are necessary the report favors their establishment by consultation and agreement between the railroad companies interested. Of the long and short haul clause it says:

In the case of greater charge for a shorter distance, by reason of the competition of water lines or otherwise, your committee believe that they have no right to permit such fares to continue or to be made without the authorization of the National commission. For instance, a special limited rate of 60 cents is made between Wilmington and Philadelphia by reason of river competition, while the regular rate between Philadelphia and the next station north of Wilmington is 72 cents. Either the local rate should be reduced to the Philadelphia basis or the National commission should authorize an exception, and so of all analogous cases.

While all pool arrangements must cease when the law goes into effect, the report recommends that in other respects the organization, the agreements, and the business of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee and the Central Traffic Association (passenger department) continue as heretofore. When these reports had been adopted by the Presidents there was little more to be done. All contracts relating to pooling will have to be dissolved and new ones be made to go into effect April 5. Resolutions to that effect were adopted. But in other respects the business of the trunk line organization will be continued, and Commissioner Fink will be Commissioner still, even after the pool has departed.

Further particulars in relation to the passenger traffic under the Inter-State law are:

Mileage tickets are abolished. Ministers are to be allowed reduced fares. Free baggage is allowed of 150 pounds on each full first or second class ticket; 75 pounds on each half-ticket, and 100 and 50 pounds, respectively, on each full or half immigrant ticket. Baggage in excess of these allowances up to an absolute limit of 250 pounds (except ship immigrants) is to be charged not less than 12 per cent of the lowest unlimited first-class fare. No commercial luggage, musical instruments, organs, pianos, donkeys, horses, or theatrical scenery will be transported as free baggage, and all excess baggage order bonds and permits are to be withdrawn from sale.

The more the railroad officials try to bring about uniformity of action in making rates under the new Inter-State Commerce law the more do they seem to be getting apart, and the indications are that each road will have to act independently and make such rates as it may deem best. The Pennsylvania Railroad has already taken an independent position, and published such exceptionally low rates from some of the interior competing points on the Pan-Handle and the Fort Wayne Roads as the other roads claim they are unable to meet. Another serious trouble that loomed up at the meetings of the Local Freight Committee within the last two days is a conflict between the Lake Shore and the Michigan roads regarding the rate to be established from Detroit to Buffalo. The Lake Shore insists that a 10-cent rate from Detroit to Chicago should be made all the year round on grain. As navigation is open nearly eight months of the year such action would compel the Michigan roads to go out of the grain traffic entirely during that period of time, because it would prevent them from competing against the lake lines. The Lake Shore makes the above demand to protect its local traffic. But the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Roads say they do not care a red copper for the local traffic of the Lake Shore and they mean to look out for and protect their own interests. They say they mean to make such rates as they consider fair and reasonable and which will give them a fair proportion of the traffic all the year round, regardless of the wishes of the Lake Shore or any other competitor.

The disposition shown by the railroads to combine for the purpose of keeping up high rates is being met by the shippers and merchants by getting up counter combinations for the purpose of breaking the rates. It was stated in a dispatch from Minneapolis in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Minneapolis and St. Paul shippers had combined to give all the business they could to the Wisconsin Central and the Burlington & Northern. This report turns out to be true and causes great dismay among the Northwestern lines. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern, which have important local points to protect, wanted higher through rates than some of the other roads. Owing to the combination of shippers they must either go out of the through business, to keep up their local business, or they have to make low through rates, and thus be forced to also lower their local rates. It is admitted that they are placed in a bad position, for which there seems to be no relief.

It is stated that a similar combination is being formed by the shippers to force the Eastern lines to make the rates as low as possible. It is understood that they mean to send the bulk of their grain traffic over the Grand Trunk to Montreal. As this road has no important points this side of Port Huron to protect, it can make much lower rates than the American through lines to the Atlantic seaboard, and some of the latter will either have to go out of the through business or make rates that will compel them to materially reduce their local rates. All this goes to show that under the new law it will be useless for the railroads to keep up combinations for the purpose of keeping up uniform rates. The conditions and circumstances of the various roads are so different that what is a good rate for one road is a bad one for another.

The trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads had to back water in the matter of Mississippi River percentage basis. The trunk lines had resolved to charge rates to Mississippi River points according to actual mileage instead of 116 per cent of the Chicago rates to and from all Mississippi River points. This would have prevented the equalization of rates to and from Missouri River points, and of course the Missouri River roads would not stand it and declared that they would have nothing to do with the Central Traffic Association if the action was carried out. The special committee of Eastern and Western managers and Commissioners Blanchard and Midgley held a meeting yesterday to see if the trouble could not be adjusted without a serious rupture. After an animated discussion the Eastern managers thought discretion to be the better part of valor and agreed to leave the percentage basis at 116 per cent on Missouri River points via all Mississippi River points. A committee consisting of Commissioners Blanchard, Midgley, and Faithorn and the General Freight Agents of the roads interested was appointed to adjust the mileage divisions between the Eastern and Western lines on Missouri River business. The committee meets next Tuesday and will report to a general meeting March 22.

Serious Trouble Regarding Excursion Tickets.

Serious trouble has already arisen among the roads in the Central Traffic Association regarding the issuance of excursion tickets to societies and conventions. Although Sec. 22 of the new law provides that such excursion tickets may be issued, yet the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern lines at a meeting held in New York last week resolved that all parties who now have pending or have been granted a special rate by the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association be notified that pending the determination of counsel of each company as to the proper interpretation of the law or decision of the National Commission these rates are for the time being withdrawn, with the further understanding that as soon as these questions are determined the railroads will be glad to reopen negotiations in time not to interfere with the date fixed for said meeting. In accordance with the above resolutions Assistant Commissioner Daniels of the Central Traffic Association officially notified Capt. H. G. Steigers, Secretary of the Joint Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis, and Mr. W. D. Parker, superintendent of transportation of the National Educational Association at River Falls, Wis., that the reduced rates the association agreed to give their associations at a time when it had a legal right to quote such a rate is under the Inter-State Commerce law withdrawn until such time as a proper interpretation of the law or a decision of the National Commission can be obtained, when the association would be glad to reopen negotiations with them. As soon as the Chicago & Grand Trunk found out that Assistant Commissioner Daniels had sent out the above notice it sent him a communication forbidding him to send out any such a notice as applying to the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroads to any parties to whom the Central Traffic Association has granted special reduced fares, and if he sees fit to disregard this notice the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroads would send out independent notices with special reference to the above notice. Nevertheless, Mr. Daniels sent out the notice. Thereupon the General Passenger Agent of the above roads sent the following to the gentlemen representing the above-named associations:

"Inasmuch as I understand the Assistant Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association has issued a notice that his association withdraws its agreement with the National Educational Association and other associations regarding excursion rates from its delegates and attendants next July for the Chicago convention, this is to notify you that the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee were not parties to such withdrawal, and are prepared to carry out their agreement with your association in good faith notwithstanding."

Establishment of Joint Tariffs of Through Fares.

Assistant-Commissioner Pierson of the trunk lines and Assistant-Commissioner Daniels of the Central Traffic Association have sent to the General Passenger Agents of the various roads in the two associations circular letters prepared for use by the railroads represented in the joint committee, and which are recommended for the use of all railroads in the establishment of joint tariffs of through fares with connecting lines. This form of concurrence was adopted to establish joint tariffs of through fares upon a lawful basis in accordance with the act to regulate commerce. The circular letter to connecting lines regarding interchange of passenger traffic after April 1, 1887, is as follows:

"This company is revising its through passenger tariffs to take effect April 1 prox. Copies of these tariffs will be filed with the Commissioners at Washington, D. C., as required by the act to regulate commerce. It is deemed advisable to ask whether you desire this company to act, until further notice, as agent for your company for the issuance of such forms of through tickets as are now on sale by this company, and at such fares as have already been agreed between us as to points on or reached by way of your road. It is impracticable to submit the new tariffs in detail, but they will be made to conform to the law in conference with the representatives of competing routes, and in accordance with the usual and recognized principles for constructing such tariffs. When once established these joint tariffs will be strictly adhered to by this company until formally changed and the changes advised by the Commissioners as prescribed by law. In view of the severe penalties to be inflicted in cases of violations of the law, this company cannot consent to act as agent for any other company in the issuance of through tickets, unless notified that it is authorized to so act, that the proposed joint tariffs will be satisfactory for the time, and that the companies whose authority is thus obtained will refrain from the payment of a commission, drawback, rebate, or any form of consideration to the agents or employés of this company, or to any other person or persons, on account of the purchase or sale of this company's issue of tickets in the territory adjacent to our lines. The necessity for a distinct understanding of the terms upon which this company is willing to act as agent after April 1 prox. is obvious. A prompt and favorable reply will enable this company to complete its arrangements in time to conform in all respects to the law, properly protect the interests of all connections, and cause no inconvenience to the general public. For the sake of uniformity, will you kindly make your reply on the inclosed blank, noting thereon such special advices as you may desire to add? We shall be glad to continue to receive tickets issued by your company under similar terms and conditions—it being, of course, understood that in the adoption of new forms not already authorized we shall be consulted as heretofore."

For a reply to the above circular letter by connecting lines the following blank form is submitted:

"You are authorized and requested to act as this company's agent in the sale of tickets to all points reached by its lines in accordance with the terms of your circular letter "A" of ——. This company fully agrees to the conditions mentioned in your said letter, as per copy attached hereto."

There can be no doubt that the Western roads will readily agree to the proposition so far as the interchange of passenger traffic and the issuance of through tickets are concerned; but regarding the proposition to pay no more commissions to ticket agents or others it is likely to lead to serious complications. As will be seen by the above letters, the Eastern roads interpret the law that no commission, rebate, or other remuneration for the sale of tickets can be paid either to agents of their own companies or the agents of other roads, and consequently have decided to pay no more commissions to anybody. The Western roads, on the other hand, seem to think that the law does not prevent the payment of commissions in lieu of salary, and have decided that any road may continue the payment of commissions to ticket agents. By the above action of the Eastern roads the Western lines, however, will not be permitted to pay commissions to ticket agents of Eastern lines. The position taken in the matter by the Eastern roads is undoubtedly the correct one. The law evidently contemplated the abandonment of the commission system, which has been one of the most serious evils from which the railroads have been suffering. More cutting of rates, discrimination, and disastrous wars have resulted from that system than any other, as invariably the commissions have been used by ticket agents and others for the purpose of cutting rates. If ticket agents have to depend upon their commissions for their salary, it is to their interest to sell as many tickets as possible, and to accomplish this they find it profitable to divide commissions with scalpers or passengers to increase their sales. As not everybody could secure his tickets from scalpers or commission agents, those purchasing their tickets at the regular non-commission offices would be clearly discriminated against, and that would be in direct conflict with the provisions of the new law.

Inadequate Railway Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—Citizens of Benton, Franklin County, complained to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company neglected to furnish them adequate business facilities between Benton and Duquoin, and asking that the Commissioners interfere to secure an improvement in this respect. The commission finds the undisputed facts to be that people living on the line of road mentioned between Benton and Duquoin, when they desire to go to St. Louis on business, have to leave home at 6 p. m. To transact their business keeps them till 7 the next evening, and, returning at that hour, they are obliged to stay over another night at Duquoin, thus putting them over till the third day to make the round trip. The trains on which this rapid travel is effected are all mixed trains and the board does not regard this service as reasonably convenient, and requests the President and Board of Directors of the road to run an additional train leaving Benton in the morning, to connect at Duquoin for East St. Louis, and to return in the evening, making connections with the train from East St. Louis, thus making the round trip in one day.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. E. H. Scott, General Agent and Manager for the trustees of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago bondholders, today issued a circular, saying:

"March 14 Receivers Humphrey and Tutt will cease to operate and control the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago. The 15th the entire line, from Michigan City to Indianapolis, will be operated and controlled by Wager Swayne as trustee. The following officers have been appointed: E. H. Scott, General Agent; J. S. Goodrich, Superintendent; Samuel B. Sweet, General Freight and Passenger Agent; J. O. Boyle, Auditor and Ticket Agent; John Hewitt, Master Mechanic; C. E. Doyle, Train Master—all having headquarters at Peru; P. A. Lynn, Commercial Agent at Indianapolis; R. D. Clough, Commercial Agent at Michigan City."

The disposition of the Detroit line of the old Wabash system is yet a matter of conjecture. The Wabash Company has relinquished its hold on that line, and it is thought that a traffic agreement will be reached whereby the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago will continue to run through trains to Detroit from Indianapolis.

Boston to Duluth.

BOSTON, March 11.—A meeting of the Boston Executive Business Association was held tonight to discuss the question of a new trunk-line from Duluth to Boston. The scheme is being pushed by capitalists of New York, Detroit, and Chicago. B. F. Smith of New York presented plans of the new route, and explained the various features of the scheme. A. E. Pillsbury, representing the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Road, which is an important link in the consolidated road, said he understood the necessary capital was ready to be used the moment the charter mentioned above is granted by the Legislature. After a short discussion it was not thought advisable to take any decisive action in the matter, because of the small attendance.

Through Canadian Rates to Be Voided.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Mr. George Olds, General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has issued a circular to the effect that the enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State law will compel a revision and cancellation of all special local rates and of the division of through rates on commodities shipped from points in the United States. On and after April 1 all through rates will be void. Every effort will be made to obtain, as soon as practicable, reasonable rates from American lines from the points of connection with this line to the several markets and distributing centres in the United States.

Changes in Union Pacific Officials.

OMAHA, Neb., March 11.—Chief Clerk Orr of the Union Pacific said there would be some changes in the management. Mr. Callaway will be Acting Vice-President and Mr. Cummings will be appointed General Manager, the appointments to be made at the annual meeting the last of this month. Mr. Orr said he knew nothing of the recision of any contracts on account of the failure of Congress to act favorably, nor did he know of any further change in officials contemplated. The reported resignation of General Traffic Manager Kimball lacks authentic confirmation, as well as many rumors which elevate certain persons to prominent positions in the company's employ.

Railroad Building in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—Reports from the most reliable sources show that there is now under contract in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan more railway construction than at any other time for years past. The total mileage under contract is 655.

The Condition of the Central Iowa Railway.

Some voluminous and extremely unintelligible reports were filed before Judge Gresham yesterday by E. L. Dudley, as receiver of the Central Iowa Railway Company, showing the company's affairs up to Dec. 1, 1886. The bonded indebtedness is $800,498 and the floating indebtedness, after deducting the assets—$199,996—is $1,050,694. Of this the bills payable are $179,338; traffic balances due other roads, $17,268. The traffic balances due to the company amount to $83,348; material and supplies on hand, $82,558. The road has fifty-eight locomotives, owned or leased, worth $205,000; 555 leased cars and 1,023 owned by it. The main line in Illinois is eighty-eight miles long, and the side tracks fifty-four miles.

The Reading Abandons a Canal.

READING, Pa., March 11.—Official announcement is made here today by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company of the abandonment of the Schuylkill Canal route, which was used by that company in carrying coal in boats from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia, a distance of about 200 miles. The company had 340 boats in the service. These will be withdrawn and all coal hereafter will be carried by rail. The canal, it is said, has been maintained at a great loss to the company.

Miscellaneous Items.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads interested in the lumber traffic to Mississippi and Missouri River points held a meeting yesterday to agree upon rates. It was agreed to make rates on lumber to points south of the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern, recognizing the Bogue differentials. No conclusion could be reached as regards rates from Wisconsin points via the Northwestern lumber routes. New rates will have to be established, but there is much difference of opinion as to what the rates should be between the Northern and Southern lines.

The Chicago & Atlantic has been hauled over the coals at the meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Central Traffic Association for having sold tickets to New York at a cut of $1. The tickets were produced at the meeting and offered for redemption. General Passenger Agent Donald of the Chicago & Atlantic stated that his company had been giving first-class accommodations to second-class passengers because it had discovered that the Niagara Falls Short Line had been doing the same. The representative of the latter explained that he simply allowed smoking-car passengers to ride in cars where there was no smoking. The Chicago & Atlantic has since given notice that it has withdrawn the privilege allowing second-class passengers in first-class cars, but there is as yet no uniformity of action.

A Presentation to George H. Thomas Post.

The portrait of ex-Gov. Yates was formally presented to Gen. G. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., last evening by Maj. H. A. Rust who purchased it for that purpose from Dr. C. F. Matteson, to whom it had been sold by Dr. Anderson of the Chicago University. The presentation speech was made by Gen. Chetlain and the response by Gen. H. H. Thomas.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

CASES AGAINST ILLINOIS GRAVEYARD INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

The Gang Broken Up and the Companies Indemnified—Trouble in the Whisky Pool—The News from Milwaukee—Concert at Beloit, Wis.—Wheat and Flour Business at Minneapolis—An Elopement Foiled—A Young Hoosier's Romance—Deadly Patent Medicine.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE SWINDLERS.—The last of the criminal cases in the McLean Circuit Court at Bloomington, Ill., against members of the noted Massac County graveyard insurance swindlers arrested two years ago were stricken from the docket Thursday. The forgery cases were stricken off with leave to reinstate. This gang had operated in policies in Bloomington, Milwaukee, and other companies, and, it is believed, had an interest in $150,000 insurance when detected. In the conspiracy were several of the most prominent men of Metropolis, Ill., and vicinity. One or two fled to Mexico and a few were fined by the court. It is stated that the insurance companies have been secured for all that they lost.

WHISKY MEN TROUBLED.—All is not serene in the whisky pool, and "Buffalo" Miller, the President, and the leading Cincinnati distillers are at Peoria, Ill., for the purpose of holding a meeting to settle all difficulties. Spellman's new 4,000-bushel house is nearly ready to start up. He will have nothing to do with the pool.

BARN BURNED.—A barn containing horses, mules, cattle, and harness, the property of Mr. Nicholas Ellis, who lives near Lincoln, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $3,000; insured in the Springfield of Massachusetts for $1,800.

VICTIM OF A SHOOTING.—Austin Hanks, who was shot by Charles Roberts in a quarrel Wednesday evening at Salem, Ill., died at an early hour yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and five children. An inquest will be held.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.—Yesterday morning the dead body of Robert Ziegler, a prisoner in the Milwaukee County Jail, was found hanging in his cell. Zeigler had been arrested upon complaint of his wife, who alleged that he had secured possession of $800, her own money, and by misrepresentations induced her to give a chattel mortgage on her household goods, after which he abandoned her. Upon being placed in jail Zeigler said to the jailer that he would rather die than go to the House of Correction. He was 39 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

Drivers and other employés of the Cream City Street Railway Company, who insist that the scale of wages and schedule of working hours of last year be renewed for the present year, have concluded to await the return of President Smith before engaging in a strike. Should the company not then renew the agreement of last year a strike will be ordered.

The second largest mining transaction scored since the Gogebic iron region was opened up has just been made through the sale of the Iron King and Bonnie Mines by John E. Burton to a New York syndicate. The Iron King was sold on a basis of $800,000 and the Bonnie on a basis of $400,000, Mr. Burton retaining a liberal interest in each.

A WORTHY COUPLE'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Richards, octogenarians and pioneer citizens of Southern Wisconsin, who died day before yesterday at Potosi within a few hours of each other, occurred yesterday at Elk Grove and was attended by a large concourse of people from various parts of the State.

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL EVENT.—Hayden's oratorio "Creation" was given in Beloit last night by the Janesville and Rockford Choral Unions, nearly 300 strong. The concert occurred in the First Congregational Church under the direction of Prof. Torrens. It was a brilliant success.

LECTURE TO BELOIT STUDENTS.—Dr. Charles W. Earle, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, delivered a lecture to the students of Beloit College yesterday on the "Hygiene of Student Life." Dr. Earle was a former student of Beloit.

A CASE REVIEWED.—The case of Ebenezer Noyes of Mattoon, Ill., against the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, involving the title to thirty-six acres of land near there, has been revived.

Indiana.

AN UNFORTUNATE YOUTH'S ROMANCE.—One year ago James H. Bock was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Northern Penitentiary in the Criminal Court at Indianapolis. He is a young man of previous good character and excellent family, and went to Indianapolis from Newcastle. He became engaged to Miss Carrie Wheat of the former city, but her parents broke off the match and sent her to Chicago. Bock returned to Newcastle and appeared to be nearly insane from his troubles. While there he received a dispatch from her, asking him to come to Chicago at once, as she could not live without him. He took a horse and buggy that stood on the street and drove to Indianapolis, intending to leave them there, after notifying the owner, and go on to Chicago, but he was arrested for the theft and was sentenced on a plea of guilty. Gov. Gray in view of the circumstances and previous good character of the man paroled him during good behavior yesterday.

NORTHERN PRISON DIRECTORS.—The old directors of the Northern Prison at Michigan City, Messrs. Shoemaker, Manning, and Majors, who hold over owing to the failure of the Legislature to choose their successors, held their annual meeting yesterday and reëlected Col. James Murdock Warden, T. E. Donnelly deputy, the Rev. J. J. Fande chaplain, and Dr. R. H. Calvert physician. The election is for four years.

ROBBED BY MASKED MEN.—A highway robbery Thursday night relieved Henry Fraser of Haskell of $1,300. Fraser had just collected the amount from a borrower at Furnessville, and was compelled to carry the money on his person for lack of a place to deposit it. The train being late he started to walk home, a distance of seven miles, and was met by masked villains when about half-way home. There is no clew to the robbers.

Minnesota.

LOWRY BUYS THE MOTOR LINE.—The motor line at Minneapolis is about to change hands again, and if the deal is consummated Thomas Lowry will be the new owner. The contracts for the sale were drawn yesterday, and Mr. Lowry and F. C. Pillsbury went to St. Paul to perfect some arrangements necessary to the sale. The papers have not yet been signed. Mr. Lowry expressed himself openly today as to the genuineness of the deal and said the papers would probably be signed today. He said he was the only person interested in the purchase, but would say nothing as to the consideration or possible improvements that he might make in the line. It is rumored that the price paid was $800,000, and that Mr. Lowry will put in a cable at once and dispense with steam, also that an extension will be made to the Washburn Home.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Wheat receipts at Minneapolis were 312 cars yesterday. There was heavy selling both by the local crowd and outside parties. The feeling was weak all day. Fourteen mills are running, turning out 18,000 barrels of flour per day. Trade in flour is not active at fair rates as compared with the price of wheat. There is a demand for it at prices asked before the rise in the latter market. The local production is moderate yet, and millers do not feel like pressing sales that would, if consummated, make them a loss. Considerable selling is going on daily, and supplies are not accumulating now to any extent.

SHOE DEALER CLOSED UP.—H. F. Borleske, a dealer in boots and shoes at Albert Lea, has been forced to close his store by an attachment issued on a claim for $1,800 by O. D. Bjorquist & Son of Milwaukee. The stock is valued at $5,000.

Missouri.

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT FOILED.—D. S. Richardson, the 18-year-old son of J. P. Richardson of the Richardson Drug Company of St. Louis, attempted to run away with and marry Miss Gracie Osborn of Carondelet Thursday, but was frustrated by a cruel parent. The girl is 18, and young Richardson assisted her out of a second-story window at 1 o'clock in the morning, and both jumped in a carriage with the intention of going to Belleville, Ill. The drive is a long one, and the parents of each heard of the matter before the knot was tied. The Clerk refused the license, and the young pair were dragged apart by their respective parents, lectured, and locked up. Young Richardson says he is going to marry the girl the first chance he gets.

RECEPTION TO GEN. FAIRCHILD.—Commander-in-Chief Fairchild has been extended a reception by the Grand Army at Kansas City. Last night he was given a reception at Music-Hall, when Mayor Kumpf addressed the visitors. The party leaves today for Grand Rapids.

BUILDINGS IN ASHES.—Fire in the Town of Hughsville destroyed the stores of N. J. Smith, Mont Magruder, and J. F. McKees, and the vacant store of Mrs. Mockbee. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

Nebraska.

GEN. CROOK ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.—Gen. Crook has arrived at Omaha from Boston, where he has conferred with persons interested in the Indian question. When asked what he thought of Dawes' bill, the General answered: "It is a most excellent bill, and in the right direction if properly carried out. Land has to be given and the Indian taught how to use it, or otherwise it will be a failure, except in the case of a very few of the most advanced. Force should be exercised with authority at first, and after two years of this training the Indian, seeing the result of his labors, the problem is solved." As to the present system of educating Indians the General thought it is good as far as it goes, but it makes no provision for the Indians of today on the reservations. These should be put to work under the provisions of the Dawes bill, so as to become self-sustaining. Then those educated away from the reservations will have a place to return to, and can apply the trades they have been taught.

Michigan.

DEATH-DEALING PATENT MEDICINE.—In the village of Concord yesterday Henry Fluke died from the effects of a patent medicine prepared by O. F. Packard of Homer. Packard has been distributing the article throughout the county for the last three years, and left a sample bottle with Fluke for trial. He took a dose of the drug late last night and died soon after. Not being a physician or pharmacist, Packard will be arrested at once for manufacturing medicine. The deceased was a prominent farmer of that county.

ENDED HER FAST.—Lizzie Murphy of Thomastown, aged 13, whose remarkable fast for forty-nine days was chronicled, asked for food yesterday, and her appetite or willingness to eat appears to have returned. Her case has excited great local interest.

Dakota.

MILITIA TO COLLECT TAXES.—Col. Tyner and Capt. Yorkey returned from Devil's Lake, the former going to Bismarck to report to the Governor on the situation. It is learned that sufficient cause exists for the sending for outside aid. Col. Benham and Marshal Shanley of Devil's Lake reported on their return from St. John that the civil authorities are powerless to collect the taxes from the half-breeds. At least two companies of militia will be required, and it is expected that the Governor will order those of Grafton and Grand Forks to the scene at once.

Iowa.

A LIBEL SUIT.—Attorneys are taking testimony at Mason City in the libel suit of May Burt Felt vs. The Sinclair Publishing Company of Winona, Minn. The case grows out of an article appearing in one of the leading papers of Winona reflecting on the character of the plaintiff.

Kansas.

A SUICIDE.—Lizzie Curtis of Emporia shot herself yesterday with probably fatal results. She was divorced three years ago from her husband. Despondency is the only cause assigned for her suicidal act.

Colorado.

A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.—Fire at Aspen yesterday destroyed several stores, the loss amounting to $25,000; insured.

NEW YORK.

Household Furniture, Silver, and Bric-a-Brac of Mrs. Mary Morgan Sold.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The household furniture of Mrs. Mary J. Morgan, the deceased art collector, with all of the bric-à-brac, silver, and bronzes not disposed of at the sale a year ago, was sold at public auction today at the Morgan residence, No. 5 East Twenty-sixth street. Nearly 500 lots were disposed of, and the aggregate of the sale will reach $30,000, although the auctioneer's clerks, at a late hour, were unable to give any very definit figures. The prices obtained were low—nothing like the original cost of the articles. There were not many individual buyers. Dealers and brokers, for connections of the Morgan family, secured most of the bargains. The carved oak sideboards, extension-table, chairs, buffet, French-plate mirrors, and mantel ornaments—everything except the glass and silver—went for $1,030; the original cost was $6,280. A Limoges dinner, dessert, and tea service of 257 pieces went for $365. The great lot of the sale was the cameo flint glass service of 222 pieces, made to order by Webb of London, from original designs furnished by Tiffany & Co., and which cost $18,000. At the sale a year ago it was offered, but Mr. Kirby refused to start it at $3,000, and withdrew it at $5,000. It was sold today for $1,675. A very large antique Daghestan rug, which cost $3,000, was sold for $1,205. An India silk rug, which cost $1,200, went for $515.

THE DENMEAD CASE.

Howard McSherry, counsel for Samuel Denmead, is authority for the statement that Robert Denmead was taken ill four months ago and died about Christmas. Cornelia was taken ill a few days before Christmas and died a few days after. Death in each case resulted from natural causes.

Millionaires' Sons.

There is more than one moral to be drawn from the case of young Hercules Kittson. Designing people should not be permitted to profit by their practices upon worthless sons of millionaires. But neither should millionaires make a practice of imposing worthless sons on the community. They can avoid this in many instances by taking the obvious precautions against letting their sons become worthless. By educating them practically in industrious and useful pursuits many young men who become nuisances to society under the influence of idleness and full pockets could be saved from their sad fates.

This kind of wisdom usually comes to millionaire fathers too late. It seems necessary for each one of them to acquire it by a personal experience which is simply non-transferable. And thus the old story is told over and over again. If a youth is inherently worthless and a hopeless case there is no sense in multiplying his capacity for evil by supplying him liberally with money. In such cases impecuniosity is a blessing. And, as a rule, a reasonable amount of it is a good thing for young men of all descriptions.—*Ex.*

On Trial for a Triple Murder.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., March 11.—[Special.]—The trial of Robert T. Jones, who two years ago committed a triple murder, was begun yesterday. Jones married the granddaughter of Edward Presley Sr. Jones lived on the plantation with his grandfather-in-law and the two sons of his wife's grandfather, Charles and Edward Presley Jr. Jones would not work, and the Presleys told him he must work or move off the place; that they could not support him. Two days later the three Presleys were in their field; the two sons were working; the palsied old man of 80 was looking on. Jones walked up to Charles Presley and without a word killed him. Edward Presley Jr. asked why he killed his brother. Jones almost cut his questioner in two with a knife, killing him instantly. Jones then quietly reloaded his gun, walked to the old man, and, despite the prayers of the old man, shot him dead. Jones was tried for the murder of Charles Presley, the jury was bribed, and mistrial resulted.

Exposure of Philadelphia Gamblers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—The Philadelphia *Times* this morning devoted three columns to an exposé of the manner in which gambling has been carried on in this city for the last three months, and in the course of its article declared that a certain sum of money was and has been paid to the police officials for protection, and also that the sum of $50 per week had since Jan. 26 last been paid to the city editor of the Philadelphia *Press* for the purpose of using the columns of that paper in the interests of the gamblers. The exposure created a profound sensation in all circles, and has been the sole topic of discussion today.

Mr. Hoeckley tonight declared that the charges, so far as they referred to him as city editor of the *Press*, were absolutely false, and that he had placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys.

The Body in the Barrel.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—It is stated that the body found in a barrel yesterday at the office of the Adams Express Company in this city is consigned to a medical college in Brunswick. The medical examination today finding that the woman's death was due to natural causes, and that there was no sign of the deceased having been murdered, the package was released, and it will be forwarded to its destination.

Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11.—When the steamer Bostona, coming down the river, had reached Higginsport last night, there was an explosion of a steam pipe which disabled the vessel and seriously if not fatally scalded William Volk, the assistant engineer. The disabled steamer collided with a coal barge and sunk it.

Blaze at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.—The Des Moines Tank Company's oil warehouse burned yesterday evening. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $8,000. Adjoining this building was the cedar block saw-mill factory of J. B. Smith & Co. of Chicago, which also burned. Loss, $9,000; insured for $7,000.

Nominated for a Judgeship.

JACKSON, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—The Democratic Judicial Convention for Ingham and Jackson Counties was held in this city today. Erastus Peck, the present City Attorney, was nominated on the first ballot.

COMING JUBILEE RACES.

THE GREAT PRIZE READY FOR THE CONTESTANTS.

June 14 Fixed as the Day of Sailing—The Prince of Wales to Take Part in the Sport—No Meeting Between Burke and Glover—A Forty-two Round Prize-Fight—Yesterday's Races at New Orleans—General Notes.

[*Other sporting news in the supplement.*]

LONDON, March 11.—The Prince of Wales presided today at the annual meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Secretary of the club announced that the money for the 1,000 guineas jubilee prize had already been subscribed in full by ninety members of the club, and that plenty of other funds were coming in to make up the several prizes which the club desired to offer for additional races during the jubilee season. The 14th of June has been fixed as the date for starting the 1,000 guineas race, and the course laid out is from the Nore northward up the east coast of England, around Scotland and Ireland, to Dover. The complaint made by an American newspaper that the course includes narrow channels is unfounded, the only one in the course being the English Channel, which surely is wide enough for all the purposes of the race. The commanders of yachts in the race will be permitted to choose any course they please so long as they keep the mainland on their port side. The full text of the conditions of the great race will be issued within a fortnight. The conditions will include time allowance according to tonnage on a sliding scale.

The Prince of Wales cordially approved the plan of the race and expressed delight at being permitted to coöperate in the jubilee program of the club. He promised to act as starter of the race and to enter his own schooner as a competitor. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and was attended by all the leading yachtsmen of Great Britain.

The Dauntless-Coronet Race.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The ocean race between the Dauntless and the Coronet begins at 1 o'clock tomorrow. At 12 o'clock the Regatta Committee's tug, the Luckenbach, will leave Pier 3, East River, and steam down to a position abreast of Old's Head on the Long Island shore. At 12:50 the preliminary whistle will be blown, and at 1 o'clock sharp the final whistle. Then the two yachts will cross the line, the Coronet leading, on their 3,000-mile voyage for the $20,000 purse. A large number of special steamers will be on hand to witness the start, and a number of tugs and steam-yachts will accompany the yachts from the bay. Concerning the sailing-course, Capt. Samuels says that it will naturally be determined by circumstances. The field-ice from the St. Lawrence is an unknown quantity. It is soft ice and soon melts, and must be taken as it is found. It is within the possibilities to go north of it. It is generally supposed that Capt. Crosby will sail the southerly course, but this is not certain. Circumstances and judgment can alone determine.

THE RING.

Frank Glover and Jack Burke Not to Meet.

The proposed match between Frank Glover and Jack Burke need be discussed no longer. It is off, and both men say they want to drop the subject. Thursday night the men agreed to meet at a certain place and arrange a match. Yesterday the place of meeting was changed to an establishment to which John Dowling, Burke's backer, refused to go. Glover and his friends were at the appointed place, but the other party did not put in appearance. Then messages were exchanged and there was a fair prospect for a match until the subject of a referee was reached. Glover insisted on the selection of a referee when articles were signed and Burke insisted on the selection of a referee being deferred until the day named for the fight. There was no chance for an agreement, and each sent word to the other that there was no further use in talking about the matter. Last night Burke deposited $1,000 in the hands of Col. Ike Buchanan to back an offer to fight Glover to a finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules, ten weeks from signing articles, the referee to be selected at the ring. When Glover was informed of this he said: "That settles it. I won't accept. My stipulation is that the referee must be appointed when articles are signed. I have yielded every other point, but I won't yield that. There will be no match."

A Hard Slugging Match.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Eugene Hornbacher, 119 pounds, and Nat Morris, 120 pounds, fought to a finish in Westchester County tonight, with two-ounce gloves.

Round 1—Hornbacher led, landing a heavy left-hander on Morris' mouth, cutting his lip severely. The latter, however, rushed for his man and got in several savage body blows. Slugging closed the round.

Round 2—Hornbacher at once dashed at Morris and swinging his right on Morris' jaw, knocked him down. Morris scrambled up and went at Hornbacher like a crazy windmill, and the round closed with a tangle of arms that resulted in little damage.

Round 3—Both men came up cautiously and sparred for wind. Morris landed on the other man's jaw, Hornbacher countering heavily on the body. Then followed some infighting, during which Morris was crowded to the ropes, and, while ducking from a blow from Hornbacher, was savagely upper-cut and knocked clean through the ropes.

Round 4—Hornbacher hunted Morris all about the ring, thumping his body and face in savage style. Morris was on the defensive, and the round ended with Morris being knocked down by a straight right-hander.

From this point to the eighth round Hornbacher slugged Morris with one or both hands about when and where he chose.

Round 8—Hornbacher darted over to Morris' corner and arrived as Morris had fairly stood up. He hit Morris squarely in the face with his right, and Morris sat down suddenly. When he arose again Hornbacher again smashed him full in the face and knocked him flat upon the floor. Morris got up, but was again knocked down, and time was called.

Morris said his hand was hurt, and refused to furnish any more practice for his adversary, who took the purse.

Fought Forty-two Rounds.

WILMINGTON, Del, March 11.—A prize-fight of forty-two rounds lasting three and one-half hours for $50 a side was fought in a private parlor between Young Connors and Ned Harrigan, two local pugilists, this morning. The fight was with four-ounce gloves, and in the fourth round Harrigan broke his right hand, but fought out the forty-two rounds, when the battle was decided a draw.

St. Paul Pugilists.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—[Special.]—Black Frank and Andy Goldsmith (white) fought at the Olympic Theatre tonight. The fight was to be an eight-round contest for $100. It was ended in four rounds by Frank using his adversary up.

Scheler and Conners Matched.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 11.—Bert Scheler of Chicago and Tom Conners of this city signed articles tonight for a wrestling-match, catch-as-catch-can, for $250 a side. The contest will take place in this city March 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday's Races at New Orleans—Other Sporting News.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11.—Weather clear and track slow.

First race, selling allowances, six furlongs—Barbara won by two lengths, M'liss second, Whisky Jack third, beating Wild Kansas, C. S. Lee, and Gulnare. Time, 1:18¼.

Second race, five furlongs—McLaughlin won by two lengths, Nat Kramer second, Capt. Hammer third, beating Parnell and Lewis. Time, 1:06.

Third race, selling allowance, welter weights, one mile—Kensington won by two lengths, Pat Daly second, Wedding-Day third, beating Leroy and Hop Sing. Time, 1:46½.

The Eastern Colleges League.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—[Special.]—The Athletic Association has instructed the Base-Ball Committee to enter Yale in a new base-ball league, to be composed of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. It is already known that Princeton and Columbia are in favor of entering such a league, and it is quite sure that Harvard will not hinder its formation. It is thought that when this league is duly organized the smaller colleges will start a second league for themselves.

Indianapolis Club's Games.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—At a meeting held tonight the dates for exhibition games to be played by the Indianapolis league club were fixed. The first game will be played April 1 with the Cincinnati association club. This will be followed by three games with the St. Louis club April 4, 5, and 6, and two games with the Louisville club April 7 and 8. The Indianapolis club will play in Cincinnati April 2, in Louisville April 9, and in St. Louis April 11, 12, and 13. The league season will be opened April 28 with the Detroit club.

Northwestern League.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—The Schedule Committee of the Northwestern Base-Ball League met here this morning. After considerable discussion a schedule was agreed upon. The season will open April 30 and close Oct. 11, each club playing 126 games.

Public Office Is a Public Trust.

Boston *Herald:* Probably the most notable and familiar utterance attributed to Grover Cleveland is: "Public office is a public trust." And yet, according to the latest edition of Mr. Bent's "Short Sayings of Great Men," Mr. Cleveland never clothed that pungent sentiment in those words. We believe Mr. Bent's authority for this statement is none other than Col. Dan Lamont himself, who may fairly be presumed to know what he is talking about. The sentiment was elaborately set forth in one of Mr. Cleveland's public papers, but it was reserved for some able paragrapher to boil it down into its present handy shape.

WRECKS ON THE OCEAN OF TRADE.

Attachment Against Levison & Co.—Carried Down by a Bookkeeper's Peculations.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against the property of the insolvent firm of L. Levison & Co., clothiers, at the instance of Herman Hahlo, who has a claim of $845. He claims that the company with intent to defraud creditors has disposed of stock aggregating $250,000.

L. Levison & Co., who failed last Wednesday because of the peculations of one Edward M. Newman, their confidential bookkeeper, are finding new evidence that the amount they at first thought would cover the thefts will be only a very small fraction of what Newman appropriated.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of.........J. M. HILL.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
MISS AGNES HERNDON,
The Commercial Tourist's Bride.
NEXT WEEK, MR. S. G. PRATT'S GRAND OPERA,
LUCILLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 14, enlisting the services of
MISS KATHERINE VAN ARNHEM, Soprano, and MISS EFFIE STEWART (alternate) as...LUCILLE
MISS CARRIE MORSE, Contralto.........SPERANZA
MR. ALFRED WILKE, Tenor.........ANTONIO, MARQUIS DI CATANIA
MR. JOHN GARNER, Baritone.........CHEVALIER D'AUVERGNE
MR. S. A. D. LANE, Bass.....COMTE D'AUVERGNE
MR. FERRIS HARTMAN, Baritone.....BATTISTE
MR. G. ENGLAND, Bass.........JUDGE
MR. G. HUMMEL, Tenor.........MESSENGER
The Lotus Quartette Club—Messrs. JOHNSON, ROOT, HART, and COWLES. Opera Festival Chorus of 50 Voices! Orchestra of 45 Musicians!
HANS BALATKA, Musical Director. FERRIS HARTMAN, Stage Manager. KELLOGG, Costumer. New and Elegant Costumes! Beautiful Scenery!
Prices never before heard of in connection with Grand Opera. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Family Circle, 25c. General Admission, 50c. Sale Opens Today, Monday.
Miss Van Arnhem will sing Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.
Miss Stewart will sing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Mr. Henry E. Abbey respectfully announces the Farewell Appearance of
Mme. ADELINA PATTI
MATINEE TODAY, MARCH 12, AT 2 P. M.
Which will positively be Mme. Patti's Last Appearance in Chicago, when will be presented the Second Act of
MARTHA,
With the following cast:
MARTHA.........Mme. ADELINA PATTI
Nancy.........Mme. SCALCHI
Lionelo.........Sig. GUILLE
Plunket.........Sig. NOVARA
And the Third Act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
With the following cast:
LUCIA.........Mme. ADELINA PATTI
Edgardo.........Sig. GUILLE
Raimondo.........Sig. MIGLIARA
Both in Costume.
Conductor.........Sig. LUIGI ARDITI
Parquette and Parquette Circle, $5; Balcony Circle, first 5 rows, $4; Balcony Circle, back 4 rows, $3; Second Balcony Circle, $2. Admission, $1 and $2.
BEGINNING NEXT SUNDAY EVENING,
Kiralfy Bros.' New Production of the Black Crook.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.
RESERVED SEATS:
| $1.00 | 75c | 50c | No Higher. |
Second Balcony, 25c. General admission, 50c.
Matinee Today at 2—THE MUSKETEERS.
Tonight—FRA DIAVOLO.
Next Week's Repertory:
Monday—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Tuesday—VICTOR THE BLUESTOCKING.
Wednesday Matinee—MARTHA.
Wednesday Evening—MUSKETEERS.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—Grand Production of the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Mlle. de Lussan as MARIE.
Saturday Matinee—FRA DIAVOLO.
ADVANCE SALE NOW OPEN.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
America's Favorite Comedian,
MR. HENRY E. DIXEY
Supported by the efficient organization,
RICE & DIXEY'S BIG BURLESQUE COMPANY,
In the Fascinating Burlesque Dream,
--A-D-O-N-I-S--
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—Matinee Today at 2, America's Favorite Artiste,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
AS
MAGGIE THE MIDGET.
Tonight at 8—PEARL OF SAVOY.
Sunday, March 13—Ezra F. Kendall in "A PAIR OF KIDS."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Today at 2. Last Four Performances of EDWIN ARDEN in EAGLE'S NEST. Tonight at 8.
Supported by Miss Evelyn Campbell and Company.
Next Monday—Bartley Campbell's HEROINE IN RAGS.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corinne Matinee - CORINNE - Today at 2 o'clock
THE PEERLESS CORINNE
Tonight at 8. Tonight at 8.
Supported by an unequaled Opera, Comedy, and Burlesque Company in the latest success,
ARCADIA.
Sunday Night—H. C. Miner's Silver King Company.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
PEOPLE ROCK IN THEIR SEATS AND CRY WITH MIRTH.
A SOAP BUBBLE.
T. J. Farron. Gracie Emmett.
Monday—Herne's "Hearts of Oak."

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week and Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Comedy Sunbeam,
MISS MYRA GOODWIN,
In E. E. Kidder's Comedy Drama,
"SIS!"
Best reserved Seats, 50 and 35 cents.
Next Week—MY AUNT BRIDGET.

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
MR. AND MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT
in the Funniest of all Plays,
OVER THE GARDEN WALL.
Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at Box-Office Prices.
Monday, March 14, George C. Miln.

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Prices—25, 35, and 50c. Matinees—All seats 25c.
Tonight and Tomorrow Night.
Matinee Today at 2. BURT G. CLARK in RONDO, An American Prince. Matinee Tomorrow at 2.
Monday—Elise Holtz's Exquisites, the 3 St. Felix Sisters, and superb company of specialty people.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, 152 S. Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Beginning Monday, March 7.
VOLKSMUTH TYROLEANS.
THE GYASTICUTIS.
MANY WONDERS.
Theatre No. 1—Reid & Barton's Big Burlesque Co.
Theatre No. 2—Watson's Fata Morgana.

EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
That Wax Figure of Nina Van Zandt
2 New Stage Shows. Continuous Performances.
A Million Wonders.

PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

STORMING OF
Mission Ridge AND Lookout Mountain
Grandest War Panorama in the United States.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.
W. WEHNER, Prop'r.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a grand celebration of Emperor William's birthday.

DRY-GOODS imports at the Port of New York for the week ended March 11 amounted to $2,639,108.

IT is asserted by the London *Telegraph* that the Russian Government is in possession of the stolen British naval designs.

FEBRUARY's exports of domestic breadstuffs amounted to $11,881,446, or over $1,000,000 more than for the same period in 1886.

IT is reported that the Russian Government has invited the Powers to join in a protest to the Bulgarian Regents against the cruelties practiced on the insurgent prisoners.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE of South Carolina has been transferred from the position of Consul-General and Secretary of the Legation at Guatemala to that of Consul-General at Constantinople.

THE committee of the French Chamber of Deputies having the matter in charge has unanimously condemned the Government's bill to abolish sixty-four of the 362 prefectures in the country.

INFORMATION has reached the Department of State that the cholera has spread through parts of the Chilian Province of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, and is extending along the Valley of Aconcagua towards the sea.

SECRETARY WHITNEY declares that "there is no truth in any statement which connects the Navy Department with anything clandestine in the way of obtaining plans abroad or the secrets of foreign governments."

OUT of a total coinage of 256,471,647 standard silver dollars there are in circulation 57,214,510. There are silver certificates in circulation amounting to $123,290,392, which leaves 75,966,745 net standard dollars in the Treasury.

PUBLIC funeral services in honor of the dead pastor of Plymouth Church were held yesterday. Business was generally suspended throughout Brooklyn. Special memorial services were held in other churches, which were crowded.

A NEW YORK dispatch states that the negotiations between President Garrett and the Richmond Terminal Company have fallen through and the deal is off; that a new proposition is now being considered by Mr. Garrett, and negotiations are now on foot for the transfer of the control of the Baltimore & Ohio to a syndicate of private bankers.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY GRINNELL created a sensation yesterday by seizing all the books, records, and other papers and documents in the offices of the County Commissioners. He also took possession of the County Hospital records. There were other startling developments during the day in the boodle investigation, the details of which appear elsewhere.

THE German Parliament yesterday passed the Septenate bill, fixing for seven years the numerical peace effective force of the army at 468,400 men, or one man to each 100 inhabitants according to last year's census. This is an increase of something over 48,000 men to the standing army. The vote stood—yeas 227, nays 31, and 84 opponents abstained from voting, making the opposition 115 against 227, a signal triumph for Bismarck. An increase of taxation of course must follow this enlargement of the standing army in order to support it. The war scare appears to have blown over. France is not going to attack Germany, and Bismarck says there will be no war unless she does.

ANOTHER swindler, William C. Hickman of Boston, has joined the American colony in Canada, and with him has gone to smash the National Sugarine Refining Company of Boston, which was itself a swindle, started by Hickman. There is no public loss in the wreck of the institution, therefore, but there is another loss of an opportunity to punish a swindler, and that loss is due to the inexcusable and mortifying failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty of extradition which was negotiated nearly a year ago. It will now require fully a year more to mature this treaty, and meanwhile there will be inducements for that length of time for dishonestly-inclined men to swindle, steal, and default, knowing that they will not be punished, as they have an asylum of safety in Canada, only a few hours' distance away.

BOTH the Winston and the Hurd Chicago Drainage bills have been reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee and they have been put on their passage. In a slightly amended form they will both be passed this session. The people of the drainage district can then determine under which measure they will proceed. Only one member of the committee—the obstreperous Browne of La Salle—objected to the favorable report. Investigation has demonstrated to all the other members that the proposed widening and deepening of the Desplaines will be a great advantage to the people of the Illinois Valley. Opposition on the part of the residents along the river has almost died out. An effort to have the project condemned at Joliet the other day failed, and it was decided to investigate instead. Investigation will convince the people of Joliet that they ought to commend, not to condemn.

THERE was a good demand for money in this city yesterday at full previous rates. Eastern and foreign exchange were weak. Local investment securities were quiet and unchanged. The New York stock market was tame and unsteady.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active and averaged weak, especially on provisions, but wheat rallied on a good local demand, which was most decided in the latter part of the day. As compared with Thursday, pork closed unchanged, lard 15 cents lower, meats 25 cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye ⅛ cent lower, barley and flaxseeds steady.

IN the Illinois House yesterday Mr. Messick, from the Committee on the Judicial Department, reported back, with a substitute, the joint resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people at the next general election, with the recommendation that the substitute be adopted. There was a lively debate, after which the resolution was made a special order for Wednesday, March 16.

RESISTING GAS EXTORTION.

The conspiracy to crush out competition in gas in Chicago may or may not be fully consummated. Although they deal in light the conspirators prefer darkness in their dealings, and just how far they have gone in their scheme is uncertain. But they have gone far enough to disclose their purpose, which is to put the old Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company and the Consumers' Gaslight & Fuel Company under one management, inject a few millions of "water" into the already greatly diluted stock of both companies, and then make the public pay handsome dividends on all the shares issued. If this plan works it will enable the West Side Gas Company to go back to extortionate rates, putting the entire city, in its illumination, at the mercy of those Robin Hoods of our day—a few monopolists. Nor is this all. Higher and extortionate rates in Chicago mean an increase in the rates charged for gas in every city of the State, if not of the Northwest. In Peoria, Springfield, Quincy, Bloomington, and so down all the way to Cairo, gas companies are lighting streets and houses. If Chicago can be robbed by quasi-public corporations existing by virtue of and dependent upon special franchises, every other city and large town in Illinois can be and will be if it is not being so already. The protection demanded for all these urban interests is State regulation. The principle of control which has been successfully applied to railroads and warehouses should be extended to gas companies, and, for that matter, to telephones and the like.

Fortunately, the General Assembly is now in session. It will be three months before final adjournment. The old custom of going home when the bluebirds come no longer obtains, the "omnibus" line having been taken off. A bill creating a gas commission for fixing maximum rates for gas charges should be drawn and introduced. Of course, the rates should vary with the cost of production, which, in turn, will vary with the size of the town, the cost of coal, and other considerations. As the Railroad and Warehouse Commission can adapt the tariff for passengers, freight, and storage to the actual facts in each case, so the gas commission should be empowered to fix rates according to circumstances. There is no good reason why Jacksonville should pay twice as much as Chicago, as is the case at the present time. The extortion which Chicago fears is now being actually endured in nearly, if not quite, every city in the State; and the legislation which would be preventive for this city would be curative for the gas-consumers of the rest of the State.

Several bills are now pending before the Legislature of New York to place the gas companies of that State under the control of a State Board of Gas Commissioners, and Illinois, which took the lead in the war on railway monopoly, should be true to its record. In this case, as in the railroad reform, legislation is necessary as a basis for litigation. The General Assembly gave the Archimedes of anti-monopoly a foundation for his fulcrum, and then by the aid of the courts, as well as the commission, the world of railroad and warehouse extortion was moved. There is no more dangerous tendency of our times than the capitalistic combination of quasi-political corporations, nor is it too much to say that the arrest of this tendency is the prime duty of present statesmanship. The best way to meet and thwart anarchy is to correct the abuse which is its only excuse. They sustain to each other the relation of root and branch. Gas companies, railroads, and warehouses are by no means the only roots for this anarchy-tending monopoly, and it would be well to give the contemplated commission control of telephones and all kindred business of a semi-public character not already subject to maximum rates. The line between such corporations and joint-stock companies doing business of a private nature is easily drawn. A mere organization under the general corporation law, or a special charter even, does not involve the use of public property in the conduct of business. The merchant, the publisher, the manufacturer, and the like enjoys no privilege denied to any one else, except as his own capital and enterprise may have given it to him, but railroads, gas companies, and telephone companies are granted rights of way under the law of eminent domain or otherwise which make them permanently amenable to public control legally and equitably. Because the people may have slept upon their right of regulation is no forfeiture of the right itself nor any excuse for continuing its non-enforcement.

Millions of dollars are drawn from the Illinois public every year by way of taxation for unnecessary if not corrupt purposes, but all these unjust taxes are a small matter as compared with the extortions practiced by controllable but uncontrolled corporations out of which are paid dividends on watered stock, the most approved modern form of robbery. The legislator who distinguishes himself by leading a gallant fight against this common enemy will secure the hearty commendation of a grateful State.

"TURNING THE RASCALS OUT."

The Cleveland Administration came into power with the hue and cry, "turn the rascals out." The country was promised that the rascals should be all turned out, and then a rigid investigation should be made of their rascalities and no guilty man should escape. The Administration's term is now half through. It has turned out 50,000 of the rascals and put in 50,000 reformers in their places, among them two or three hundred fellows who have been in the penitentiary or ought to have been there, probably on the theory that these fellows, being familiar with rascality, would easily ferret out the Republican rascals and expose the festering mass of corruption in which they have been engaged. Well, two years have elapsed, and where are the revelations that have been promised? It is to be presumed that the Democratic reformers have made thorough investigation of the records of their predecessors and have overhauled their accounts from A to Z. Where are the exposures? Where is the rascality of which the Republicans have been guilty? In not one of the 50,000 cases has anything been found wrong. There have been no abuses of trust, no mismanagement of office, no diversion of the public funds from their proper use, no convicts in office. If there has been anything wrong, then nothing has been said about it and no guilty man has been exposed or punished. There needs to be no clearer exposure of the palpable hypocrisy of the President's flamboyant insinuation against Republicans in his declaration that "public office is a public trust." The failure of the Administration to show up rascals proves that the Republicans regarded public office as a public trust. The retention of Garland in the Cabinet shows the humbug of the declaration. Under such circumstances it is useless to expect that the next two years of the Administration will be any better than the last two. It is useless to expect that any of the rascals who have been put in will be turned out either.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.

The agitation caused by the introduction of the Butterworth bill in the House for complete reciprocity in trade with Canada continues to increase in the Dominion, especially since the passage of the Retaliation Non-Intercourse bill. The statement that the Canadian Government was preparing to largely increase duties on some imports from this country and prohibit others entirely is officially denied. Instead of an increased tariff there is general and favorable discussion, not only among the Liberal but also among the Tory organs, of complete reciprocity as the only satisfactory and enduring settlement of the disputes pending between the two countries. The Halifax Chamber of Commerce in its annual report, just issued, openly concedes that free trade with the "States" is the only way out of the existing difficulties. The Toronto *Mail* (Tory) calls earnest attention to the state of public sentiment in the outlying provinces as fraught with danger to the Canadian Confederation. It says:

> No one can fail to perceive the danger to the Dominion involved in the agitation in Nova Scotia—in the inarticulate cry of the fisherman and miner for leave to trade with their natural customers. A similar manifestation is visible from time to time in the Northwest. The Manitoba first movement, the Farmers' Union campaign, the agitation against disallowance, the bitter outcry against the tariff—these are Western forms of the same disrupting force as that at work in the maritime provinces. Reciprocity with the United States would undoubtedly relieve us of these anxieties, and we believe also that it would lead men's minds away from the contemplation of the still graver problem of race ascendency [between the British and French] that must be solved, Heaven knows how, before a united Canada is possible.

The Toronto *Globe* (Liberal) strongly advocates free trade with the great Republic as the true remedy for the existing troubles, but does not yet see its way clearly towards the manner of securing it. The arrangements will be simple enough. This country should offer Canada full reciprocity for all the products of the soil, forest, mine, farm, workshops, and coasting trade, and mutual abolition of the long line of custom-houses which now stretch their hostile trade-barrier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If Canada is willing to accept this plan of settlement her representatives will meet our Secretary of State and President, and such other high officials as may be invited to assist, and frame a treaty declaring absolute reciprocity in all things, which should extend for a period of not less than twenty years, with ample notice of abrogation on either side. A uniform tariff rate can then be made against all other countries, assimilating the two tariffs by lowering ours a little and increasing the Canadian duties a little to produce an equilibrium, theirs now being only about a quarter lower than our own. Having assimilated the tariff rates, then the duties received at the respective ports can be assimilated by pooling the joint earnings and dividing them on a per capita basis of population. Our own population is about 60,000,000, theirs about 5,000,000. Thus out of every $13 received we would take $12 and they $1. If a per capita division were not satisfactory it might be arranged on a basis of revenue receipts through a series of years—say the last ten. There will be no difficulty in coming to an equitable arrangement if the Canadians really want to abolish the custom-houses and substitute free trade with us in all things. Trade must be as free as between the States of the American Union. The consent of England can easily be obtained if the Canadians make up their minds to pull down the commercial barriers between us, as England will lose nothing thereby. The imports and exports of the United States and Canada with Great Britain will not be less than now, and may be greater. The enormously increased prosperity of the Canadians will enable them to purchase more British goods than they could without reciprocity. Hence England will have no business interest in opposing the "deal."

Having ratified such a treaty, then the custom-houses will come down and there will be a free interchange of products between the two countries, as there is now in our inter-State commerce. Their vessels will have the same run of our coasts as our own. There will be no more quarrels or disputes about fish or anything else. If it shall happen in course of time that the Canadians tire of carrying their heavy load of debt (some 250 millions and growing); if when they find that their union with England is a matter of no importance to them and they should want to have twelve or fourteen Senators and thirty or forty Representatives in our Congress and a representative in the Cabinet, the better to look after their interests, that will easily adjust itself. The people of the United States have no wish to expedite it. Such contingencies are political. Business first and politics when the time is ready for it. The one important thing, if the Canadians are anxious to remove all further causes of dispute about fish, is to go in and complete free trade, and then they can fish or cut bait, whichever they please, and sell the "catch" all over Yankeeland at the highest market price, as well as everything they produce.

SOCIALISM IS SLAVERY.

There could be no more timely words than Ingersoll's characterization of Socialism, republished from the *North American Review* in THE TRIBUNE of today. The proposition that "Socialism seems to be one of the worst possible forms of slavery" may sound extravagant, but under the calm and majestic reasoning of Mr. Ingersoll the statement gradually unfolds into a truth so plain as to be almost a truism. And the argument finds significant confirmation in the remark made by the present acknowledged leader of Socialism in Chicago, T. J. Morgan, who said in a speech delivered Thursday evening that "the cure for all was the paternalism of government and the abolition of private property in land, machinery, and raw material." Socialism, as thus interpreted, could not stop short of the results portrayed. It is not too much to say that the right of private property is the foundation of civilization. There is no other conceivable basis for it. Take that away and not only the house but the household falls to the ground. Each member of a family has a proprietary interest in every other member of the circle, and without the bond of property in its fullest sense society would revert to the lowest barbarism, Socialism being another term for animalism.

FROM present appearances the Meyer Street-Railway bill will become law in a few weeks. It was passed to a third reading in the House Thursday by a vote of 91 to 30, notwithstanding the obstructive tactics of two statesmen from the Hildreth-Lawler district of this city named Mahoney and Dwyer, the former a Democrat and the latter an alleged Labor "reformer." A rural legislator hailing from La Salle, named Browne, also of the Democratic persuasion, helped the two Chicago members in trying to prevent progress with the bill. The supporters of the measure, however, fought for it well and ably, and their efforts were crowned with success. The Hough amendment which Browne proposed was rejected by an overwhelming majority. A decoy amendment offered by Mahoney was next voted down. The emergency clause is tacked on to the bill, which has already been advanced several stages in the Senate. If it meets with as much favor in the latter body as in the House, it will become law perhaps next week. If it should it will spoil many schemes now being hatched by the boodlers of the Chicago City Council. Mr. Meyer, Mr. Decker, and those who have assisted them with this measure deserve very great credit for the persistency with which they have fought in its favor. But what can be thought of the Labor "reformers" who fought this bill in the interest of the monopolies? Rohrback, Dwyer, and the other fellows who assisted them pretend to be actuated by a desire to accommodate the workingmen. They voted, however, in favor of monopoly. Their excuses for this course are so absurd as to be unworthy of serious discussion. They probably ambition being classed with the boodlers.

THE row in the Democratic camp between the protectionists and the Carlisle-Watterson crowd grows interesting. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, which is unquestionably one of the ablest organs of protection in the South, frankly admits in the following extract that Mr. Randall may be justified in uniting with the Republicans to defeat the Democratic organization of the next House:

> If Mr. Carlisle should offer for the position again it will be the duty of Mr. Randall and his followers to demand and exact guarantees from him as to his official action. Failing in this, they should insist that the committees of the House should be selected in such manner that every public interest shall be fairly represented. The time has arrived when Mr. Randall and those who agree with him cannot longer afford to be insulted and denounced by those whose sole aim is the perpetual establishment of the internal revenue system. The South is opposed to this system almost solidly. It is the merest bosh and bravado to talk about wheeling Virginia and North Carolina out of the Democratic line. It is questionable if the Democratic party can win with these two States still standing shoulder to shoulder with their Southern sisters. Mr. Watterson taunts and dares Mr. Randall to join the Republicans in the organization of the House. If he should do this he may find sufficient warrant in the language of Mr. Watterson himself, who has for years proclaimed Mr. Randall a Republican, and has on semi-weekly occasions solemnly read him out of the Democratic party.

The *Telegraph* goes even further than this and intimates that the protectionists of the South can no longer be relied upon for Democratic majorities:

> It is a commentary upon our style of electing Congressmen that the Fiftieth Congress has been selected before the people have had an opportunity to pass upon Representatives who, under their guise of tax reduction, have attempted to fix an infamous system of taxation upon the people as the "first firm step toward free trade." Mr. Watterson and his friends may be assured of one thing in the future: Congressional nominations will no longer be equivalent to election in the South. The boom has at length struck Southern politics.

The extracts which we have quoted above are from an article addressed to Watterson. It is only necessary to add that he has made a very dazed and stuttering reply. He seems to have been knocked all in a heap.

MR. ELMER WASHBURN, formerly Superintendent of the Chicago police force, now manager of the Stock-Yards National Bank, has been nominated for the position of Supervisor of the Town of Lake by the Citizens' party of that municipality. He has not yet accepted the nomination, but it is thought he will do so in a few days. The position is one of very considerable responsibility. Under the peculiar charter of Lake the Supervisor is the Town Treasurer, the President of the Board of Trustees, and the Superintendent of the town police. There are few men so well fitted to undertake the duties of the office as Mr. Washburn. He is a man of ripe experience in public affairs, an excellent disciplinarian and organizer, and he is thoroughly and aggressively honest. He is just the kind of man needed at this juncture to manage the extensive and complicated affairs of our southern suburb. As Superintendent of Police he would make the large and undisciplined force of the town thoroughly efficient. He would not need any external aid to preserve life and property in the Stock-Yards regions. Disturbances which might arise would be quelled without unnecessary harshness and therefore without arousing indignation. The fiscal affairs of the town would be conducted economically and honestly. Order would be brought out of the existing chaos. The residents and property-owners of the Town of Lake will be fortunate in securing the services of so able and experienced a man as Mr. Elmer Washburn. It may be added that he seems to be the choice of all parties in Lake opposed to the Morgan-Butler combination.

IT is now stated, apparently by authority, that Armour & Co. have made satisfactory arrangements for the purchase of as much cotton-seed oil as they will require for mixing with their hog lard, and that therefore the proposed building of new oil-mills in the South to the extent of ten millions of dollars will not be proceeded with. The new contract is undoubtedly acceptable to both the contracting parties, but to the great army of cotton-planters it may be another matter. They have complained loudly of the low prices which they have all been obliged to accept from the Oil-Trust monopoly, and if those complaints were well founded the planters need look for no advance in prices hereafter. If they have been dealt with unfairly in the past the same lack of conscientiousness that is responsible therefor is equal to the strain of making an additional turn of the screw in compensation for what was yielded to those strong enough to dictate terms. The producers of cotton-seed oil may find "the last state of that man worse than the first," and discover the absolute necessity of organizing for the purpose of finding a market elsewhere for their goods. It has been estimated that as much as $2,500,000 was waiting for an opportunity to take issue with the $40,000,000 Oil Trust, and only needed a directing hand to put into existence a seed crushing capacity equal to that of the latter. Possibly the movement is only delayed, and may not be deferred so long as to make sick the hearts of those who sighed for a reform.

Folly of Drinking in Business Hours.

There is one kind of temperance all business-men should practice, and that is not to drink during business hours. We have discussed this subject before and have been requested to state the reasons for the advice:

> Moderate drinkers engaged in pursuits calling for judgment and acumen, and who use liquors during business hours, end, with scarcely an exception, as financial wrecks, however successful they may be in withstanding the physical consequences of their indulgence. Thousands who retain their health and are never ranked as victims of intemperence lose their property, wreck their business, and are thrown into bankruptcy because of tippling habits during business hours. These men are not drunkards, and only close observers can detect the influence of strong drink in their deportment; but nevertheless liquor gives them a false nerve, makes them reckless, clouds the judgment, and soon involves them in bad purchases, worse sales, and ruinous contracts. Sooner or later it is shown that the habit of tippling during business hours is a forerunner of bankruptcy. Let every such drinker review his business transactions for a series of years and answer whether this statement is not true.
>
> Liquor acts on the brain in the same manner as chloroform or ether, producing a stimulation which affects cool thought, followed by a depression corresponding to the amount of the dose. What man would expect to succeed in business if he were accustomed to take, while at work, even very slight whiffs of ether, chloroform, or laughing-gas and keep himself all the time more or less under such beclouding influences? Such a man, even if able to preserve his health, would grow reckless, loquacious, and soon prove no match for a clear-headed rival. Liquor is an indispensable ally wherever victims are systematically fleeced, and its effects are seen also in the rivalries of legitimate business. The professional gambler keeps a free bar, but never drinks himself when at the table; and, while a sober, clear-headed, honorable merchant, dealer, or operator would not endeavor to ply his rival with liquor, he would gain great advantages from the latter's self-sought indulgence. Liquor shows its victims not only in saloons and gambling dens but about Boards of Trade and Stock Exchanges and every line of business requiring a clear, cool head. Moderate drinkers who attempt to do business with even slightly excited brains are the men who are all the time making losses and going to the wall.
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> It is to the thousands of moderate drinkers who are never seen intoxicated or overcome with liquor that our remarks especially apply. These men decline to become teetotalers, but they can easily adopt a habit of total abstinence during business hours. Let them imitate at least the prudence of gamblers and prizefighters, who never drink while at "work." They can soon satisfy themselves such a policy will "pay." Abstaining from liquor until after business hours and beginning the day without an "eye-opener," they will soon be able to appreciate the results. Following such a rule, a moderate drinker ought to come to the duties of the day with an unclouded, unstimulated brain, and be able to discharge them to the best of his natural ability. A needed temperance reform is one that will persuade business-men to abstain wholly from tippling during business hours, as success in business absolutely depends upon it. If they do not possess enough power of self-denial to keep from tippling during business hours, the sooner they retire from business the better for them, for they are on the sure road to defeat.

THE Canadians deny that they are preparing a retaliation law. With this thoughtful assurance on their part business can go right on in the United States, and the robins and bluebirds can come up North as usual without apprehension of being hit by shells.

THE German Reichstag doesn't occupy itself in wrangling and sending off copies of the *Reichstag Globe* to constituents, settling down to work only at the end of a session, when it has important business on hand. It buckles right in to labor on the main measure, and something has to come to a vote.

IF you have four or five big railroads you want to pool under the guise of consolidation you must do it before next month, when the Inter-State Commerce bill rises to its feet, stretches its big limbs, and cries "Aha!"

IT is believed that the Illinois man who shot nineteen times at a rabbit and finally killed it only with the butt of his gun was either a militiaman or a policeman. The farmers of the State rise up and scoff at the idea that it was one of their number.

FROM far Columbus comes the yell
Of Mrs. Parsons in a cell,
And Socialists heap curses fell
On him who dared the cat to bell.
They're sounding what they call his knell.
Yet, strange to say, he's feeling well.

GETTING their boots blacked as a recreation seems to be the one duty to society performed all day long by the gentlemen who lean against the wall at Clark street stairway entrances from noon to night and sit behind tables up-stairs from night till morning.

THE Western Union has "passed" a dividend. There is no doubt, though, in the mind of any one familiar with Western Union ways, that it will go back after it.

SPEAKING of "booms," how about the one heterodoxy has lately been given in this city?

THERE has been a difference in the treatment of Spies and Neebe: but there is also a difference between a wedding and a funeral.

"PROMINENT People at Sea" is the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* heading over a department. Oddly enough, this refers to departures for Europe, and not to a number of gentlemen who think they know who'll get the next Presidential nomination.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is preparing to visit Washington. He prepared to visit Washington back in the early sixties, but a lot of fellows in blue clothes got in the way and he didn't go. It's over twenty years since that trip was postponed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask what variety of dog has the largest tail. This question should really have gone to some sporting journal, though, locally, the answer is easy enough. The dog with the biggest tail here is Republican - representation - in - the-city-convention. The tail wags the dog with ease—which is about the worst thing in the world a dog can have happen to it.

AFTER what Mme. Patti has said of Mlle. de Lussan we trust there will be no further allusion to any knees save those upon which the gilded youth go down before the young lady.

IF De Lesseps expects to get a canal of any kind across the Isthmus of Panama during his lifetime, as he still professes, it must be his own alimentary canal.

THE property-owners along Dearborn street seem to have come to the conclusion that Mr. Yerkes will have his cable loop by way of Jackson, Dearborn, and Michigan streets whether they like it or not, and are now disposed not to further obstruct if he will consent to construct a new double iron bridge over the river at Dearborn street. Mr. Yerkes cannot afford to reject those terms. He will probably consent. If the South Side company is to use the Dearborn street tracks for a loop, however, it ought to pay part of the expense—about one-fourth. This is only fair all around. It will pay Messrs. Yerkes and Holmes to be not only just but generous in this matter. If they refuse to be just they will have trouble in the Council.

WISCONSIN claims to lead her sister States in the production of Limburger cheese. Whew! Faugh! Stand out of the way and let Wisconsin go up head.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS' experience as a public official brings into strong relief his admirable qualifications to adorn the private walks of life.

SCORES of boys in this country who were born of enthusiastic but misguided parents during the Presidential campaign of 1884 will be old enough in a few years to realize the misery of having the name of "St. John" fastened upon them for life.

THE statement that Patti meditates a tour through South America is denied by her manager. He will not let Patti go nigh Patagonia.

EVERYBODY living within six blocks of the jail at Columbus, O., is ready to testify that the experiment of locking Lucy Parsons in a cell for the purpose of stopping her tongue is a complete failure.

IF ever the good brethren who refused to send resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Beecher should meet her husband beyond the fords of the Jordan there will be some laborious apologizing.

"WHAT has become of all the tramps?" inquires an exchange. The professional quail-eating season being about over, you will soon see them on the road again.

GOV. HILL of New York is now carrying his own Presidential boom almost entirely alone and unaided. The Governor is by no means an athlete, but for the purposes of carrying this boom it is not at all necessary that he should be.

IT has been found by experiment that three years' time is required even under the most favorable circumstances to tan the hide of a full-grown hippopotamus. It is not surprising, therefore, that the efforts of two years have made no perceptible impression on the hide of Attorney-General Garland.

CURRENT NOTES.

Many an employer would cheerfully accept a term as labor leader at the regular salary.—*Oshkosh Times.*

The man who tries to please himself has an easier time than he who tries to please everybody.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The man who would pick another man's pocket would write an anonymous communication to a newspaper.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Prohibitionist—Have you the strawberry mark of High License on your left arm? Liquor-dealer—No! Prohibitionist—Then you are my long-lost brother.—*Tid-Bits.*

When a Chinaman does not desire a visitor to stay to dinner he politely asks him to remain and dine. The date of the introduction of this American custom into China is not given.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"Are you going to keep Lent, Mr. Diggory?" "Ya-as. Think I will." "And what form will your penance take?" "Aw, think I'll go to see 'Ruddigore' and sit behind a girl with a high hat."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Wigwug—I don't know what I'm to do about that bill I owe at Sontag's; he annoys me fearfully. Wife—Well, you know if he becomes unbearable you can pay it. Wigwug—Yes, I can do that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"My husband is a very absent-minded man," said Mrs. Slowboy. "He very often takes one thing for another." "I know it," said Mr. Badman; "I saw him take a hot toddy last night and he said he took it for a cold."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

First Omaha girl—O, I think that Miss De Blank is just horrid. Second Omaha girl—Nonsense; she's just as lovely as she can be. "But she's so bold; why, she's almost brazen." "You must remember, dear, that she has traveled a great deal in sleeping cars."—*Omaha World.*

"Here," said a victim who had bought one, "these pies are made of dried peaches, and they are cold at that. Why do you call them hot apple pies?" And the Irishman was kind enough to reply: "I don't care. That's the name of 'em. Hot opple pois! Hot opple pois!"—*Electrical Review.*

"I started West," said a penniless young man to the Chief of Police in Chicago last Thursday. "I had $2,000 when I left New York. I paid $22 for my railroad ticket and took my meals in the dining-car." "Say no more," exclaimed the chief. "That's what's gone with the rest of your money."—*Burdette.*

At a school examination in Avoca, Ia., the question, "What are the chief products of the United States?" was asked, the answer to be submitted in writing. One of the scholars, a very honest boy, and in good faith, submitted the following answer: "Presidents, Governors, and Congressmen."—*Omaha Bee.*

PERSONALS.

Lord Randolph Churchill is expected to visit this country about the 1st of May, and the New York Anglomaniacs are already practicing their genuflexions.

Carl Schurz is still suffering considerably from the effects of his recent fall in New York. The physicians say, however, that on the whole his condition is encouraging.

John Blizzard is an applicant for the office of Pension Agent at Knoxville, formerly held by Gov. Taylor. Mr. Blizzard's proper place would seem to be in the Northwest.

Miss Rose Cleveland is believed to be contemplating a novel of Washington life which will show up the pleasant features of official society—or rather the buttered side of the bread.

Henry Landgraf, who has been found guilty of the murder of his sweetheart in St. Louis, was convicted mainly upon the testimony of his brother, and his father stood ready to take the stand against him had it been necessary.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly announces that he has gone to New York solely to practice law, and that he is "done with politics forever." This, notwithstanding the fact that his peculiar brand of politics is in such high favor in the metropolis.

Miss Catharine Wolfe of New York, who is said to be worth $10,000,000, is a hopeless invalid, and pays Dr. Helmuth $50,000 a year for his professional services. A good many physicians would be glad to have a Wolfe like that at their door.

Alexander McDonald of Manchester, N. H., has just discovered a long-lost brother in the person of the newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan. They were natives of Sydney, Cape Breton Island, and were separated about forty years ago.

King Oscar of Sweden has written a drama, "Le Château de Kronburg," which will shortly be produced at the theatre at Buda-Pesth. It is in one act and founded on an episode of the war between Sweden and Denmark in the seventeenth century.

The Marquis of Bute, with his characteristic generosity, has given $5,000 for the establishment of a National Institute for Wales at Cardiff for the advancement of literature, art, and science, as a jubilee memorial. The scheme will cost in its entirety $85,000.

Miss Sett Postle, a Detroit young lady, recently received news that an uncle in Australia had left her a legacy of $250,000. Since the news was made public she has received offers of marriage from thirty ambitious young men who are anxious to help her spend the money.

President Norman Williams of the Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railway officially announces the appointment of Mr. C. A. Armstrong as Purchasing Agent, his duties to begin at once, and the appointment of Mr. Emmons Blaine as General Freight and Passenger Agent, whose duties will begin April 1.

Millionaire Mackay recently filled for a week the position of superintendent of the bonanza mines, during the temporary absence of the regular boss. He was up bright and early every morning, donned a miner's suit, went into the mine at the usual hour, and was not seen again on the surface till he emerged from the subterranean depths at 4:30 in the evening. He took hold just as he used to in the old times when he had to do it for $4 per day.

A curious fact has been brought to light by the recent conversion into stock companies of the great brewing concerns of Guinness & Co. and Allsopp & Co. It is that the brewers and wholesale liquor-dealers of Great Britain control nearly all of the few licensed drinking-shops in that country, and thus constitute a gigantic monopoly of the drink traffic, resembling that of petroleum by our Standard Oil Company. It is worth while for the promoters of high license to consider how, if they succeed, they shall guard against a similar monopoly being created here. The fewer the licenses granted the easier it will be to get control of them.—*Ex.*

Hot Shot for the Anarchists.

San Francisco *Alta:* They are a lot of loafing, lazy tyrants, usually drunken and always filthy, either in person or speech. The special order which they propose to establish has in it no marriage, no family, no freedom, no thrift. It means the approximation of mankind to the condition of the beasts that perish, and society owes it to itself to pursue them and their allies, apologists, and confederates to extermination. They are the swine possessed by the Devil and should be run into the sea.

The Knights Disintegrating.

Davenport *Democrat:* So far as reports have come to hand the Knights of Labor got badly beaten in every city of Iowa where they placed a ticket in the field for the municipal elections Monday last. In every instance the Knights not only showed their weakness, but their organization was weakened by dabbling in politics.

Jeff Davis' Country.

St. Paul *Globe:* Jefferson Davis is a citizen of a mystical sort of a country, called "The Long Ago." It is a thinly populated region, where the few inhabitants subsist on dried memories and canned prejudices. The land is watered by the springs of Marah and no green thing ever grows on the banks of the streams.

In Danger of Frost.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The John Sherman boom and the Daniel Manning boom are growing rapidly this fine spring weather. Let's see; there is one severe winter between this and convention time. And, by the way, several prominent citizens of the Republic are sawing wood.

CAPT. EADS' REMAINS.

The Body to Be Taken to St. Louis for Burial—Honoring His Memory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—The remains of Capt. James B. Eads, who died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, March 8, are expected to arrive at Jacksonville, Fla., by steamer from Nassau Sunday night or Monday morning. Col. James F. How, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wabash Western Railway and son-in-law of Capt. Eads, left here tonight for Jacksonville, where he will meet Mrs. Eads and Mrs. Hazard, a daughter, who were with Mr. Eads when he died, and will accompany them and the body to St. Louis. The funeral will be in this city and will probably take place next Wednesday, but this will not be definitly determined until Mrs. Eads arrives.

All the Government buildings, pilot stations, and private dwellings in Port Eads and the shipping anchored in the pass have flags at half-mast in respect to the memory of Capt. Eads.

Red Glass Signal Globes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 11.—[Special.]—The red globe used for railway signal purposes has been manufactured almost exclusively by a New York firm, which for years possessed the secret of properly mixing the glass. Now, however, two South Side glass manufacturers have discovered a process for making an article which is said to be superior to the New York product, as well as cheaper. A number of these globes have been tested on the Pittsburg, St. Louis & Cincinnati Railway and have given complete satisfaction. This will probably break up the New York monopoly.

The Minnesota Club at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—[Special.]—The Minnesota Club met last evening and elected E. W. Durant Jr. of Stillwater President, John Crosby Jr. Vice-President, and Francis Bergstrom Secretary and Treasurer, both of Minneapolis.

LITTLE CAUSE FOR ALARM.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS NOT LIKELY TO CREATE A PANIC.

An Opinion from Mr. Jordan—The Spring Demand for Small Currency—An Important Decision Affecting Land Grants—A Democratic Reformer in Trouble—The Harrity Investigation — Miscellaneous News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—In conversation tonight as to the possibility of a financial panic resulting from the accumulation of surplus in the Treasury after all the payable bonds are called, Treasurer Jordan said that he saw nothing in the present situation which was at all likely to cause a panic. Should a panic occur, however, Mr. Jordan said the Government had full power to go into the market and buy bonds in order to relieve the financial strain. Although he could not speak for the Administration, of which he would soon cease to be a member, he had no reason to suppose this resource would not be applied, as it had been with success on other occasions. The only trouble he apprehended was a pressure for small currency, and this pressure was being felt even now, and in his opinion would continue until about April 10. The Government was meeting this demand as fast as possible, but could not supply it as fully as was desirable. At this season of the year there was always a demand for small currency, and the Treasury was unable to issue silver certificates as fast as called for. This was owing to no want of provision on the part of the Treasury Department, but to the failure of the Deficiency bill, which appropriated money for the issue of silver certificates. The department had ample facilities but not sufficient money for the purpose. There was no reason for alarm, however. It was simply the spring demand for small currency, and there were about $47,000,000 of $5 and $10 gold coins in the New York Sub-Treasury alone, and about $100,000,000 more small money available with which to meet any such emergency. The department would supply silver certificates as far as possible, and any additional demand would simply entail on the banks the difference in cost between the transportation of silver certificates and other currency. There had been $36,000,000 worth of silver certificates supplied since the beginning of the fiscal year.

THE LIMITS OF LAND GRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in the case of Leander Scott vs. the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has decided to adhere to the present system of adjusting the limits of grants for railroads. That system was established in 1852, and defines the lateral limits of such grants by describing an arc from every point of the road as located on the plats of public survey, with a radius of the length prescribed by the statute. Lines drawn tangent to such arcs will form the limit. This decision rejects the system proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, which would determine the side limits of the grant by drawing lines of the length prescribed by the statute from every point of the road as located, but always at right angles to a direct line connecting the termini of the road. A line drawn through the extremities of such line would form the limits. This decision is of great importance, as it applies to all railroad grants and grants of like character.

Had the decision of Commissioner Sparks been approved, the land-grant railroads of the country would have been deprived of many millions of acres of land. Sparks was trying to get back some of the lands which the railroads had grabbed under the loose management that prevailed when the original grants were made. They then took up indemnity lands about as they pleased and anywhere along the route that suited them. Sparks proposed to measure these indemnity lands by a logical system straight along the line of the road, and to force the corporations to give back the excess they had taken. It was claimed the unsettling this would cause would be more injurious than to let the railroads keep the lands, and this may have influenced the Secretary of the Interior against upsetting the present system, with all its faults. Kansas will be more affected by the decision than any other State.

CLEVELAND AND THE LABOR BILLS.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, called on the President and asked him concerning the Arbitration bill and the bill prohibiting the employment of alien labor and the use of the products of convict labor on public works, both of which bills he failed to sign. The President said, with reference to the Arbitration bill, that he was strongly in favor of legislation upon that subject, but did not think the bill submitted was sufficient. The bill first presented by Mr. O'Neill and submitted to the President before introduction contained provisions which connected the Government with the legislation, such as the provision for filing the award with the Clerk of the United States Court, and the giving to the award the form and effect of a judgment. The absence of provisions connecting the Government with the legislation caused the President to withhold his signature. Concerning the Convict Alien bill the President said he thought the bill was rather confused and that it could better be treated in separate bills. He expressed his earnest desire to aid labor legislation, and the result of the interview will be, Mr. O'Neill says, the preparation of more-carefully prepared bills for the next Congress. Mr. O'Neill says the above measures do not comprise all the labor record of the Forty-ninth Congress, as the following measures were passed and signed by the President: Prohibiting the importation of contract labor and remedying the defects of prior legislation upon that subject; prohibiting the hiring out or leasing out of Government prisoners, and legalizing the national incorporation of trades unions.

THE HARRITY INVESTIGATION.

The *Star* tonight says:

> Civil-Service Commissioners Lyman and Oberly were in their offices today, having returned from Philadelphia, where for several days they have been engaged in investigating charges against Postmaster Harrity relating to appointments in his office. Mr. Lyman said today that the investigation had taken a wide scope, the Commissioners having found it desirable to extend it, owing to the excited state of public feeling in Philadelphia, due to a large extent to the attitude of the press toward Mr. Harrity. There had been some hostility to the Commissioners, he said, on the part of partisan newspapers, because the investigation was secret. They asserted that the result would be a whitewashing report. The Commissioners thought it advisable to conduct their investigation with closed doors, as the object which they sought to obtain might otherwise be defeated. But they proposed to publish all the testimony, so that any one could see on what their conclusions are based.

A REFORMER IN TROUBLE.

The Indian Department today suspended James I. David, agent at Osage, I. T. This was done on the recommendation of a special agent who was sent out to investigate alleged irregularities. David was a Democratic reformer appointed from Michigan. The Superintendent of Indian Schools had received a letter from an Indian agent in one of the reservations stating that several of the graduates from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., had recently returned to the reservation and asked him for work. He could give them no employment where their education could be utilized. He finally offered them $1 a day to fell trees. This they declined to do because, first, it would ruin their hands; and the occupation was degrading. The agent asked what he was to do. No answer has yet been sent.

BRIEF MENTION.

D. Lynch Pringle of South Carolina has been transferred from the position of Consul-General and Secretary of Legation at Guatemala to that of Consul-General at Constantinople.

The total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs during the month of February, 1887, amounted to $11,881,446, as against $10,105,157 for the same time in 1886, and for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1887, $104,670,449, against $72,461,235 for a corresponding period in 1886.

The circulation of standard silver dollars is now $57,214,510 out of a total coinage of $256,471,647. The silver certificates in circulation amount to $123,290,392, deducting which leaves $75,966,745 net standard dollars in the Treasury. The gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, less $10,103,005 certificates in circulation, amounts to $175,284,977.

John J. Herrick and W. C. Goudy, the counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, came to-night. They will argue the habeas-corpus cases which the railroads commenced on account of the arrest of their employés for violation of the Iowa law requiring foreign railroads to take out licenses. The hearing will be heard in the Supreme Court Monday.

The committee of the Southern passenger agents' convention, which adjourned here recently, has decided upon the general National drill rate for all travelers. Under the Inter-State Commerce law it is understood they cannot make discrimination in favor of persons, so the committee has decided to give the cheap soldiers' rate to citizen travelers also. Three-quarters of one cent per mile is the rate fixed for parties of not less than twenty-five for short-line distance traveled from all points to Washington

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Two years ago Hattie Manderson applied for the post-office at Havelock, Cook County. She was only appointed two weeks ago and was confirmed by the Senate the last day of the session. She knew nothing about the appointment until her commission was forwarded. Today a letter from her was received at the Post-Office Department resigning the position. She explained that when she applied for the office she wanted it, but the delay made her tired of waiting and she got married. She supposed her request for the office had been forgotten until the commission reminded her that she was Postmistress of Havelock. Domestic duties made it impossible for her to spare time for official responsibilities.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Apollo Club Concert.

The Apollo Club gave the third subscription concert of its fifteenth season last evening at Central Music-Hall. Two works were presented, Gounod's third mass in E flat, and Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," the book adapted from Longfellow's poem. The mass is entirely a choral work, containing no solos, and has little of the chromatic element. The harmonies are broad and dignified, and the choral phrases are rather simple in design, most of the elaboration being assigned to the orchestra. The mass is divided into five numbers, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei. Of these all were given except the Credo. In the mass the chorus sang very well, with generally good phrasing and attention to the requirements of the music as regards light and shade. "The Golden Legend" begins with a short orchestral prelude descriptive of the scene and ushering in the vocal part of the prolog representing Lucifer with the powers of the air in night and storm trying to tear down the cross from the spire of Strasburg Cathedral. The prolog gives place to the scenes in the story of Prince Henry and Elsie, and these are in turn followed by a choral epilog which contains a short bit of fugue writing, no doubt inserted in deference to the taste of English audiences, but without which the number would have been fully as effective. Miss Butler sang the part of Elsie. Her voice was rather small to do it justice. Miss Christine Nielson was the Ursula. She had not so much to do, but barring her vibrato did her work reasonably well. Mr. Whitney Mockridge, as Prince Henry, sang carefully, but without much animation. Mr. Max Heinrich had the part of Lucifer, who appears also in the guise of a physician and a monk. He has more volume than any other of the soloists, and sang his music in a tone that carried well. Mr. J. H. Cameron was quite satisfactory in the small part of the Forester. Mr. Eddy presided at the organ. The chorus was not at its best.

STRIKES ON THE RAILROADS.

Traffic Stopped on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio—Riotous Sault Laborers.

CLEVELAND, O., March 11.—[Special.]—The strike of the brakemen on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad is extending. Today all the brakemen on the Mahoning Division refused to work, not solely to back the yardmen, but because they have stated grievances of their own. They ask that certain passenger brakemen who have been promoted over others be discharged; that no road crew shall consist of less than three men; and that brakemen receive $2 a day while at work. Not a wheel was turned today on this division of the road save those of the passenger-trains. A general strike on the Erie Road is expected here. Engineers of the Eastern Division have been holding meetings at Salamanca. Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was seen this afternoon and, in answer to the question, Are the locomotive engineers in any way connected with the present strike? he said: "Yes, indirectly. Of course, when trains are laid off our men are thrown out of employment. So it is natural they should desire to see the difficulty settled."

"What is the mission of the four engineers who have gone to New York to confer with the managers of the Erie and Nypano roads?"

"That I am not at liberty to say. The men have some small grievances which they wish to bring before the management, and are trying to effect a satisfactory settlement."

This morning the freight brakemen and conductors refused to take out trains made up by green hands, and all the roadmen along the line are said to be on the eve of quitting work until the trouble with the switchmen is adjusted.

Railroad Laborers Desperate.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—The strike of railroad laborers at Sault Junction has assumed a serious phase. The strikers have possession of the camps and refuse to let others work. The contractors are arming themselves and the Sheriff has been called upon to send help. An outbreak is hourly expected, although as yet no overt act has been committed.

The strikers sent in a team for provisions this morning, but none was sent, and the strikers threaten to loot the supply store this evening. A Deputy Sheriff and a posse, accompanied by the contractors, all armed, have gone to the scene. The Sheriff is expected to arrive early this evening with another posse. Lively times are anticipated tonight.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 11.—The strike among the employés of the new railroad being built from Sault Junction to Sault Ste. Marie took on a more serious phase today. Five hundred men are now out, demanding more wages. Today a message was received here from the contractors for a quantity of arms for immediate use.

Walkout of Carriage-Factory Men.

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—This morning sixty employés of C. R. & J. Wilson, carriage manufacturers on Jones street, notified the firm that they had quit work and would not return until George Askins, foreman of the blacksmith department, was discharged. Mr. Wilson said this afternoon that the firm was willing to treat the men fairly, and asked them to submit their charges against Askins in writing, and that if they could show any reason for his discharge the firm would comply with the request. The men refused to do this.

New Men in Their Places.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 11.—The freight brakemen's strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Road is virtually at an end and trains will be running as usual by Monday or Tuesday next. Several trains were sent out and received today without any demonstration on the part of the strikers. The trains were manned principally by new crews, although quite a number of old men returned to work.

Miners Quit Work.

SHARON, Pa., March 11.—The coal-miners of the Shenandoah Valley struck today for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining. The mine laborers also struck for an increase of 25 cents a day. Six mines are idle and 500 men are out of employment.

IT IS RATHER A CURIOUS CASE.

The Sudden and Mysterious Disappearance of Frederick Wirth, a Butcher.

When Jacob Kuebler, a butcher, residing at No. 2810 Butler street, was arraigned in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife, an unlooked-for and startling development occurred. His wife, a little woman of emphatic disposition, and two handsome little children informed the court that the prisoner was a hard drinker, and but poorly provided for their support. He was continually in drinking-houses, and despite their appeals would not mend his ways. She thought that he was worried because of non-employment. Another witness, a pale-faced little woman named Mrs. Wirth, living at No. 2151 Archer avenue, was called and stated that she knew Mr. Kuebler to be a hard drinker.

"But, Judge, I don't know anything of his family affairs. I am almost heartbroken over my own. Friday night a week ago my husband, Frederick Wirth, who is employed at Turner's packing-house, was seen in J. Hanke's saloon, No. 2513 Halsted street, drinking with the prisoner here and three or four of his friends. They left the saloon together, my husband and the prisoner, and went to the residence of the latter's brother on Dashiel street. My husband soon after left for his home and that is the last that any one has ever seen of him. The next day the prisoner called upon me and asked if I had seen my husband. I told him no, and he thereupon informed me that I would in all probability be a widow for a few days. What he meant by this I do not know. He then added: 'He is not in jail, I am sure, but if he is dead I will support you.' He then left me and the next I heard of him he had been arrested on complaint of his wife. I am sure something dreadful has happened to my husband—perhaps he has been murdered."

The missing man is 35 years of age, five feet six inches tall, and weighs about 150 pounds. His pants were usually worn inside a pair of heavy top butcher boots. In the possibility that murder has been committed the prisoner was returned to his cell and the case continued. The officers will make further investigations.

Mrs. Wirth was seen at her home last night by a TRIBUNE reporter. She was sick in bed through worry over her husband's absence. Her husband's habits as described by her have always been domestic and regular.

Kuebler had previously been informed of the disappearance of Wirth at Turner's packing-house Saturday morning, where he had gone, as was his custom, in search of work. There does not seem to be a particle of evidence against Kuebler. He was very nervous when interviewed at the Harrison street station last night, but told his story quite readily. He said that Wirth left the house on Dashiel street at 8 o'clock in the evening, and alone, and that besides himself, his brother Herman, the latter's family, and Peter Nichols, a fellow-workman of Wirth's, were all in the house. Nichols left alone five minutes later.

Death of Sothern, the Actor.

LONDON, March 12.—Lytton Edward Sothern, the actor, son of the late E. A. Sothern, has died of peritonitis.

THE BULLER SENSATION.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIS TESTIMONY.

A Belief that the Parnellite Cause Has Been Benefited by the Exposure—Fourteen Rebel Officers Shot in Bulgaria—The Triple Alliance—Cardinal Gibbons and the Knights of Labor—Passage of the Septenate Bill by the German Reichstag—Cable Notes.

LONDON, March 11.—Gen. Buller declares that the version of his evidence before the Land Commission published yesterday was untrue. He denies that he made any statement about coercion. The subject, he says, was not even indirectly alluded to while he was before the commission.

A scrutiny of the official report, issued today, shows that the mistake arose from the blending of a passage in Commissioner Knipe's report condemning further coercive legislation with a part of Gen. Buller's evidence. The Conservatives assert that the Parnellites purposely diffused the error throughout the country to confuse public opinion upon Gen. Buller's genuine evidence.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denies that yesterday's statement was a garbled version. The discrepancy, it says, was a mere misprint.

It is authentic that Gen. Buller said that in certain localities in Kerry, Clare, and Cork an organized stand was being made against the payment of existing rents, but that rents were generally fairly well paid. A majority of the tenants, he said, were anxious to pay, but wanted reasonable allowance, while a great many others who did not require allowance would pay if they dared. He feared intimidation was rampant in the country. The people, he said, had sympathy with the National League because they thought it was their salvation. The bulk of the tenants had told him that the reducing of rents and the staying of evictions were directly due to the operations of the league. They believed that nobody did anything for the tenants until the league was established. He said it was no longer possible to enforce legal obligations in that part of the country.

Question—That hardly looks as if the law was all for the rich?

Gen. Buller—The law? There isn't much law there. A short time ago what law there was was really on the side of the rich.

Gen. Buller further said the act of 1881, which was intended to remedy this state of affairs, had been a failure. He was not prepared to say whether the failure was due to the opposition of the league or to the fall in prices.

The Parnellites and Gladstonians rely upon Gen. Buller's evidence to support their demand for the stoppage of evictions and the early production of land legislation. The Government was prepared tonight to carry out a plan for a continuous sitting of the House of Commons until the first rule of procedure should be settled. The Speaker being privately informed of this fact declared that he was unable at present to assist in the stoppage of debate, and the Government was accordingly obliged to abandon its plan.

LONDON, March 11.—The Parnellite members of Parliament propose to raise a debate on the Blue-Book modifications of Gen. Buller's evidence before the Land Commission. It is asserted that Commissioner Knipes' version contains several important passages, chiefly condemning coercion, which were eliminated in the official version.

The Gladstonians.

LONDON, March 11.—[New York Evening Post Cable.]—I have authority for saying that Mr. Parnell is entirely ignorant of the nature of the negotiations of the Round-Table conference. But, though he has not been consulted, it is perfectly understood that the Gladstonian Liberals would not dream of coming to an agreement without him. At this moment, however, the pressing difficulty is one of temper. Mr. Chamberlain does not want to rejoin Mr. Gladstone unless he can contrive to give the impression that he has won a personal victory. He is a very arrogant man, and pride forbids him to assent to any terms which might be called a compromise. On the other hand, Sir George Trevelyan is the soul of frankness, and his speech at the Devonshire Club was a perfectly genuine account of the stage reached in the negotiations. But this did not suit Mr. Chamberlain's book. So the ex-Radical leader is diligently working that part of the press which he commands to undo much of the effect of Trevelyan's declarations.

Loyal to the Union Jack.

DUBLIN, March 11.—Lord Caledon, in a speech at an Orange demonstration at Benburg, County Tyrone, today, said that the Orangemen also had their plan of campaign. Without counting the Loyalists of the south, there were 90,000 resolute fighting men who would never owe allegiance to any flag but the Union Jack.

Capt. Plunkett has left Cork for Youghal. It is supposed the object of his journey is to arrest Father Keller, who is said to be acting as a tenants' trustee under the plan of campaign.

Quin's cattle shed at Kiskeam, County Cork, was set on fire by an incendiary tonight, and twelve cows were burned to death. The motive for the act is not known.

A Conservative Break.

LONDON, March 11.—Serious differences on the Irish question have arisen among the Conservatives. Pressure has been put upon the Government not to introduce a new Land bill, but to legislate in the direction of land purchase only.

The *Daily News* says the only basis for the reports of dissension in the Cabinet is that Mr. Goschen favors a sweeping land-purchase scheme while his colleagues support a less heroic agrarian reform. This difference, says the *News*, is in a fair way of being compromised.

Interesting to Theatre-Goers.

London *Truth:* Miss Edith Gellibrand, whose marriage with Mr. Hallowell Carew of Eastling, Hertfordshire, is announced, is the young lady who recently went on the stage as Miss Chester, and who earned the reputation of being the prettiest girl on the stage when playing in "Dorothy." She adopted the theatrical profession against the wishes of her family, which long occupied a prominent position at Madras, one of her grandfathers having been Judge-Advocate there and the other Sheriff.

[This must be the "Miss Chester" who was with the Vokes Family in America last season.]

IN ROME.

The Church and the Knights—Movements of the American Cardinals.

ROME, March 11.—[Special Cable.]—The Congregation of the Holy Office is now discussing the report of Cardinal Gibbons concerning the Knights of Labor in the United States and Canada. A decision in the matter is not expected for a long time. The best informed sources agree that a distinction must be made between the members of the order in the two countries. The essentials, however, are the same, and the Vatican will be found to look favorably on the Knights so far as they use peaceful measures to secure a better condition among the working classes, for which the order was organized. It will, however, speak in no uncertain sounds against the use of violence, and will commend arbitration as one of the means to settle disputes between employers and employed. It will likely be found when a report is made that the order in America will be recommended upon certain conditions, while that in Canada may be condemned. The congregation considering the question is next to the most important in the Vatican, and is generally presided over by the Pope himself. Included in the congregation, besides several Cardinals, are a number of the secular and regular clergy, all of whom act as consultors.

The McGlynn affair was brought up again today at the Vatican, but nothing definit in regard to it could be learned except from Cardinal Simeoni, who stated that the announcement that his Holiness had cabled his benediction to the doctor was incorrect, inasmuch as the blessing was intended for the alumnus and the faithful of the parish. He further explained that the cablegram was sent according to custom, in response to the congratulation of the congregations to the Pope on the occasion of his creation and coronation. To send a blessing to Dr. McGlynn after the latter had defied the authorities here by disobeying a summons to come to Rome, and in the face of the action of Archbishop Corrigan, who had suspended the doctor for insubordination, would indeed be considered something entirely new for Rome. Such a proceeding would not only imply that the Pope desired to humiliate the Archbishop of New York, but that he also wished to publicly condole with Dr. McGlynn in the complications which have arisen out of his present position. It is generally acknowledged among those who are familiar with the case that Dr. McGlynn will have to visit Rome before he can be allowed to resume his priestly functions.

After the public consistory Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau will probably be appointed as members of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. To this congregation is committed the consideration of the concordats which are entered into by the Holy See with the Catholic Powers of the world, and also the negotiations respecting them.

Cardinal Gibbons will be tendered a dinner at the American College Sunday, March 20, at which quite a number of other Cardinals, as well as Bishop Ireland and Bishop Keane, are expected to be present. The dinner will be given in honor of Cardinal Gibbons' visit to Rome and as a recognition of his high position in the Church. Since his advent here he has become almost as well known as he is in Baltimore.

Pope Leo was quite sick yesterday and had to remain in his room all day. This afternoon it is reported that he is a little better. If it should prove that his Holiness is seriously indisposed the consistory of Monday will have to be postponed.

Cardinal Gibbons left Rome today for the seashore to recuperate. Since his residence in this city the Cardinal has been so busily engaged upon important matters in relation to the Church in America that he has been obliged to take this step to protect his health. He will not return to Rome until next Tuesday or Wednesday. Cardinal Gibbons will make an extended tour of Europe before returning to America. Among other places he expects to visit St. Petersburg. It has been decided by his Holiness not to appoint a Coadjutor Archbishop for Baltimore, as Cardinal Gibbons feels that he is able to attend to all of the Episcopal duties of the archdiocese.

Cardinal Taschereau will leave Rome March 20 for Havre, whence he will sail for New York by the French line of steamers March 26.

Mgr. Vanutelli, Nuncio at Vienna, will undoubtedly be made Papal Secretary of State to succeed Cardinal Jacobini, but Pope Leo will not make the appointment until after a settlement of the religious question with Germany, in which the Pope himself is now conducting all the negotiations.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The Bulgarian Revolt.

VIENNA, March 11.—It is asserted that the Russian Government has invited the Powers to join in a protest to the Bulgarian Regents against the cruelties practiced on the insurgent prisoners.

Advices from Rustchuk say that fourteen commissioned officers who participated in the recent revolt were shot this morning near Rasgrad, and that all the privates concerned in the revolt have been pardoned.

A young Russian has been condemned to death for being concerned in the recent revolt. Lieut. Kissimoff has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for his connection with the outbreak. The German and Russian Consulates are said to be secreting refugee insurgents.

It is expected the Bulgarian Regents will immediately summon the Sobranje and submit reports of the commission sent to European Capitals and of the recent events in Bulgaria. They will ask the Sobranje to decide either the form for the supreme power for the government of the country or to modify or confirm the present régime. They will also submit the correspondence seized by the loyalist troops when the insurgent leaders were arrested.

Hengelmueller, the new Austrian Minister to Servia, has arrived at Belgrade. He was received by King Milan. The speeches exchanged by the King and the Minister were exceptionally cordial, and are much commented on in Vienna.

The *Journal des Debats* of Paris learns that Russia intends to ask Turkey to intervene in Bulgaria.

It is stated that a Russian steamer was waiting on the Danube to convey to Bulgaria M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister at Bucharest, in the event of the success of the recent plot, and that he was to assume the direction of civil affairs at Sophia. The insurgents, it is further said, were supplied with passports and equipments from the same source.

Belgium's Forces.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Gen. Pontus, Minister of War, presented his plans for the erection of new forts at Liege and Namur. He said the forces at his disposal were amply sufficient. For the field the army comprised 65,000 men, and the garrisons consisted of 25,000 men at Antwerp, 12,000 at Liege and Namur, and 28,000 distributed elsewhere.

Providing for the Soldiers.

VIENNA, March 11.—The Government, through the Chambers of Commerce of the various cities, will invite small tradesmen to make tenders for supplying cloth, leather, linen, and cotton for the landsturm and landwehr. Hitherto only big firms have been asked to make these tenders.

Italy Made No Concessions.

VIENNA, March 11.—A semi-official denial is given to the statement of the Italian press that territorial concessions have been made to Italy as the price of her alliance with Germany and Austria.

GERMANY.

Passage of the Septenate Bill by a Vote of 227 to 31.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Septenate bill was read the third time in the Reichstag today, and was passed without debate by a vote of 227 to 31. Eighty-four members abstained from voting. The announcement of the passage of the bill was received with applause. All the Conservative and National Liberals, and a few Centreists voted with the majority. The minority was composed of New German Liberals, Socialists, and Alsatians.

In the Reichstag today Herr Rickert's proposal in favor of an imperial income tax was rejected by the whole House, with the exception of the Liberals, on the ground that such a measure might interfere with measures of the individual German States for increasing their income taxes.

Other News from Berlin.

BERLIN, March 11.—Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has ordered a grand celebration of the Emperor's birthday in the Reichsland, the festivities to include military reviews and other pageants. The late Baron von Manteuffel, when Governor of the provinces, used to prohibit public celebrations, fearing the hostile demonstrations.

Berlin Briefs.

Prince Bismarck had a long conference today with Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador.

The Czar has conferred the decoration of the Order of the White Eagle upon Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Crown Prince visited M. de Lesseps today and conveyed to him from the Crown Princess an invitation to a reception.

Reports were afloat, circulated in official quarters, that Russia would for the present let events take their own course in Bulgaria.

Prince Bismarck gave a reception today to members of the National groups in the Reichstag. It is supposed that he is endeavoring to reconcile the members to his taxation projects.

It is reported that one object of M. de Lesseps' visit is to try to induce Prince Bismarck to assent to the official participation of Germany in the Paris Exhibition of 1889. If so, his efforts have small prospect of success.

The Emperor and Empress gave a gala dinner this evening in honor of the Czar's birthday. Gen. von Moltke, Count Herbert Bismarck, all the members of the Russian Embassy, and numerous other distinguished persons were present.

News Notes by Cable.

Severe snow-storms are raging in the North of England and in Ireland and Scotland. A number of vessels have been obliged to put back for shelter.

A duel was fought at Pesth between Lieut. Wahrmann, son of Deputy Wahrmann, and Count Szeihenyi. The latter was shot. There is no hope for his recovery.

A large number of British and Indian subjects, with their wives and families, have arrived at Zanzibar from Tungi to seek redress through the English Government from Portugal for damages inflicted by the bombardment of Tungi.

The conference between the mine-owners and miners of Lanarkshire, Scotland, to adjust the dispute respecting wages and avoid a general strike has failed. The masters demanded the privilege of being unrestricted in the power of deciding the number of days the mines should be operated, and the men demanded an unconditional advance of six pence. Neither side would agree to the demand of the other.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

AN UNEXPECTED OPPOSITION TO WASHBURNE.

Sheriff Matson Said to Favor Richolson for City Attorney—The Momentary Drift Seemingly Toward Stewart for Mayor and Hutt for Treasurer—In the Southwestern Section of the City—What the Labor People Say of Their Chances.

There was apparently little change in the political situation on the Republican side of the house. The momentary drift appeared to be somewhat in favor of Stewart for Mayor and Louis Hutt for Treasurer. There sprang up also a little doubt about the City Attorneyship. Hitherto it has been taken for granted that there was practically no opposition to Mr Washburne's renomination. Now, however, it is understood that Sheriff Matson is in favor of the selection of Benjamin T. Richolson, who was against Mr. Grinnell a few years ago, and as the Sheriff is a pretty potent factor in political matters this created a little stir. Mr. Washburne's friends, however, reflecting his beliefs, it is supposed, are strong in the faith that his renomination is certain unless the Mayor or Treasurer is taken from the North Side, in which event, of course, his chances would be nil.

Kent and his fellows are not going to have it all their own way in the southwestern wards, now that they have had the number of delegates to which those wards are entitled fixed according to the Blaine vote. The Irish-Americans were the people who doubled the Republican vote the Presidential year in the Fifth and other wards. Several hundred of them it is true voted only the Republican National ticket, but now that the city delegation is based on this vote they propose to have something to say as to who shall be the delegates. One of them said yesterday: "We are Blaine men yet, and we don't propose to let Kent or his clique injure Blaine's chances because of the votes we cast for him two years and a half ago. Of the 4,400 votes cast then more than half were Irish. The majority should rule. We propose, therefore, to send a delegation of Blaine men to the city Republican Convention. We are not in the least afraid of Kent's sluggers. We can take care of ourselves. We'll show those tricksters that we will stand by our friends, and we won't confine our efforts to the Fifth Ward either. The Blaine men are yet alive and active and ready for work in the Sixth, Seventh, and even down in Chris Mamer's ward. You will hear from us primary day." Investigation proves that the Irishmen are beginning to organize in the Fifth Ward already, and it begins to look as if Kent cannot control the twenty-two delegates, even though the Democrats lend him a helping hand. There will certainly be a contest at the polls primary-day, and probably the day after in the convention. As Kent has the judges he will try to boss the job. Kent pretends to be a candidate for City Clerk, and poses as an Irish-American. The Hibernians of the Fifth Ward will probably resent this. It is generally understood that the Democratic machine will indorse some of the West and South Town nominees for town offices whether the Labor people indorse the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court or not. The Democratic toughs are very anxious to control the assessments in the South Division of the city, and the Labor candidate for Assessor, who does not own a square foot of property there, is one whom they think they can manipulate. In the West Town the Democrats will almost certainly indorse Altpeter if Bell, the Assessor of last year, is renominated by the Republicans. In the North Town the principal fight will be on Assessor also. The Democrats will nominate Sam Chase, of course, as he is their strongest man. Either Maj. Murphy or Frank Blair will probably be the candidate of the Republicans.

SANGUINE LABOR LEADERS.

P. H. McLogan, when asked whether the Labor party will nominate its own Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers or indorse one nominated by the other parties, said: "We have the advantage of the other parties, for we will nominate no one until the other parties have done so. Whether we shall indorse or put up one of our own selection depends upon the nominations of the other parties. Should the Republicans put up a man obnoxious to the labor people and the Democrats put up a man liberal in his views toward the workingmen we would go with the Democrats. If they both put up bad ones we will put up one of our own men. If we indorse a man he will be elected, as we proved last election. So you see the Judgeship depends on the manner in which we are treated by the respective parties and the merits of the candidates."

In Labor circles those mentionod to replace Judge Rogers are Edgar Terhune, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, and W. H. Condon, who was defeated in the Labor Convention for the City Attorneyship. The nomination will probably take place a week from today, when the Cook County Political Assembly meets.

Speaking of the labor campaign in the city Mr. McLogan said: "Our party is going to gain strength largely in the Republican wards. The Labor party has nothing to fear from the Democrats, but special efforts will be made in every Republican precinct in the city. We will have from two to three ticket-peddlers in each Republican precinct, and they will work hard, no matter how small a vote we get. I expect the party to poll no less than 25,000 votes in the city. Thousands of men in the wards where the workingmen live almost exclusively did not cast their ballots for the Labor ticket last time because they thought the party would poll only 2,000 or 3,000 votes. Now they will come out and vote our ticket. This spring we intend to get all the people we can to vote our ticket. We have a house-to-house arrangement, circulars will be distributed liberally, and we will stir up all the enthusiasm we can. We expect to add 4,000 votes to our party by means of naturalizing foreigners."

MR. DAVIS' POSITION IN POLITICS.

County Treasurer Davis wishes it distinctly understood that he has had nothing to do with the pending spring election, and he is going to keep out of it altogether. This expression of opinion was drawn out by the reading of certain allegations in a small morning paper to the effect that Col. Davis' political hatred of Jesse Spalding would lead him to throw his influence for Harrison if Spalding were nominated. "Nothing could be more untruthful, nothing could be more unjust to me personally," continued Col. Davis. "It is, I firmly believe, a deliberately coined falsification. Think of it! I am accused of intent to throw my influence to Carter Harrison rather than assist in the election of Jesse Spalding. That alleged intent of mine is published as 'news.' Let us see about it. The only times when Carter Harrison has been brought to a sharp political account in this city were when I was either a candidate against him or when I managed the Republican fight. First, in 1876, when I defeated him for Congress. Next, in 1885, when he claims to have been elected over Judge Sidney Smith by a majority of some 300 votes. Every other fight that has been made against Harrison in this city has proven to be more or less of a farce, and he has been elected by almost any majority he wanted. And now, hoping to injure me with the Republican voters this man says that I will throw my influence to Harrison. It is monstrously untrue and unjust. I fought Harrison with all my might and main; and I say now that he can only be defeated again this spring by the exercise of all of the sagacity and energy and strength of the entire Republican party. In other words, if the Republicans make a blunder they will lose the city. Personally I intend to keep out of this spring campaign. To the best of my ability I am striving to have nothing to do whatever with the municipal politics of Chicago. Thus far no man can truthfully say that I have suggested any man's name for the Mayoralty. Notwithstanding the fact that I am attacked day after day as being in this or that deal—as plotting and engineering combinations and making and breaking slates—I am doing absolutely nothing regarding the coming election except to counsel unity of action. All I have said and all I shall say is: Let us name the best ticket obtainable and one which we can elect; the party first."

A UNITED LABOR MASS-MEETING.

The United Labor campaign was formally opened last night with a mass-meeting at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall. The big hall was not filled, but there were 700 to 800 people there, and anything that may have been lacking in numbers was made up for in enthusiasm. P. H. McLogan presided. T. J. Morgan read the ticket and it was ratified. Jesse Cox and Robert Nelson followed with speeches. Nelson in the course of his remarks said that from what the newspapers were saying about him he could hardly make up his mind whether he was still a candidate or not. [Laughter.] He was reported to have withdrawn or sold out [laughter], or that he would do so. It was untrue. The only people who could take him off the ticket were those who put him on it, and they wouldn't do that until after election-day. [Cheers] He proposed to remain on the ticket now in the field until after the election. There wasn't money enough in the old parties to buy him off. George N. Sceets quoted Charley Kern as saying that "the Democrats wouldn't indorse the Labor ticket." As the Irish girl said, "It would be manners to wait until they were axed." [Laughter.] Harrison had talked of a Labor indorsement. Harrison reminded him of a man who fancied he was dying of consumption. This man went to a doctor and the doctor made his stethoscopic examination. "Yes," said the doctor, "you've got only one lung, but you won't die—you've got two galls." [Laughter.] If reports were true Harrison had three galls. [Loud laughter.] He prophesied the success of the ticket. D. F. Gleason and F. A. Stauber followed. J. J. Altpeter, candidate for West Town Assessor, made a short speech in favor of the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Democratic City Central Committee met at the Sherman House last night.

It was decided to issue the call and conduct the primaries under the Crawford law. The primaries were ordered for Tuesday, the 22d inst., between 12 m. and 7 p. m., and the convention called for the day following (23d) at Uhlich's Hall, beginning at 10 a. m. The basis of representation was fixed at one for every 200 votes cast for Cleveland and for the fraction of 100 thereover in each ward, giving a total of 244 delegates. The choice of Aldermanic candidates will be passed upon at the general convention. This order was made after some debate.

The West Town Democratic Central Committee met at the Sherman House last night and decided to hold its primaries at the same places selected by the City Central Committee and to call its convention for the 24th. A committee was appointed to secure a hall. The basis of representation was made one out of every 300 votes cast for Cleveland.

NOTES.

Representative German Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward met at No. 251 North Clark street last night and organized an auxiliary of the Cook County German-American Republican Club. Theodore Brentano was elected President and Fred Becker Secretary. The club will work in harmony with the organization of which it is an offshoot and will unite in supporting whatever candidates the Republican Convention nominates.

The West Town Central Committee met at No. 95 Dearborn street yesterday and adopted a resolution that the primaries be held March 18, and calling a convention to be held at No. 805 West Madison street, March 19, at 8 p. m.

A meeting of the Republican friends of George McGregor, a candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward to succeed J. W. Lyke, was held last night at the corner of Kinzie street and Western avenue. There was a fair attendance present, and speeches were made by Ald. Landon, F. S. Beard, J. L. Frake, and others. The McGregor people roundly denounce Ald. Lyke, and claim that the Central Committeeman, Bat Quirk, has refused to give them a judge at the primaries. They expect a hard fight on primary day, and are trying to get out as many men who are inimical to Lyke as possible.

As the period approaches for selecting delegates to the convention the feeling manifested is that of a desire for harmony. This sentiment such men as City-Attorney Washburne, Sheriff Matson, Recorder Scribner, Capt. McGrath, George Swift, S. P. Raymond, and others are cultivating industriously. The friends of Mr. Roche declare that one of the leading considerations with him in connection with a possible candidacy is his desire to see properly perfected the drainage and water system of this city. The science and mechanics pertaining to the gigantic work of improvement contemplated by Chicago are thoroughly understood by Mr. Roche. He is a finely educated man, of medium stature, most courteous in demeanor, and, though about 45 years old, does not look to be over 35.—*Mail.*

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

A Fair Day for Indiana and Illinois—Rains in Other Sections.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana fair weather, warmer, southerly winds.

For Illinois fair weather, stationary temperature in the southern portion, becoming cooler in the northern, southerly winds.

For Eastern Michigan, occasional light rains, warmer southerly winds.

For Wisconsin and Western Michigan, occasional light rains, becoming cooler, winds generally southerly.

For Iowa, fair weather, followed by light rains, becoming colder, southerly winds shifting to westerly.

For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, fair weather, followed by rain, becoming colder, winds shifting to westerly.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York					
Washington					
New Orleans, La.					
Cincinnati, O.					
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	25	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.23	29	N.	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.31	24	N. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.38	24	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.35	28		Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.35	32	N. E.	Cloudy	
Toledo, O.	30.36	32	E.	Cloudy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.35	34	S. E.	Cloudy	
Alpena, Mich	30.35	22	S. E.	Fair	
Escanaba, Mich	30.24	29	S.	Cloudy	.01
Grand Haven, Mich	30.20	35	S. E.	Cloudy	.01
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.27	30	E.	Cloudy	
Marquette, Mich	30.16	32	S.	Cloudy	
Port Huron, Mich	30.38	35	N. E.	Fair	
Chicago, Ill	30.14	44	S.	Cloudy	
Milwaukee, Wis	30.18	35	S.	Cloudy	
Duluth, Minn	30.00	33	N. E.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn	29.97	37	E.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis	30.05	40	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia	30.04	50	S.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia	29.93	59	S. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia	30.07	53	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	30.20	58	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill	30.15	49	S.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo	30.15	60	S.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo	30.10	63	W.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas	30.02	60	S.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb	29.89	62	S.	Clear	
Huron, Dak	29.77	46	S. E.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak	29.76	59		Clear	
Moorhead, Minn					
St. Vincent, Minn	29.75	35	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak	29.70	39	S.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak	29.61	42	S. W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont	29.78	44	S. W.	Clear	
Deadwood, Dak	29.77	56	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo					
Denver, Colo	29.87	62	S. W.	Cloudy	
Dodge City, Kas	29.96	59	S. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	29.97	63		Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.84	57	S. E.	Clear	
Fort Garry	29.69	26	S.	Fair	
Minnedosa	29.55	35		Cloudy	
Medicine Hat	29.49	38	W.	Clear	

Ocean Steamship Movements.

GLASGOW, March 11.—Arrived, the State of Alabama, from New York.

HAMBURG, March 11.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 11.—Arrived, steamer Canada, from New York.

Slightly Overestimated.

Moses Williams of Boston was said to be worth $20,000,000 at his death. His estate panned out only $3,974,482.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Do not go to the country without a bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your Soda and Lemonade and keep your digestive organs in order. Be sure it is the genuine Angostura of world-wide fame and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

One Great Merit

Of that Beautifier of the Teeth, Sozodont, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth, and improving the breath, it stands alone.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

Spring Opening Day IN OUR Children's Dept.

Grand Display OF Wraps, Jackets, AND Dresses.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.



Nothing Primitive--Modern Fashions as They Exist Today.

For Baby Girls.

For Little Girls.

For Girls of All Ages.

Mothers and Those Intrusted with the Care of Children Kindly Invited.



LA MAGYAR COAT.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

TODAY

IN OUR

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

WE WILL EXHIBIT

The Most Original Ideas,

The Most Extensive Assortment

AND IN FACT

The Most Pleasing Display

OF

Children's Garments

SHOWN IN MANY YEARS.

Call and Look at the Exquisite Little Dresses from the Period of the Directoire.

The Louis Quatorze Coats, &c.

THE THREE WINNERS.

2,760 answers to our questions about the State of Illinois. Nearly all of the answers were correct, but none of the 2,760 were without mistakes in spelling and grammar.

Menton H. Mayer, age 13, of No. 5 Lincoln Place, scores 90, and takes the first prize, a Suit worth $10.00. Frank H. Chambers, age 11 next birthday, of 164 South Western-av., scores 80, and takes the second prize, a pair of Pants worth $3.00. Merton Griswold, age 13, of 1326 Fortieth-st., scores 75, and takes the third prize, a Hat worth $2.00. Space will not allow us to give the scores of the others, but we thank you boys for so promptly responding to our questions, and if you will come to our store we will present you all with a nice memorandum book, and show you a splendid line of nice new Spring Clothing in all the latest styles.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 & 133 Clark-st. 113 & 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT........Resident Partner.

Streeter Bros.' Shoes.

To those who appreciate and enjoy the luxuries of fine foot wear we insure a fit that affords relief and comfort in perfect constructed Shoes, made on our new modeled lasts that prevent and cure nearly all the ills pertaining to the feet; also greatly assist to walking with freedom and ease.

This season our Ladies' Hand-Sewed at Five Dollars are specially recommended to you.

We have devised a new system of measurement that fits every part of the foot, giving free action to the muscles and joints. Our Gents' Shoes at Five Dollars have proved their superiority for years.

Cor. State and Madison.

$25.

IMPORTED SCOTCH SUITINGS to order. Elegant Linings. First-class workmanship.

$35.

SPECIAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITINGS to order, made from fine imported worsteds, elegantly trimmed, newest designs.

$25.

OUR SOFT ROLL SPRING OVERCOAT, satin-lined sleeves, and fine workmanship.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,

48 South Clark-st.

Out-of-town orders receive our prompt attention

CHICAGO CORSET CO.

KABO

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CORSET

SOMETHING NEW.

Warranted to neither break down or roll up in wear.

None Genuine without KABO stamped on inside of Corset. Try It! It will cost you nothing if not as represented.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

To Rent--State-st.

The Best Store South of Van Buren-st.,

25 by 108, east front, next to the corner of Harrison-st.. Apply to

CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO.

168 Washington-st.

KNOX World-Renowned Hats.

Absolutely perfect. Spring styles are ready. English and Domestic Silks and Derby's, Marten's Umbrellas and Sticks. 120 Dearborn-st. Branch of 5th-av., New York.

Ladies' and Gents' Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, latest styles. Fashion plate and prices free by mail.

BARNES & CO.,

86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Capital, $100,000.00.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

179 & 181 State-st., Palmer House, CHICAGO,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions, for Cash and Future Delivery.

Orders executed on margins as low as
$1.00 per Share on Stocks.
Grain, 1 cent per Bushel.
Pork, 25 cents per Barrel.
Lard, 24 cents per Tierce.
Oil, 1 cent per Barrel.

Non-residents can trade by depositing margins to our credit with any responsible bank.
Customers not liable beyond margins specified on orders.
Liberal inducements to Brokers.
Correspondence solicited by mail or telegraph.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $342,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
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INVESTMENTS IN GOGEBIC STOCKS
Made by
Billings, Sheldon & Co.
84 Washington-st.,
Dealers in Iron Mines, Iron Mining Stocks, Timber Lands, Ranches, and Land Grants.
N. B.—We represent nearly all of the large mining properties on the Gogebic Range.

Money to Loan
On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 11.	March 4.
New York	$111,286,450	$106,554,774
Boston	13,469,456	14,602,091
Chicago	10,044,000	8,579,000
Philadelphia	8,401,425	12,665,194
St. Louis	3,008,803	2,725,504
Baltimore	1,783,123	2,218,326
New Orleans	1,651,778	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 2½c discount; St. Louis, 75@90c discount; New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The local money market was steady yesterday in the direction of strength. There was a good demand for accommodations at the banks, but not in excess of the ability to meet it. Perhaps a little more would be at the command of borrowers but for an illy defined idea that there may be an increased pressure for funds next month at the East which may be felt in the shape of stringency here. Rates of interest are unchanged at 6 per cent on call, and generally 7 per cent on time loans as the inside. There was no change in the direction of the demand for loans, but the country is needing more money to move the large quantities of produce which holders are trying to send in before the Cullom bill goes into effect.

Eastern exchange was quoted weak and difficult to sell at a discount of 75c per $1,000. Still it was not expected to go below that figure at present, as 80c would set currency in motion either from New York, and there is no Eastern pressure to part with it. Sterling was again weak, bankers' sterling being quoted about ½c lower and Continental bills 1-16@⅛ of 1 per cent lower. The following were the Chicago quotations for foreign bills:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates.	485½	488
Bankers' actual	484½	487
Commercial sterling	482½	485
Bankers' francs	522½	518¾
Commercial francs	525	522½
Bankers' marks	95½	96
Commercial marks	94½	95

Investment securities were dull, with little change, except that Opera-House was firmer. Among the counter transactions the following were noted: $10,000 City Railways at 100¾; $50,000 United States 4½s at 109⅜; and $10,000 Northwestern 4s at 95½. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were limited to $12,000 Chicago Opera-House 6s at 106@106⅛.

At the Open Board of Trade the transactions in stocks were about 6,700 shares. The clearings were: 3,220 St. Paul, 970 Lake Shore, 890 Reading, and 640 miscellaneous. Total, 5,720 shares.

Chicago people are credited in New York with looking favorably upon the Granger stocks because of the expectation of a large traffic business for the next three weeks. But the said Chicago people appear to be doing very little in stocks just now, their attention being concentrated on the local wheat market. It is understood that about all the operators in this city who usually trade in stocks have been very active in the wheat pit ever since the recent excitement began.

A part of the recent demand for bank accommodations in this city is due to the excitement on 'Change. It is estimated that not less than $15,000,000 is on deposit in the shape of margins to secure the fulfillment of contracts in provisions and grain. Some people think it is about time to even up and start in afresh in order to avoid a block by the locking up of money.

Earnings of the New York Central for February were $2,454,881, being an increase of $166,992. Earnings for the first week in March show an increase of $17,719 for Norfolk & Western, increase of $4,448 for Toledo & Ohio Central, and an increase of $5,034 for Milwaukee & Northern; The earnings of the latter since Jan. 1 were $145,167, being an increase of $48,349.

Insiders in the Baltimore & Ohio proposed deal were reported yesterday as saying that the negotiations are "off." This accords with the gossip of the previous evening at the East.

The aggregate deposits of the Chicago National banks are nearly $12,600,000 larger than a year ago. About $6,000,000 of this increase is due to country lines. Very little of the remainder is ascribable to recent speculative excitement on 'Change, as the sharp calls for margins only began in the afternoon of March 4, the day of the statement.

The following are the appraised values of the most important dutiable articles imported into the United States during last year, with comparisons for 1885.

	1885.	1886.
Sugar and molasses	$73,718,226	$78,914,846
Manufactures of wool, etc	35,953,776	43,995,512
Flax, hemp, etc., and manufactures of	32,564,173	31,804,917
Iron and steel and manufactures of	31,144,552	41,630,688
Manufactures of cotton	27,068,300	29,736,441
Manufactures of silk	25,209,595	29,586,836
Wool, etc., manufactured	12,919,251	17,403,099
Fruits and nuts	13,898,332	13,212,541
Chemicals, drugs, etc	12,677,412	12,973,930
Leather and manufactures of	11,167,180	11,401,666
All other articles	115,685,702	132,865,318
Total value of dutiable imports	$392,086,499	$443,535,794

The statement of exports for last year shows a gain of $31,000,000 in the appraised value of raw cotton, and of $19,000,000 in breadstuffs, while iron and steel show a loss of about $2,000,000, and sugar and molasses a loss of about $6,000,000.

A Pittsburg letter says: "What the introduction of gas has done for Pittsburg can hardly be stated in words. In having furnished constant employment for from 5,000 to 8,000 men at the work of pipe-laying during the last two years, it has kept eleven iron mills, employing 7,000 men, at work night and day in the manufacture of pipes. The aggregate product of these mills during 1886 was 240,000 tons."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The stock market was on a higher general average throughout the day than yesterday, at least twenty of the leading stocks having touched higher prices today than their highest of yesterday. These highest prices, however, were all made in a spurt between 1 and 2 o'clock, after which the general market declined ¼ to ⅝, with 1⅜ on Richmond Terminal and 1 on Western Union, these two, with Jersey Central, being comparatively weak all day. On the whole, it was a feverish, erratic market, governed by local trading and superficial arguments, which are liable to cease or change any hour. The close was at near the lowest prices of the day. The conspicuous net declines for the day were: Richmond Terminal 1¼, Tennessee coal 1¼, Michigan Central 1, Manhattan ¾, Hocking Valley ¾, Cameron Coal ½, Erie ⅛, Erie preferred ⅛, Lackawanna ⅛, Mobile & Ohio ⅛, Northwest ⅜, Jersey ¼, Oregon Navigation ⅛, Canada Pacific ⅛. The net advances were Consolidated Gas 1⅝, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg ⅜, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅜, San Francisco ⅜ preferred ⅜, East Tennessee seconds preferred ⅜, New York Central ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅜, Colorado Coal ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ⅛, Kansas & Texas ¼, Louisville ¼, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ¼, Oregon Transcontinental ¼, Union Pacific ⅛, Canada Southern ⅛, Central Pacific ⅛, Denver ⅛, New York, Susquehanna & Western ⅛, Omaha ⅛. Total sales 219,000, of which there were of Western Union 29,000, Lackawanna 28,000, New England 26,000, Reading 23,000, Richmond Terminal 18,000.

In the first two hours of business the market was merely dull and firm. It opened ⅛@⅜ higher for nearly all stocks, and by 12 o'clock there was a further gain of ⅛@⅜ on the majority, though the trading was nearly all in four stocks—viz.: Reading, Lackawanna, New England, and Western Union, which four stocks furnished 73,000 shares, or 68 per cent of the whole forenoon business.

The extreme dullness of the market was shown by the fact that the total sales up to 12 o'clock in St. Paul, Lake Shore, Louisville, Erie, Northwestern, and Union Pacific were only 13,700 shares. Even the trading in the four first-mentioned stocks was chiefly scalping by board-room traders, and was not promoted by any news or developments of the forenoon, either in the general financial situation or in connection with the amalgamation projects which have monopolized the attention of the street this week, for there was not a word of news or even of additional rumor this forenoon. The situation remained unchanged as far as was known, and yet the important fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Telegraph has practically come into the market by these negotiations has made an opportunity of which capitalists interested in competing corporations may yet avail themselves. But while these things are in process of development the market waits. The various cliques merely support their stocks and sell a little from time to time. London was doing practically nothing this forenoon. Cotton-seed oil certificates were higher today, on the announcement that Armour has made a contract with the American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust for his annual supply of oil, and consequently that he will not go into any opposition. There are some facts in connection with the cotton-seed oil which will necessarily attract more attention before long. One is the supposition that Armour's annual supply of, say, about 40,000 barrels of oil is used entirely for the adulteration of lard, and another the fact that the American Cotton-Seed Oil Company recently bought out the great Fairbank Lard Factory in Chicago, presumably because of their facilities for adulterating lard with cotton-seed oil. It is even alleged by some well-known persons interested in cotton-seed oil certificates that the American Company can make "lard" which is at least 75 per cent cotton-seed oil.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mar 11	Closing—Mar 10
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	18,061	54⅛	51½	53¼	51¼
Atlantic & Pacific	120	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
Buff. R & P	151	52¼	51	52¼	51⅛
Canadian Pacific	100	60⅛	60¼	60¼	60¼
Canada Southern	800	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛
Central Pacific	300	37	36⅞	36⅞	36¾
Central Iowa	50	11	11	11	11
Ches. & Ohio	52	8¼	8	8¼	8¾
Do 1st pfd	60	15	15	15	15
Do 2d pfd	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
C., B. & Q	100	139	139	139	....
C., C., C. & I.	15	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	....
Con. Gas	7,950	86	84	85¾	83⅝
Col. Coal & I.	200	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38
Cameron Coal	300	46⅛	46	46	46⅛
Chi. & Alton	30	144½	144½	144½	....
C. & H. Coal	100	39¾	39½	39¾	39⅝
Den. & Rio G	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
Do pfd	657	60¼	60	60	60
Del. & Hud	200	101	100¾	101	101
D., L. & W	27,152	134⅛	133⅝	133¾	134⅛
Equitable Gas	284	128	125	128	124
Erie	8,235	34	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Do pfd	200	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾
Do seconds	16,000	99⅜	99	99⅜	99
E. T. & Ga. (new)	265	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Do 2d pfd	316	24⅛	24	24⅛	23⅞
Fort Worth & D	400	27	27	27	....
G. B. W. & St. P	10	14½	14½	14½	15⅛
Hocking Valley	160	35⅜	34¾	34¾	35⅛
I. B. & W	200	23⅞	23¾	23¾	....
Jersey Central	2,608	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Kansas & Texas	990	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31
Lake Shore	4,012	95⅜	95¼	95¼	95¼
Louis. & Nash	3,265	62⅛	61⅞	62	61¾
Manhattan Con	1,100	156¾	156	156⅛	156⅞
M. L. S. & W	200	83	83	83	82¾
Do pfd	300	107¼	106¾	106¾	107¼
Michigan Central	400	90	89	89	....
Morris & Essex	665	131	130	131	131
Missouri Pacific	610	108¾	108¼	108¼	108¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Memphis & Chas	800	57	57	57	....
Maryland Coal	100	14	14	14	....
N. Y., S. & W	150	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
Do preferred	600	36	36	36	36
N. Y. & N. E	25,325	64	63¼	63⅜	63⅝
N. Y. Central	671	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	112⅞
Nor. & W	250	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	....
Nor. & W. pfd	610	48½	48¼	48¼	47½
N. Pacific	12	27¾	27¾	27¾	....
Nor. Pac. pfd	705	59⅛	59	59⅛	59⅛
Northwestern	2,600	116½	116	116	116⅜
Nash & Chat	100	83½	83½	83½	84
O. Ry. & N. Co	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101½
O. Trans. Co	2,100	32⅜	31½	32	31½
Ohio & Miss	620	28	27¾	27⅞	27⅞
Ogn. S. L	585	28	27⅞	28	....
Pacific Mail	100	55	55	55	54⅝
P. P. C. Co	330	148	147	147	147
Peoria, D. & E	700	34⅛	34	34	34
Reading	52,430	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	38⅛
Rock Island	26	126	126	126	....
R. & W. P. T	17,450	41⅞	40¼	40⅜	41⅝
R. W. & O	10	86½	86½	86½	86
R. & W. P. pfd	1,075	75	73⅞	73¾	....
St. L. & S. F	1,900	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	33¾
Do preferred	3,000	68	66⅞	67½	66¾
Do 1st pref	15	115½	115½	115½	114
St. Paul	8,160	92¼	91⅜	91⅞	91⅞
Do preferred	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	121⅜
St. P. & D	200	61	61	61	61
St. P. & O	1,500	49⅜	49¼	49¼	49⅛
Do preferred	10	109	109	109	108½
St. P., M. & M	30	116½	116½	116½	....
Southern Pacific	200	35	34⅝	35	....
Tenn. Coal	200	44¼	44	44¼	45⅛
Texas Pacific	600	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	26⅞
Union Pacific	3,250	58¾	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞
Wabash pfd	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	....
Western Union	29,935	76⅜	75¼	75⅜	75⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	128
American	109½	United States	62½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¼	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	99¾
U. S. 4s coup	128⅝	N. Pacific 1sts	117
U. S. 4½s coup	109⅜	N. Pacific 2ds	106¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	126¼	Northwestern consols	139½
La. stamped 4s	84¼	N. W'n debenture 5s	108¼
Missouri 6s	100	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	110½
Tenn. 6s settlements	104	St. Paul consols	129¼
Tenn. 5s settlements	107	St. P., C. & Pac. 1sts	118¾
Tenn. 3s settlements	78	Tex. Pac. land grant	64¼
Cent. Pacific 1sts	117⅛	Tex. P. R. G. ex coup	71
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119½	Union Pacific 1sts	118¾
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	81	West Shore	102⅜
Erie seconds	99		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 La con 4s ... 84¼	16000 MK&T gn 6s.99⅞@99¾
4000 AmD & I 5s ... 103½	3000 M Un 6s ... 130
1000 BCRNls-Col Tr5s 101⅛	1000 Mich C 7s ... 130
32000 C H V&T 5s ... 80@81⅛	1000 Man B 7s ... 90
10000 Can S 2d ... 92	1500 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 99
7000 C & E Ill cn ... 116¼	2000 NYC&SL 1st tr ast 97¾
4000 C&O cur ... 27¾	1000 NYO&W 1st ... 107
2000 Cen Ia 1st x cp ... 90	4000 NYS&W 1s refdss 92½
1000 CRI&P5s ... 109	5000 N Y C 1s cop ... 133⅛
26000 D & R G 4s ... 77¾@77⅝	15000 N Pist cp ... 117
3000 D & S P 1st ... 76½	6000 N Pac 2d cp.106⅜@107
15000 E T cn gld 5s ... 99⅜	5000 N W Ext bd ... 96
1000 Erie 2d mtg ... 105	6000 Ogn S L 6s.101⅛@103
10000 NW & Dist ... 90½	2000 Ogn T 6s ... 100½
10000 Gt W 2d ... 102¼	2000 Ok & Nav 1s ... 109¾
20000 GBW&S P inc ... 42	3000 O Ry & W&O cn ... 109½
5000 G C & SF gold 6s ... 104½	2000 R & D deb ... 107⅛
13000 H&TCls-ML x cp.114¾	4000 R & D deb atstd. 105
5000 Harlem 1s reg ... 132	21000 St L A&T 1st ... 109⅜
5000 Ill Cen 3½s ... 98	2000 Shen V g m ... 38
1000 Jeff R R 1s ... 101¾	1000 St L & S F g m ... 110½
1000 L & N—Cecin Br ... 111	5000 T&NOls-Sab D ... 101
5000 LNA&C cons ... 95¼	18000 T P inl g tr ... 63@63½
5000 M&O 2d deb ... 53	1000 T Pac Rio tr ... 73½
8000 M&O new ... 109⅜@110	5000 U Pac 1st ... 118⅜
29000 M&NW 1s 1913 on Extn ... 105¾	2000 do (cash) ... 118⅜
1000 MoPac 1st cn ... 115½	10000 W Sgtd 4s.102⅝@102¼
1000 M & Essex 1s gtd.135	25 Am Ex ... 110
2000 M & H 2d ... 110	20 U S Ex ... 63¼

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

14000 Ala—Class A ... 108½	2000 M U 6s ... 89
5000 Ala—Class C ... 105⅛	2000 M & N W 1st ... 104@104¼
1000 S Ca 6s-non-fd ... 7	5000 M&N 1st 1910–M L ... 109
3000 Tenn 6s ... 65¼	3000 M&N ls 1913 on Ex 105¾
1000 AmD&I 5s ... 103¼	5000 NYLE&Wfd 5s cp (cash) ... 91¼
5000 A & P inc ... 26¾	5000 NYOnt&W1st ... 107⅜
8000 C H V & T 5s ... 80	5000 N J C conv ... 113¾
4000 C & Alt s f ... 130¾	25000 N W Ext bd ... 95¾
3000 C & C I 6s ... 99½	1000 N W Telegr 7s ... 104
1000 CCC&I g m ... 111	1000 O & M cons f ... 118
12000 Cenla 1st ex cp ... 90	5000 Pa Co 4½ cp ... 105
1000 CB&Q—IaDivis ... 99⅛	2000 Richel 1s ... 105
5000 do (cash) ... 99⅛	1000 R & D deb ... 107⅛
60000 D & R G 4s ... 77⅛@77⅝	8000 R&D deb astd ... 105
37000 E T e gld 5s ... 99	3000 SL&SF g m ... 110
16000 Ft W & D 1st.90½@91	4000 R W & Ocn. 103¾@104
5000 G C & S F 6s ... 104½	2000 StL&IM2d ... 114¼
2000 H&TCls-WD xcp109½	15000 St L & I M 5s.97@97½
10000 Intl cp 6s ... 98	5000 St LA&T 1st100⅜@100¾
4000 Kan P 6s 1895 ... 116¾	5000 S L A & T 2d ... 50¼
5000 Kan P 1s cn ... 105¼	3000 St J&G I 1st ... 105⅛
17000 L S 2d cp ... 123⅛@123¼	1000 T Pa cn 6s tr ... 99¼
1000 M&SPls C&PW5s107¼	2000 W U T cp ... 119
3000 Mo Pa ls cn ... 115¼	1000 U Pac 1st ... 118⅜
1000 Mo Pa 3d ... 125	6000 W U T cp ... 119
1000 M K & T g 5s ... 87⅛	1000 W S gt 4s ... 102¾
15000 MK&T gn 6s ... 99¾	10 Bk of N Amer ... 125

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

9000 U S 4½s cp ... 109¼	1000 N W cn cp gld bd.131⅛
11000 U S 4s reg ... 127¾	2000 N W Extn bds ... 95¼
40000 A & P inc ... 26@26⅛	3000 NOPac ls tr.82½@83
10000 A & P gtd 4s ... 86¼	10000 NJC 1st cns ... 113¾
1000 Can S 2d reg ... 90½	5000 Ogn S L 6s ... 102
1000 C C C & I cn s f ... 124	10000 do (s20) ... 102
10000 C&O 1st-Sr Bx cp ... 77¾	1000 Ogn T 6s ... 100¼
5000 D&H 1st rg '91 ... 110¼	6000 Ogn Imp 1st ... 92
18000 Ft W & D 1s ... 90¼@90⅛	10000 Pac of Mo 1st ... 102½
6000 GC&SF gld 6s ... 105	10000 R& A 1st tr ... 66¾
7000 Long D 7s ... 115	1000 StL& Cairo 4s ... 74
3000 Met El 1st ... 118¼	2000 Tol & O C ls ... 98
5000 Mid of NJ 1st ... 112⅛	1000 Tol & W 2d ... 102¼
5000 M&N W 1st ... 104⅛	10000 T&W 1st—S L Div111
1000 Mob&O new ... 110	10000 Tx P in l g trs ... 63
2000 MK&T gen 5s ... 87	28000 U P 1st ... 118⅜
1000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 99⅛	10000 Utah S g m ... 89½@89⅜
2000 NY Elv 1st ... 121⅛	1000 W S gtd 4s ... 102⅜

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money on call easy at 4@7 per cent, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange dull, but steady and unchanged.

The total sales of stocks today were 220,402 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 28,552; Erie, 8,035; Lake Shore, 4,012; Louisville & Nashville, 3,165; Reading, 54,230; St. Paul, 8,260; Union Pacific, 3,250; Western Union, 28,525.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	Firs'.	High.	Low.	Last
Atchison	388	98	98	98	98
Atlantic & Pacific	350	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Bell Telephone	12	220	220	220	220
C. B. & Q	147	139	139¼	139	139¼
C. B. & North	1,738	86	88⅛	86	88
Mexican Central	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
N. Y. & N. E	1,830	63⅝	64⅛	63⅞	63¾
Do preferred	100	140	140	140	140
Union Pacific	550	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛
Wisconsin Central	1,300	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

35000 Mex C 4s ... 57¾@58	5000 C K & W inc ... 63
45000 do inc ... 19¾@19⅛	3000 So Kan 5s ... 101⅛
5000 A. & P. inc ... 27	55000 Cala So inc ... 80@81

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 11.—[Special.]—The market closed dull: Pennsylvania, 57⅜@57½; Reading, 19 1-16@19 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 56@56¼; Lehigh Navigation, 50@50¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 11—4 p. m.—Consols 101 5-16 for money and 101⅜ for the account. United States bonds, 4½s, 111¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 47⅞; Canadian Pacific, 61⅞; Erie, 34¾; Mexican ordinary, 56; St. Paul common, 94⅛; New York Central, 116⅛; Reading, 19⅝.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

PARIS, March 11.—Three per cent rentes, 81f for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Mining shares were dull, with the following prices bid: Alice, $1 60; Amador, $1.50; Bulwer, $1.25; Bodie, $2.75; Caledonia B. H., $1.30; Consolidated California & Virginia, $17.50; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $5.00; El Cristo, $5.87; Hale & Norcross, $5.00; Horn Silver, $1.25; Iron Silver, $2.80; Iron Hill, $1.50; Moulton, $1.50; Mono, $2.60; Middle Bar, 85c; Mexican, $5.62; North Belle Isle, $4.75; Plymouth, $16.50; Sierra Nevada, $4.80; Security, $7.00; Savage, $5.50; Standard, $1.00; Sutro Tunnel, 22c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 1½c; Calumet & Hecla, $218.00; Catalpa, 35c; Franklin, $12.25; Huron, $1.75; Osceola, $20.50; Pewabic (new), $2.00; Quincy, $53.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.62½; Bulwer, $2.87½; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $10.87½; Chollar, $7.87½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $18.00; Crown Point, $4.37½; Eureka Consolidated, $6.00; Gould & Curry, $5.50; Hale & Norcross, $5.37½; Mexican, $6.50; Mono, $2.75; Mount Diablo, $4.00; Navajo, 95c; Ophir, $10.87½; Potosi, $9.00; Savage, $6.00; Sierra Nevada, $5.12½; Union Consolidated, $4.12½; Utah, $1.75; Yellow Jacket, $5.87½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again active, with wide fluctuations on wheat and hog products. The news of the failure of one firm and rumors affecting the credit of others caused a very unsettled feeling, which, in a measure, was allayed by the official announcement that there was no truth in these rumors. The demand for cash grain for shipment was good.

Provisions were much weaker, under a decided local pressure to sell lard, which called out a great many orders to dispose of other kinds of product. Hogs closed easier, which fact offset the firmer tone exhibited by the foreign advices. Bacon was quoted 3d@6d and lard 6d per 112 lbs higher in Liverpool. Pork was offered more freely and ruled steady. It opened unchanged at $20.50 for May, sold up to $21.00, and closed at $20.50, with this month 40c discount, and June nominally 25c discount. Lard was active but very weak. It opened 5c higher, at $8.05 for May, and sold down to $7.75 under free selling by Ream. There was a fair demand from the short interest at the decline, and the close was steady at $7.85 with March at 15c discount, and June at 5c premium. Ribs were heavy. They were offered freely by local operators, and outside parties sold largely. Early sales were made at 2½c advance, May selling at $8.70, declined to $8.35, and closed at $8.42½, with June at 5c premium. Cash sales were reported of 250 tcs lard at $7.70, and 75,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs average, at 10½c.

Flour was very quiet, the decline in wheat having checked export buying, and the local trade bought out but a few lots. Sales were reported of 165 brls winter seconds at $2.65, 200 sacks low grade spring at $2.65, also 246 brls and 400 sacks on private terms. Total sales equal to about 830 brls.

Wheat was active and very much unsettled. Cables were weaker, with a decline of ½@1d per cental reported in Liverpool, both in spot wheat and in futures. London was called "easy and weaker," but no change in prices was noted. Some selling orders were received here from England. The early feeling was firmer, May being quoted before the regular opening at 83c, but when the bell sounded the offerings were very large and much in excess of the demand. This caused a rapid break, but it rallied on good buying by New York and by the leading bull houses here, and for a time was moderately firm, with the local short interest buying rather freely. Rumors of local failures produced a rapid and panicky decline, but it again recovered when the Secretary stated from the balcony that so far as one of the firms named was concerned the rumors were false. About three-quarters of a million were sold for the account of the party who was obliged to suspend. In the afternoon Walker, Rosenfeld, and Bloom were large buyers, and the close was steady. The export movement was reported to be smaller, only nine boat-loads being taken in New York, but the seaboard clearances continue large, and were equal to 439,500 bu of wheat. May opened ⅜c higher, at 82½c, sold up to 83⅛c, declined to 81c, and closed at 82⅜c, with this month at 5⅜c discount, June at 1⅛c discount, and September at ½c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 at 77⅛@78¼c, and No. 3 at 73c. On track No. 2 sold at 79c. Free-on-board lots sold at 78⅞@79⅛c for No. 2, 73½@76⅛c for No. 3, and 68@72c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 67 cars.

Winter wheat was neglected in store, no sales being reported. Free-on-board lots were in fair demand and sold at 79@80c for No. 2 red, 78c for No. 2 white, and 78c for No. 3 red. Total cash sales about 17 cars.

Corn was fairly active but irregular, and averaged lower. The trading was principally in May, and included rather liberal purchases by the provision interest. Early in the day the feeling was firm, but the easier tone to the cables and the prospect of increasing receipts brought out a great deal of long corn, and, aided by the decline in wheat, the bear interest succeeded in depressing the price to 41c for May. An active demand at this figure turned the market up, and the close was steady. Cash and sample lots were in fair demand at ¼@⅜c decline from Thursday's prices. May opened ⅛c higher, at 41⅝c, sold up to 41⅞@42c, declined to 41c, and closed at 41⅜c, with April at 5@5⅛c discount, June at ¼@⅜c premium, and July at 1⅜c premium. Cash sales in store and to go to store there were reported of No. 2 yellow at 38⅝@39c, No. 2 at 38¼@38⅜c, and No. 3 at 36⅛c. On track ear corn sold at 37⅛@38⅛c, No. 2 yellow at 39⅛c, No. 3 yellow at 37⅞c, and No. 3 at 37⅛@37⅞c. Free-on-board lots sold at 38c for No. 3 yellow, 37c for No. 3 white, 37⅛@37⅝c for No. 3, and 37@37½c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 144 cars.

Oats were dull, closing ⅛c lower. For some time past there has been scarcely any trading in March and April, which is something almost unknown in the history of the market, and No. 2 cash has been still more stagnant. It was nominally 24c. May delivery opened at 29⅛c, dropped to 28⅞c, and closed at 28⅞c. June closed at the same figure bid, and April was offered at 24c early. No. 2 to go to store, special house, sold at 28⅛c. A light supply of samples and a good demand caused a very firm market, No. 2 white selling ½c better. No. 3 sold at 27⅛@28⅛c, No. 3 white at 29⅛@30⅛c, No. 2 at 28@30⅛c, No. 2 white at 30¾@31⅛c, and barley oats at 32@32½c. Total cash sales about 120,000 bu.

Rye was easy and trading limited. May was offered at 57⅛c, with 57c bid, or ½c lower. March was nominally 51½c and April sold at 52c. No. 2 fresh receipts, improved ½c, 1 car selling at 54½c. The offerings by sample were light and the demand limited. Sales were: On track, 1 car No. 2 at 55c; free on board, 1 car No. 3 at 52½c and 3 cars No. 2 at 55½@56c.

Barley was neglected for futures, which were nominally unchanged at 49½c for March and 53½c for May. No. 2 regular was quotably 49½c. Samples were steady, the demand being sufficient to absorb the offerings, which were light, although the low grades went off very slowly. There was a little more inquiry for choice lots to arrive. No. 4 sold at 40@49c, No. 3 at 48@55c, and No. 2 at 56@58c. Total sales about 25,000 bu.

Millstuffs were scarce and higher at $15.00 per ton for bran on track and $13.25@13.50 for middlings. Sales were: 4 cars bran on track at $15.00, and 3 cars do free on board at $14.00@14.37½, and 1 car fine middlings free on board at $13.62½.

Flaxseed ruled steady and quiet at $1.08 for No. 1 on track. Receipts, 18 cars. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 at $1.08. May delivery sold at $1.09.

Timothy was strong, mainly by reason of the offerings, which were very light, not being equal to the wants of the trade. Country prime cash seed ranged at $1.81@1.81½ and contract prime at $1.83½, with choice lots at $1.85@1.86. The sales aggregated 1,671 bags at $1.50@1.86 for poor to choice seed. March was offered at $1.84, with buyers at $1.83½, and sold in settlement at $1.83. April sold at $1.84. Clover was quiet and firm at $4.00@4.40 for common to choice seed and $4.30 for medium prime. Sales were made of 129 bags at $4.37½@4.42½, outside for nice mammoth. Hungarian seed sold, 53 bags, at 60c; millet seed, 149 bags, at 67c; and German millet seed, 288 bags, at 71@76c.

The street markets were fairly active and generally firm. The continued brisk outside demand for full cream cheese has checked the decline, and an improved volume of sales for the better grades of butter has tended to keep up the prices, notwithstanding the break that was anticipated. In the dry-goods market trade is progressing very satisfactorily, more than an average amount of business being transacted. The new Inter-State Commerce law is receiving considerable attention just now, particularly with reference to the probable transportation rates for "cotton piece goods," as merchants are anxious to know to what extent they will be affected. The volume of trading in the wholesale millinery houses has shown considerable improvement during the last week, and it only wants a few days of warm, bright weather to give an extra impetus to the demand. Business among the ready made clothiers is nearly over for the spring season. The boot and shoe establishments are receiving a fair number of orders. The markets for iron and other metals were generally quiet, but values have been well sustained. Hardware ruled steady, with more than an average movement of goods for this season of the year. There was no change in the situation in regard to steel rails, the mills being so completely filled with orders that they decline to take any for earlier than late fall delivery.

New York reported yesterday that the foreigners were very free sellers of the new crop futures in wheat in that market. They think the prospects are good enough to warrant them in expecting lower prices after next harvest. The news from this side has recently leaned in that direction, the winter-wheat fields looking well and the spring-wheat areas being in good condition for seeding a little later in the season.

Mr. Wilson, representing a prominent flour house in New York, has been visiting his milling customers in Ohio. He says millers there have no stocks and are paying Toledo prices, and farmers' deliveries are very small.

St. Louis reported yesterday that 133,000 bu of cash wheat had been taken there for shipment and milling, mostly by the city millers.

The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange has issued a statement showing the shortage and surplus on the grain received at that city by lake during 1886. The net result shows that the average is a shortage of 10 pounds per 1,000 bu, which is a great improvement over the system of weighing used there in 1872, when the shortage reached 61 lbs per 1,000 bu. In this statement the Chicago elevators, from which over 27,000,000 bu were received, are credited with an overplus of 2 lbs per 1,000 bu, Milwaukee with a shortage of 36 lbs, Detroit a shortage of 9 lbs, Toledo a shortage of 16 lbs, and Duluth a shortage of 28 lbs per 1,000 bu. This is a very good showing for our warehousemen.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$20.10	$20.10 @20.60	$20.10
May	20.50	20.50 @21.00	20.50
June	20.50	20.45 @20.50	20.50

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

March	$7.85	$7.60 @ 7.67½	$7.75
May	8.00	7.75 @ 7.85	7.85
June	8.05	7.75 @ 8.05	7.90

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

March	$8.57½	$8.27½@ 8.62½	$8.35
May	8.67½	8.35 @ 8.70	8.42½
June	8.70	8.37½@ 8.72½	8.47½

WHEAT.

March	76⅝	75⅛@ 77¼	76⅝
April	76⅜	75¾@ 77⅝	76⅞
May	82¾	81 @ 83⅛	82⅜
June	81⅝	80¼@ 82	80⅞

CORN.

March	36¼	35⅝@ 36¼	36
April	36⅜	35⅞@ 36⅜	36¼
May	41⅝	40⅞@ 41⅞	41⅜
June	41⅝	41⅛@ 42	41⅜

OATS.

March	24⅛	....@	24⅛
April	24⅛	....@	24⅛
May	29⅛	28⅞@ 29⅛	28⅞
June	29⅛	29 @ 29⅛	28⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 80⅝	$ 85⅛	$ 86⅞
No. 2 corn	37⅝	40⅛	40⅝
No. 2 oats	28⅞	32⅛	32⅛
Pork	10.10	10.15	10.22½
Lard	5.97½	6.02½	6.07½
Short ribs	5.32½	5.35	5.40

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1887.	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1887.	Shipments 1886.
Flour, brls	14,738	7,796	18,382	6,513
Wheat, bu	54,968	22,710	57,609	15,345
Corn, bu	122,548	198,603	76,867	58,817
Oats, bu	94,874	105,904	134,432	113,758
Rye, bu	560	3,645	1,339	4,563
Barley, bu	25,177	41,216	15,383	22,147
Grass seed, lbs	390,550	443,871	466,971	356,081
Flaxseed, bu	8,968	4,442	10,166	8,871
Broom-corn, lbs	45,350	......	49,866	10,582
Cured meats, lbs	335,840	223,570	971,652	1,164,502
Can. meats, cases	......	......	3,527	278
Dressed beef, lbs	9,500	......	1,534,591	1,028,391
Beef, tcs	......	......	59	......
Beef, brls	......	......	30	220
Pork, brls	258	......	634	399
Lard, lbs	475,000	162,070	707,271	647,635
Cheese, lbs	161,495	152,198	110,485	125,665
Butter, lbs	197,920	100,860	216,155	226,898
Dressed hogs, No	27	71	143	......
Live hogs, No	15,511	19,058	4,965	9,593
Cattle, No	6,073	8,642	2,913	3,863
Sheep, No	4,356	3,331	2,329	423
Hides, lbs	265,225	325,179	248,300	456,060
Wool, lbs	48,000	1,120	140,703	82,840
Coal, tons	11,772	8,219	2,775	843
Lumber, m ft	1,468	822	3,093	1,951
Shingles, m	......	445	......	189
Salt, brls	6,950	1,775	3,933	1,750

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	9	1	......	10
Spring wheat	10	18	5	33
Corn	34	91	4	129
Oats	71	15	......	86
Rye	2	......	......	2
Barley	9	16	......	25
Total	135	141	9	285

Total about 190,000 bu. Inspected out: 92,379 bu wheat, 20,555 bu corn, 1,054 bu oats, and 1,153 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 89 cars wheat, 235 cars corn, 125 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. March 11	Receipts, bu. March 10	Shipments, bu. March 11	Shipments, bu. March 10
Chicago	55,000	19,000	57,500	90,500
Milwaukee	18,000	14,000	12,500	14,000
St. Louis	7,000	11,000	8,500	8,000
Toledo	12,000	16,500	45,000	48,500
Detroit	6,000	25,000	24,500	31,000
Kansas City	4,500	23,000	......	4,500
Minneapolis	174,500	123,000	40,500	64,500
Duluth	......	......	......	......
Total	277,000	231,500	188,500	261,500

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

	1887.	1886.
Chicago	70,000	60,000
Kansas City	25,000	19,000
Milwaukee	6,000	8,000
Indianapolis	......	4,381
St. Louis	13,000	10,000
Cincinnati	7,060	9,000
Cedar Rapids	4,010	2,515
Cleveland	4,000	4,380
Ottumwa, Ia	1,436	1,229
Sioux City, Ia	3,500	......
Omaha, Neb	10,000	......

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Steady and in fair request, with an ample supply. Ordinary to good hand-picked mediums and navies $1.25 per bu, and choice to fine straight selected do, $1.35@1.50. Common and dirty beans were neglected and weak at $1.00@1.15, as to condition.

BROOM-CORN—There was a little better inquiry, still the market was quiet. Choice corn was steady, owing to the moderate stocks, but medium and common brush was plentiful and easy. Fair to good green hurl, 4½@5½c: rough and coarse do, 3¼@3¾c: green self-working, 4¼@5¼c: red or yellow tipped, 4@4½c: coarse, seedy, common, 3½@3¾c: fine pea-green inside and covers, 5¼@6c: red or yellow tipped do, 4¼@4¾c: long, stalky, seedy, and bad color, 3¾@4½c: choice short brush corn, 6¼@8c: do long, 4½@5½c.

BROOMS—Moderately active and steady at the recent decline. Best parlor-carpet brooms, $3.25@4.00 per doz; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; No. 3 do, $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A fair demand was reported for the season, which is early yet, and prices ruled steady. Lime (in bulk), 60@70c per brl; lime (in brls), 80c: Louisville cement, $1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.00@1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.50; American do, $2.75@3.00; Michigan stucco, $1.75@1.80; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20@20c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.00 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $7.75@8.00; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@23.00.

BUTTER—Firmer, owing to an increased inquiry, especially for creamery and dairy makes. The supply was not more than equal to the wants of the trade, but buyers were not disposed to pay extreme prices. Elgin fancy creamery, 29@31c per lb; fine Iowa and similar makes, 26@28c; fair to good do, 16@20c. The best dairies ranged a 22@25c, good to choice do 15@20c, and ordinary to fair do, 12@14c. Fine packed roll butter, 16@18c; fair to good, 12@15c; common and packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—There was no falling off in the volume of orders coming in for choice full creams, and as stocks are getting very light the market ruled steady at 12@12½c per lb for cheddars and flats (2 in a box) and 13@13½c for Young Americas. All grades of skimmed cheese were dull at 5@6c per lb for the best makes and 1@3c for common lots.

COAL—Trading on local account was light, but orders were quite liberal from country points, dealers being desirous to get in a good supply before the new Inter-State Commerce law goes into effect. The market is easy, and concessions of 50c per ton have been made in some instances. Bituminous coal was slow and steady, although large shipments are still going to the Northwest. The following quotations are per net ton by carload: Anthracite—Grate and egg, $6.25; stove and nut, $6.50; Lehigh lump, $8.00. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.50@4.75; Pittsburg, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.65@2.80; Hocking Valley, $3.20; Blossburg, $3.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.25; and Wilmington, $2.25.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples were in fair request and firm, but everything else was slow, and berries were lower. There was no change in the situation with reference to the New York prune syndicate. Valencia raisins, 6c per lb; Malaga L. M. do, $1.45 and do in London layers $1.95 per box; California loose muscatels, $1.30 per 22 lb box; do London layers, $1.50; new Turkish prunes, 6⅛c; currants 5⅛c; citron, 19c; apples, quarters, 4½c for old and 5¼@6c for new; do sliced, new, 7c; do evaporated, 12@13c; half peaches, old, 6c; new do, 7c; California half peaches, 13c; blackberries, 8¾c per lb in brls and 8¾c in boxes; raspberries 19c; pitted cherries, 12½@13c; pitted plums, 12@16c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for both city and country consumption showed considerable improvement, and prices ruled steady all round, except that quinine was 5c lower, with a downward tendency. Citric acid, 65@70c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 50@55c; carbolic ammonia, 13@15c; bromide ammonia, 55@60c; balsam of Peru, $1.60@1.65; balsam Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.75@1.85; vanilla beans, $10.50@13.50; cubeb berries, $1.50@2.00; borax, 8@9c; calomel, 80@85c; camphor, 25@28c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 15@16c; chloroform, 40@45c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 25@28c; gum arabic, 75@95c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 65@68c; morphine, sulph., $2.85@3.10; opium, $3.80@3.90; quinine, P. & W., 65@70c.

EGGS—Steady at 14c per doz for strictly fresh stocks under a good local demand and fair arrivals. There are no immediate prospects of the market going any higher.

FISH—Trading was moderate and prices firm, except that lake trout declined 25c. New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.50; do, family, $4.25; lake trout, $5.50; codfish, extra George's, $5.25@5.50; do boneless, $5.00@7.00; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $16.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $14.00@14.50; do No. 1 medium, $8.00@8.50; do large family, $7.00@7.50; do family, $7.00; new Walkhoff Holland herring, 95c, and dark hoop do, 72c; new Labrador herring, split, $8.50; do Halifax, split, $8.00; George's Bay split herring, $8.50; scaled herring, 23c; Norway herring, $10.50 per brl; smoked bloaters, $1.00 per box; do haddies, 9c per lb; do halibut, 10c per lb.

GAME—Stocks were weak under a liberal supply and only a moderate demand. Mallards, $2.00 per doz; red-heads, $2.25; canvas-backs, $4.00@5.00; and small ducks, 50@75c. Plover $1.00 and jacksnipe $1.25@1.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas were in good request and stocks moderate. Cranberries ruled steady and quiet, the season for them being nearly over. A good demand existed for all varieties of oranges, and Florida Brights are getting scarce. Lemons were firm and choice apples fairly active. Choice Cape Cod, Bell and Bugle, Jerseys, and Bell and Cherry cranberries, $8.00@9.00 per brl. Messina lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box. Bananas, 75c@$3.00 per bunch, according to size and quality. Florida bright oranges, $3.50 per box; do russets, $2.25@2.50; Messina do, $3.00@3.25; Valencia do, $5.50@6.00 for regular sized cases and $6.50@7.00 for extra large cases; California Riverside do, $2.00@2.75, and navels $4.00@6.00. Malaga grapes, $1.00@1.50 for peddler's stock, and $3.00@5.00 for good to choice lots per brl, according to condition. Apples, $2.50@3.00 per brl for Michigan stocks and $3.50@4.50 for fancy brands. Pineapples, $3.00@3.50 per doz; strawberries, 25@40c per qt, outside for selected.

GROCERIES—There was no change to note in this market, except that there was some improvement in the demand, which was fair. Coffees—Java, 20¼@26¼c; Mocha, 25½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 15½@15¾c; fair, 14¾c; good, 15@15½c; common Rio and Santos, 13½@14c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¾@6⅞c; confectioners' A, 5⅞c; powdered, 6¼@6¾c; standard granulated, 5⅞c; white extra C, 5⅛c; extra C, 4⅞@5c; yellow, 4¾@4⅞c. Rice—Fancy head, 6@6⅛c; choice, 5c; good, 4½c; and common, 3¾@3½c.

HAY—There was no falling off in the demand both for home consumption and shipment, but mostly for the latter. The offerings were only moderate and not enough for the trade. The market ruled very firm. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@9.75; 5 cars No. 2 do at $8.25@9.50; ½ car mixed at $8.50; 1 car thrashed at $8.00; 9 cars upland prairie at $7.00@9.50. Free on board—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.25@10.50; 1 car No. 2 do at $9.50. Receipts, 293 tons; shipments, 77 tons.

HIDES—Steady, with a fair volume of trading and moderate arrivals. No. 1 green hides, 6c; No. 2 do, 4c; do frozen, 6c; green-salted light hides, 7½c; do heavy, 7c; do No. 2, 6c; do kip, 7½c; do No. 2, 5½c; do calf, 8½@9c; do No. 2, 6c; do bulls, 5¼c; do No. 2, 4½c; No. 1 dry flint, 12@13c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 dry calf and kip, 13c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 dry-salted, 10@11c; No. 2 do, 8@9c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Pig-tin ruled stronger, owing to the reduced stocks, and tin plates firm with a gradual improvement in the demand. Ingot copper was lower and sheet copper unchanged and moderately active. Pig-tin, 25@28c; tin plates, I. C., 10x14, $5.75; I. X., 10x14, $7.50; I. C., 14x20, $5.75; I. X., 14x20, $7.50; I. C., 14x20 roofing, $4.75@5.25; I. C., 20x28, $9.50@10.50. Sheet copper, 22c; and ingot copper, 12½@12¾c.

NAILS—Firm with a rapidly increasing demand, the building trade beginning to get fairly under way. Iron nails ranged at $2.65 and steel at $2.85, with 10c per keg off for car-load lots. At the meeting of the Western Nail Association, held in this city this week, these prices were approved.

OILS—Carbon oils were in good demand and linseed oils very firm and active. Extra lard oil was 3c and No. 1 do 2c higher in sympathy with the advance in the lard market. Turpentine improved 1c. Standard white, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 150°, 8½c; snow and water white, 150°, 9¾c; headlight, 175°, 11¼c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; do, water-white, 11¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8½c; do, water-white, 9¾c; Indiana test, prime white, 9¾c; do water-white, 10¼c; Elaine, 16c; Eocene, 11½c; Oleene, 11½c; Scarlet Rose, 12¼c; linseed, raw 39c and boiled 42 in 5-brl lots and upwards and 40c and 43c in less than 5-brl lots; turpentine, 42c; extra lard oil, 61c; No. 1 lard oil, 42c; No. 2 do, 37c; whale oil, 55c; and W. B. sperm, $1.00.

PIG-IRON—Quiet generally. The sales for this week included a 1,000-ton lot of Lake Superior charcoal iron. There was no quotable change in values. The indications are that the demand will again become active in the near future. Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $25.00@25.50, and Nos. 3 and 4, $25.00@25.50; imported Scotch, $25.00; American Scotch, $24.50@25.00; Southern coke, No. 1, $24.00, No. 2 do, $23.00; Salisbury, Nos. 1 to 6, $35.00; anthracite, $23.00@24.00.

POTATOES—A continued good demand for local consumption and shipment caused a firm feeling to prevail, especially as there has been a marked falling off in the receipts for several days past. Fine Ohio Burbanks, 50@52c per bu on track. Michigan Rose, 55@58c and very scarce. Choice Wisconsin stocks, 43@45c, and all varieties of fancy Michigan potatoes, except Rose, 48@50c. Ordinary stocks, 38@40c. Store prices 10c higher all around. Early kinds of seed stock ruled strong at 60@85c per bu, according to the variety.

POULTRY—The arrivals were light, particularly of dressed poultry, and, with a good inquiry, stocks were firmly held. Dressed hen turkeys, 8@9c per lb; young gobblers, 7@8c; old gobblers, 6@7c; chickens, 8@9c; old roosters, 4@5c; mixed do, 6@7c; ducks, 8@9c; and geese, 7@9c, according to quality. Live chickens, 7½@8½c per lb; mixed do, 6½@7½c; do roosters, 4@5c per lb. Live geese, $4.00@8.00 per doz. Live hen turkeys, 8@9c per lb; young gobblers, 7@8c; and old gobblers, 5½@6c; ducks, 7@9c.

SALT—Firm and seasonably active. Fine salt, 80c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.90@2.15; without bags, $1.65; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks 224 lbs, 80c@$2.85.

TALLOW—Steady and moderately active at 4¼@4½c for city rendered, 4¾c for cake, 3¾@3¾c No. 1 country, and 3c for No. 2. Grease was unchanged and in good request at 4@4½c for white, 2½c for brown, and 3@3¾c for yellow.

VEGETABLES—All fresh stocks were in liberal supply and there was a good all around home trade, with a fair shipping demand. Cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100; beets, parsnips, and purple top turnips, $1.25 per brl; carrots and rutabaga turnips, $1.00 per brl; onions, $2.25@2.75 per brl; celery 25@30c per doz; Hubbard squash, $1.50@2.50 per doz; spinach, 75c @$1.00 per box and $1.50@2.00 per brl; Jersey sweet potatoes, $3.25@3.50, and Illinois do, $2.50@3.00 per brl; New Orleans head lettuce 75c@$1.00 per box; Bermuda tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per box; oyster plant, 25@30c per doz; horseradish, 6@7c per lb; parsley, 15@25c; bunch onions, 25@30c per doz; radishes, 75c@1.00 per box; lettuce, 35@50c; spinach, $1.00 per box and $1.50 @1.75 per brl; cucumber, $1.00@1.25 per doz, according to quality; pie-plant, 50@55c per doz.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—The movement continued light, manufacturers buying only for their immediate wants and in a small way. Prices ruled fairly steady. We repeat quotations as follows: Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 23@28c; medium tub, 31@35c; fine unwashed, 18@21c; medium unwashed, 25@27c; coarse unwashed, 23@24c; fine washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 31@32c; coarse washed, 28@2.c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 30½c; extra firsts, 28½c; firsts, 25½c; dairy extra firsts, 24c; selected roll, 17c; packing stock, 11c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 12½c; do flats, 12c; do Young Americas, 13c; good skim cheddars, 7½c; flats, 7c; fancy imitation Swiss, 12½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid Northern, 14¼c; first in fresh, cash, 14c.

LUMBER.

Trading at the yards was good and rapidly increasing. The assortment is considered good, except that 2x12 and 3x12 joists, all lengths, are getting scarce, and the stock of lath is being rapidly reduced. Prices are firm.

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	30.00@40.00
A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	42.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	37.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	32.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	48.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	45.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	38.00
A flooring, 6 in	34.00
B flooring, 6 in	32.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	21.50
A siding	20.00
B siding	19.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	12.50
Common boards, 1¼ to 1½ in	12.50
Fencing, first, 12 to 16 ft	14.50
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	12.00
Dimension, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@16.00
Dimension, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@16.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.20
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.20
Lath, dry	1.85
Piece-stuff, dry	12.00

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of livestock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 7	6,765	56	13,372	8,416
Tuesday, March 8	6,852	248	13,069	7,427
Wednesday, March 9	4,548	164	13,871	2,706
Thursday, March 10	6,073	117	15,511	4,356
Friday, March 11	5,700	60	14,000	3,800
Total	29,938	645	70,363	26,705
Same period last week	33,073	541	77,912	26,270
Shipments.				
Monday, March 7	1,664	9	4,967	731
Tuesday, March 8	1,798	......	3,559	2,712
Wednesday, March 9	1,694	55	5,696	654
Thursday, March 10	2,913	......	4,965	2,329
Friday, March 11	3,000	......	5,500	800
Total	11,069	64	24,684	7,226
Same period last week	10,116	46	24,065	9,713

Friday's hog market was active and prices averaged about steady. The quality was fair. Some fancy heavy sold at $6.12½, the highest price reached in nearly three years. Receipts this week will reach about 80,000, or 18,000 less than arrived the corresponding week last year.

Native beef cattle during the last five days advanced 25@35c per 100 lbs, being the greatest advance established in many weeks. Small receipts, firmer outside markets, and lively competition between buyers caused the sudden advance. Sales ranged as high as $5.50, with 1,331-lb cattle at $5.05, some 1,107-lb cattle at $4.50, and 896-lb Nebraska yearlings as high as $4.40.

Sixteen cars of distillery-fed cattle were on sale Friday. One lot of 1,115-lb stillers sold at $4.45, and 150 head went to a dressed-beef concern at private terms. Distillery cattle are 30c higher than one week ago and 60@75c lower than one year ago.

Today's receipts are estimated at 9,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 5,651 hogs, 1,108 cattle, and 1,753 sheep received Saturday of last week. Next week's receipts are estimated at 75,000 hogs, 40,000 cattle, and 24,000 sheep, against 80,085 hogs, 33,826 cattle, and 17,760 sheep the corresponding week last year.

A. J. Rogers of Toyah, Tex., had on the market 142 grass steers, 716 lbs, which sold at $3.15. These were really American cattle. They were driven 200 miles, and after paying 20 per cent duty to get out of Mexico, they made plenty of money for the shipper.

CATTLE—Again met with an active local and outside demand. Prices ruled stronger and desirable beef cattle sold 5@10c higher. The general market, however, was little better than steady. Some salesmen quoted common steers a shade lower. The pens were well cleared before noon, and some orders for "good" cattle remained unfilled. Eastern shippers and exporters bought all the 1,348@1,607-lb cattle sold at $5.00@5.25. Some 1,516-lb steers sold at the outside prices; some 1,331-lb steers at $5.05; forty head of 1,588-lb corn-fed Dakota cattle sold to a New York shipper at $4.80. Shippers bought common to choice 1,052@1,425-lb steers at $4.15@4.95, principally at $4.50@4.75. Dressed-beef men paid $3.60@4.10 for fancy cows and $3.80@4.97½ for common to choice. Some 1,251-lb Nebraska steers sold at $4.75 and 998-lb Nebraska cattle at $4.20. Native butcher stock and stock cattle met with a good demand at steady prices. Seven car-loads of 716-lb Texas cattle sold at $3.15. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.30@ 5.50
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.80@ 5.25
Fair to choice, 1,500 to 1,400 lbs	4.45@ 5.00
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.15@ 4.75
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,500 lbs	3.80@ 4.50
Through Texans, 600 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@ 3.40
Fancy cows and heifers	3.40@ 3.80
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.65@ 3.30
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.60@ 3.60
Stockers, 550 to 900 lbs	2.50@ 3.40
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.20@ 4.15
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	19.00@40.00

HOGS—Packers, shippers, and speculators bought freely. The receipts were only moderate, and the quality as good as any previous day this week. The market opened strong, and some sales were made at stronger prices, but the general market closed quiet at barely steady prices. A car-load of fancy 417-lb hogs sold to Underwood & Co. at $6.12½. Several loads of prime heavy sold at $6.10. The bulk of good to choice heavy changed hands at $5.80@6.00; fair to choice mixed averaging 180@230 lbs sold at $5.65@5.90; fancy butcher pigs averaging 230@240 lbs at $5.95@6.05; choice to fancy light at $5.60@5.70; common to good light at $5.20@5.55; light at $5.00@5.15; and pigs as low as $4.85. Rough heavy, $5.30@5.50.

SHEEP—Sold freely at unchanged prices. All classes of buyers bought freely, making an early clearance. A string of 125-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $4.60. Medium to good Western stock averaging 89@118 lbs sold at $4.25@4.55; common to choice 75@149-lb native sheep at $2.75@4.80. Lambs quotable at $5.00@5.80.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,100 head; sales were slow but a clearance was made; common to prime steers, $4.50@5.50; tops, $5.55@5.60; bulls and dry cows, $3.00@4.00; exports, 3,200 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,600; market dull and lower; common to choice sheep, $4.50@5.75 per 100 lbs; common to best yearling lambs, $5.50@6.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300; none offered alive; nominally steady at $5.80@6.10 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., March 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 500; the market was active and firm for good and weak for common to medium; feeding steers strong and active; good to choice, $4.20@4.30; common to medium, $3.50@4.10; stockers, $2.60@3.10; feeding steers, $3.25@3.75; cows, $2.25@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,700; shipments, 300; the market was strong and a shade higher for common and steady for others; good to choice, $5.65@5.75; common to medium, $5.10@5.55; skips and pigs, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none; the market was strong and active; good to choice, $3.40@3.90; common to medium, $2.40@3.20.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; the market was strong; choice heavy native steers, $4.50@5.10; fair to good shipping steers, $3.90@4.40; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.50@4.20; feeders, fair to good, $2.90@3.70; stockers, fair to good, $2.20@3.10; Texans, common to choice, $1.90@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; the market opened firm and pens cleared early; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.80@5.95; packing, fair to good, $5.65@5.80; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.40@5.60; pigs, common to good, $4.80@5.30. Market closed 5@10c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 635; the market was steady; common to fair, $2.70@3.70; medium to fancy, $3.80@4.95.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—CATTLE—Stronger; common to choice grades, $3.50@5.00.

HOGS—Market active; shade stronger; common to best grades, $5.20@6.00.

SHEEP—Steady; common to good grades, $3.00@4.75. Lambs, $4.00@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., March 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; all sold; stronger; corn-fed steers, 1,350@1,500 lbs, $4.30@4.65; 1,100@1,300 lbs, $4.00@4.25; cows, $2.75@3.40; bulls, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; heavy, steady and active; light, slow and low; heavy, $5.60@5.80; mixed, $5.45@5.55; light, $5.00@5.40.

East Liberty, Pa., March 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 38; shipments, none; nothing doing, all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 500; market firm; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.35; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00; common and light, $5.00@5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,000; market slow at yesterday's prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat flat; poor demand; offering freely; winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; club, 7s 8d@7s 10d. Corn—Poor demand at 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s. Long and short clears, 38s 6d. Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Long cut hams, 49s.

CHEESE—63s 9d.

3:30 p. m.—Close.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 67s 6d, firm; do Western, 62s 6d, firm. Lard is in fair demand; spot and March, 39s, firm; April and May, 39s 6d, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 4d, dull; do spring, 7s 4d, dull. Flour is in poor demand; 9s 10d, firm. Corn is in poor demand; spot, March, April, and May, 4s 4d, steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,500 bales American. Sales of the week, 66,000 bales; American, 43,000 bales; speculators took 5,400 bales; exporters took 4,100 bales; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 20,500 bales; actual export, 1,000 bales; total imports, 80,000 bales; American, 64,000 bales; total stock, 947,000 bales; American, 745,000 bales; total afloat, 268,000 bales; American, 213,000 bales.

GRAIN—Wheat—Flat; demand poor; holders offer freely; California No. 1, 7s 8d@7s 10d per cental; red Western spring, 7s 3d@7s 6d per cental; do do winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d. The receipts of wheat for the last few days were 77,000 centals, including 47,000 American. Corn—Dull; demand poor; the receipts of American corn for the last three days were 112,300 centals.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF—Hind quarters, 5¼d; fore quarters, 3¾d per lb.

LONDON, March 11.—AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF—Hind quarters, 3s 2d; fore quarters, 2s 2d per 8 lbs by the carcass.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculative trading in winter wheat here was fairly active, but again bearish in drift, partly as reflecting the unfavorable tenor of the foreign market accounts, and resulted in a further decline for the day of ¼@⅝c, the remoter options suffering most seriously, closing barely steady. And for early delivery, on a comparatively limited movement, as well for export as for home trade purposes, prices also ruled easier and more or less irregular, though no special urgency was apparent in the offerings, No. 2 red for March closed at 91c, April at 91⅛c, May at 92⅛c asked, June at 91⅞c bid, July at 91⅛c, August at 91⅛c, September at 91¾, October at 93c, November at 94c, December at 95⅛c, January, 1888, at 96⅛c, and May, 1888, at $1.00⅛. Sales: No. 2 red, in store, 91⅛@91⅜c; do, free on board from store at 91⅜@92c, as to delivery; No. 2 red, delivered, afloat, from store, at 93@93⅛c; No. 1 white, in elevator, at 93c; No. 2 Chicago spring, delivered, mostly at 93⅛c; and ungraded spring, called No. 1 hard, in store, at 95⅛c.

CORN—As offered with increased urgency for prompt and forward delivery, again gave way here on prompt deliveries about ⅜@1c on No. 2 and ¼c on steamer mixed, on a fair movement, partly for export; and in the option line, on a moderately active speculation, No. 2 corn receded on the deliveries to May ⅜@⅝c, while holding its own for June. Sales: No. 2, in store and elevator, at 49¼@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c bid, and delivered at 50⅜@51c, and free on board, from store, at 50⅛c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 51c; steamer white at 49⅛c.

OATS—Also weakened a trifle on freer offerings, resulting in increased activity. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator at 38c; No. 2 white in elevator at 36¾@36⅞c; closing at 36⅛c; do March at 36⅛c; No. 2 in elevator at 34@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c bid.

RYE—Unchanged but neglected.

BARLEY MALT—In limited request at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products unsettled, and in the instance of Western steam lard depressed on a fair movement, chiefly speculative. Pork firm. Cut-meats saleable and steady, with pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lb, at 7⅛@7¾c. Bacon about as last quoted. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close, however, down to $7.80@7.87½.

BUTTER—In less demand and favoring buyers slightly.

CHEESE—As last noted on a fair business.

TALLOW—Sold at 4c.

SUGARS—Raw rather easier and very dull. Refined unchanged.

FREIGHTS—On a very moderate movement, in most interests continued depressed, and more or less unsettled on berth, by the steam carriers notably so.

NEW YORK, March 11.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 9¾c; Orleans, 10 1-16c. Sales, 251 bales. Futures opened easy; March, 9.80c; April, 9.83c; May, 9.88c; June, 9.97c; July, 10.02c; August, 10.08c; September, 9.69c; October, 9.50c. Trading was rather ragged today in cotton futures, but the general tone proved toppy, and after numerous small fluctuations closed dull at 4@5 points under last evening.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,231 brls and sacks; exports, 5,617 brls and 33,411 sacks; sales, 14,000 brls; the market dull and in buyers' favor; common to good extra Western and State, $3.15@3.60; common to choice white wheat, Western extra, $4.75@4.90; common to good extra Ohio, $3.15@5.00; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.15@5.20.

HAY—Quiet and weak; shipping, 50@55.

HOPS—Dull and weak.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; options lower and less active, closing firm; sales, 35,750 bags; March, 12.70c; April, 12.75c; May and June, 12.75@12.85c; July, 12.80@12.85c; August, 12.80@12.90c; September, 12.85@12.95c; October, November, and December, 12.90@12.95c. Molasses firmer, 50° test, 19c.

RESIN—Quiet.

TURPENTINE—Steady.

WOOL—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece, 30@38c; pulled, 34@35c; Texas, 9@25c.

EGGS—Firm; fair demand; receipts, 2,275 packages; Western fresh, 17@17½c.

COPPER—Dull.

LEAD—Steady.

TIN—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,231 pkgs; wheat, 78,650 bu; corn, 32,800 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 17,000 bu; malt, 1,250 bu; corn-meal, 1,136 brls and 1,073 sacks; pork, 258 brls; beef, 200 pkgs; cut meats, 1,110 pkgs; lard, 1,495 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 5,617 brls and 33,411 sacks; wheat, 245,683 bu; corn, 9,535 bu; oats, 30 bu; pork, 1,345 brls; lard, 640,459 lbs; bacon, 359,219 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 63⅛c, advanced steadily with one slight reaction, and closed at the highest price—64c. Sales, 2,584,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63⅛c; closed at 63⅞c; sales, 713,000 brls; clearances, 1,804,000 brls; charters, 63,687 brls; shipments, 8,945 brls; runs, 58,791 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active and firm; Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅞c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅞c; highest, 64c; lowest, 63⅛c; clearances, 380,000 brls.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., March 11.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Northern and Eastern creamery at 18@27c per lb for firsts to extra; Western creamery at 18@30c for firsts to extra fresh; Northern dairy at 15@27c for firsts to extra Vermont and 14@17c for fair to choice long dairies; Western dairy at 15@21c for firsts to extra fresh; imitation creamery at 17@22c as to quality; ladle packed, 14@21c.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 13¼@14c per lb for extra, 12@13c for firsts, 9¼@11c for seconds, 11@13¼c for Western firsts to extra, and 13@14c for sage.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape, 19@20c; Eastern, 18@19c; New York, 18@19c; Western, 18@18½c; Southern, 18c.

WOOL—Market steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania X fleeces, 33@33c; XX, 34@35c; Michigan extra, 31@32c; Ohio choice delaine, 37½c; good Ohio do, 35@36c; Michigan do, 34@35c; Kentucky and Missouri unwashed wools, 30@32c; pulled wools, choice Maine super, 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; extra pulled, 28@33½c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 11.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market has been a dull and dragging one today. May wheat opened ⅜c above last night's closing at 80⅜c, but soon squatted and sold off to 79⅛c, with slow and light trading; the price was gradually worked up to 80c again, but the bulk of the transactions was at a fraction below that figure, say 79¾@79⅞c, touching 79⅝c about noon. Near the close it again crept up to 80c, but closed weak, with sellers at 79⅞@79⅞c bid. June wheat was dull and neglected, selling at 80¾@81c. Nothing done in the more deferred futures. At the afternoon session the market ruled very dull. Prices were firm, but business was small and confined to the May option, opening at 80c. Last sales were at 80⅛c, where it closed with that bid. Receipts, none.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed dull, and is quotable at 91⅜c; No. 1 Northern 1c less; winter wheat lower and weak, with a light demand; No. 2 red sold at 87c; No. 1 white offered at 87c. Corn slightly easier; demand good and supply light; No. 2 sold at 45c; No. 3 at 44¼@44⅜c; No. 2 yellow at 45½c; No. 3 yellow at 44⅛c. No other grades offered on track; 20 cars No. 3, to arrive, sold at 44⅛c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady. XXX, $3.80@3.90; family, $3.15@3.25; choice, $3.35@3.65; fancy, $3.75@3.85; extra fancy, $3.90@4.00; patents, $4.25@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but nervous, unsettled, and lower. The market opened firmer, but subsequently eased off and fluctuated within a narrow range. Near the close prices became decidedly weaker and closed at a decline of ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 79@79⅛c; May 79⅛@80⅜c, closing at 79⅛c asked; June 79⅛@80⅛c, closing at 79⅛c; July 79@79⅞c, closing at 79c asked; September, 80¾@81⅛c, closing at 80⅛c. Corn quiet and ⅛@¼c lower; No. 2 mixed cash, 36@36¼c; March 35⅛c; May, 36⅜@36⅝c, closing at 36⅛@36⅜c; June, 37⅛c bid. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛c bid; May, 28⅞c. Rye steady at 53c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Steady; refined, $4.25; common, $4.20.

HAY—Dull and easier; prairie, $7.00@10.00; timothy, $10.00@12.50.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 15@25c.

EGGS—Steady at 12½c.

FLAXSEED—Firmer.

BRAN—Strong at 65c.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; medium, 21@26c; coarse braid, 16@21c; low sandy, 13@19c; fine light, 18@25c; heavy, 14@21c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork, $18.00. Lard, $7.37½. Bulk-Meats—Loose lots, long clear, $8.35; short ribs, $8.40; short clear, $8.60; boxed lots, long clear, $8.37½; short ribs, $8.50; short clear, $8.62½. Bacon—Long clear, $8.75; short ribs, $8.87½@9.00; short clear, $9.12½@9.25. Hams firm at $11.50@14.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 167,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat ⅛@⅛c higher. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull; no sales.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.—FLOUR—Steady, with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, March, 90¼@90⅝c; do April, 90¼@90⅝c; do May, 91⅝@91¾c; do June, 91¼@91⅝c. Corn—Steady but quiet; steamer No. 2 mixed, track and grain depot, 47c; No. 2, mixed, track, 47⅛c; No. 2 mixed, March, 46⅛@46⅝c; April, 46⅛@46⅝c; May, 47⅛@47⅝c; June, 47⅛@48c. Oats—Dull; rejected white, 36⅛c; No. 3 white, 36⅛c; No. 1 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, March, 35⅝@36c; April, 36⅛@36⅝c; May, 36⅛@37⅛c; June, 37@37⅛c.

EGGS—Firm; good demand; Western firsts, 16½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 41,500 bu; corn, 28,900 bu; oats, 13,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,900 bu; corn, 36,900 bu; oats, 8,300 bu.

WOOL—Quiet; prices easier; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 34@35c; X, 32@33c; medium and coarse, 38@39c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine X or XX, 30@32c; medium and coarse, 37½@38c; washed combing and delaine, fine washed delaine X and XX, 36@36½c; medium washed combing and delaine, 38@39c; coarse do, 38@39c; Canada washed combing, 37@39c; tub-washed choice, 40@41c; fair, 39@40c; coarse, 3 @39c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 30@31c; coarse do, 29@30c; bright unwashed clothing fine or X and XX, 21@22c; medium, 30@31c; coarse, 28@29c; dark earthy unwashed clothing fine, 18@20c; medium, 22@24c; coarse, 22@24c; Eastern Oregon fine, 15@20c; medium, 16@22c; coarse, 19@21c; Valley Oregon fine, 21@23c; medium, 26@27c; coarse, 23@25c; New Mexican and Colorado fine, 15@19c, medium, 18@22c; coarse (carpet wool), 16@17c.

Baltimore, Md., March 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89⅛c asked; March, 89¼@89⅛c; May and June, 91⅛@91⅜c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 45⅛@46⅛c; March, 45⅛@46⅛c; April, 46@46⅛c; May, 47⅛c asked; steamer, 45@45½c. Oats—Steady and quiet; Western white, 37@39c; do mixed, 34@36c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, old, $18.00; new, $19.00@20.00. Lard—Refined, 8@8¼c.

BUTTER—Firm.

EGGS—Easy and quiet.

COFFEE—Steady and fairly active; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14@14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,948 brls; wheat, 43,500 bu; corn, 71,100 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,975 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 11.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; cash, 77¾c; May, 80⅝c. Corn dull; No. 3, 40c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 31½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley higher; No. 2, 51c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Pork—March, $20.00; May, $20.45. Lard—March, $7.60; May, $7.75.

BUTTER—Higher; dairy, 18@22c.

EGGS—Steady; 15c.

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 12¼@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,586 brls; wheat, 17,765 bu; barley, 4,025 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,340 brls; wheat, 12,465 bu; barley, 3,305 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 11.—WHEAT—The market was unsettled and lower. No. 1 hard, cash, 77⅛c; May, 78⅛c; June, 79⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅛c; May, 76⅛c; June, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73⅛c; May, 74c; June, 75c.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; patents, $4.25@4.40; bakers', $3.30@3.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 174,120 bu; flour, 225 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,320 bu; flour, 29,045 brls.

Detroit, Mich., March 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 82½c asked; cash Michigan red, 83c asked; No. 2 red, cash and March, nominal at 82⅛c; April, 83⅛c bid; May, 84¼c; June, 84⅝c; August, 84c bid. Corn—40⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 32⅛c. Clover-seed—Cash, $4.22½; April, $4.20 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,800 bu; corn, 6,100 bu; oats, 8,200 bu.

Toledo, O., March 11.—GRAIN—Wheat easy, little doing; cash, 83@83⅛c; May, 83⅝c; June, 84⅛c; August, 84c asked. Corn quiet and steady; cash, 39⅛c; May, 41⅛c. Oats dull; May, 30c bid. Clover-seed easy; cash and March, $4.30 asked; April, $4.25 asked.

Cincinnati, O., March 11.—Whisky—Steady, quiet; sales, 965 brls finished goods on basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., March 11.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35⅛c.

CROPS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Illinois Winter Wheat Looking Well—Sowing in Iowa.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The wheat crop of this section never came through the winter looking better than now. Everywhere the plant is green and thrifty, and indications are that the outcome will be all that could be desired. The farmers begin the season greatly encouraged to expect a prosperous year.

CARSON, Ia., March 11.—[Special.]—Grain sowing and plowing commenced here yesterday—fully one month earlier than for several years past.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 11.—[Special.]—Reports from different sections received here today show that the winter-wheat crop is in splendid condition and promises a large crop. The fruit prospect this spring is about the same as last year. There will be no peaches. For five years in succession the peach crop in this section has been a failure.

HILLSBORO, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—From all quarters come most encouraging reports of the excellent condition of the wheat crop. It could not be better at this season.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: G. Florez, 50 bales tobacco; Ch. Scherfig, 1 case porcelain; V. D. Gowan, 1 case buttons; Public Library, 5 cases books; Owen Murray, 4 casks gin; Stein Bros. & Baumgartel, 5 casks gin, 5 casks brandy, and 5 casks cherry-juice; Adams & Westlake, 125 boxes tin; Chicago Stamping Company, 63 boxes tin; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 43 packages dry goods, 2 cases hosiery, and 2 cases manufactured cotton; E. Gressler, 1 case wearing apparel; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 50 boxes tin; L. M. Friedlander, 12 casks salt-cake; Burley & Tyrrell, 14 packages earthenware; Burley & Co., 7 packages earthenware; Falker & Stern, 4 packages earthenware; Marshall Field & Co., 45 packages dry goods and 24 cases woolens; L. C. Blanchard, 1 case oil-paintings, 122 boxes tin; I. C. Sterling, 1 case pictures. Collections, $16,262.

FRENCH DUTY ON AMERICAN WHEAT.

What Is Thought of the Proposed Action—A Failure on 'Change.

The proposed action of the French Government in the matter of increasing the duty on wheat shipped into that country is not viewed with any especial alarm by the Chicago exporters of breadstuffs. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE talked with a number of them yesterday. Their opinions are set forth below: A. S. White, of the firm of White & Co., thought there would be considerable opposition on the part of the people of the cities in France to any further increase in the duties on breadstuffs. As far as affecting the volume of trade was concerned he did not think it would make any material difference, for it was a fact that the exports to France were double last year what they were the year before, and this in face of the fact that the duty was higher last year. He thought if the grain markets of the world returned towards the high level of prices that there would be sufficient agitation in the cities to cause the Government to consider the advisability of reducing the duty. The duty was in the first place, he said, to relieve the farmers of the country of competition with the wheat which was coming in at very low prices.

A member of the firm of Gabain & Co.—Our advices from the other side say that an unexpected opposition has sprung up in the manufacturing districts against the increased duties on wheat, and several deputations have been sent to Paris to protest against it, basing their opposition on the depressed condition of affairs. Business all over France is in a wretched condition just now, and any further increase in the cost of living will endanger the existence of the present Ministry. Touching the probable effect on the trade, I do not think it will make a great deal of difference for at least two years to come, for the reason that I do not think the home production could be materially increased within that time.

A member of the firm of A. Geddes & Co.—It occurs to me that the putting on of a duty will greatly curtail the demand for American wheat and deprive us of a very important market, and will prove a bearish feature in the market here. It will most certainly prove a loss to the American grain trade. I am surprised that any further duty has been added, as it has been high enough. The effect here, of course, will be indirect, for the reason that there is very little direct export business done by Chicago. The raising of the duty will give Great Britain a chance to get her wheat cheaper, as she won't have France to compete with in the matter of purchases.

The unsettled condition of the wheat market yesterday and the day before resulted in one failure on the Board of Trade and the crippling of a number of individual traders. The failure was that of George R. Houghton, one of the heaviest individual operators—scalpers—on the board. He was in the habit of plunging considerably, and has often traded in a half million, and sometimes a million, bushels of wheat in one day, but with almost unvarying success, so that when his trades were closed out yesterday a great deal of surprise was occasioned. He had boasted on a number of occasions, or at least it is so reported, that he had never suffered any losses but once, but that upon going to his home the same day he had found $225, just double the amount of his losses. Of his failure at the present time very little can be learned, but from those in the best position to judge it is said that his losses will not exceed $12,000, and may perhaps fall as low as $7,000. He regards his embarrassment as temporary only, and promises within a few days to settle dollar for dollar. The trades closed out for him yesterday approximated 400,000 bushels of wheat. One other trader ordered his trades closed, but the amount of money involved is trifling. Quite a number of individuals were whipsawed on the market, and one is reported as having dropped $50,000.

Grading Nebraska Corn.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—About two months ago I complained through your columns about the unjust inspections that we were receiving in your city. For a short time afterwards we received more liberal inspections and considerable of our corn graded No. 2. Now the inspectors are at their old tricks and grading only about 15 per cent of our corn No. 2. It is true that No. 3 corn is selling close to No. 2, but one cent per bushel is a big item to us shippers, as that is about what it costs us to appeal when we lose a grade, we can't take the chances of appealing. How it is that all of our corn should grade No. 2 in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and not grade it your city is more than I can solve. I have shipped a great deal to these markets this season, and so far we have not lost a single grade. I do not wish to be considered unreasonable, and I know that you have the interest of Chicago at heart and want to see her get her full allowance of the grain business and not have it deviated from her, and I will suggest that you take this matter in hand and ventilate it through your columns, as you do all other misdoings in your city regardless of whom the blame falls upon. I would suggest that you get several good business-men who have had experience in handling or using corn and in no way interested in the elevators or Board of Trade and see what can be done to adjust this matter. Have them go down on the tracks and see the corn in the cars. I will venture the assurance that they will agree with me that at least 85 per cent of the corn should be No. 2 in place of 15 per cent of it. There is no good reason why Nebraska corn should not be dry, as we have had very little rain for the last six or seven months. I do not wish to think that the inspectors are interested with the speculative element, but as things are now it surely looks that way.

T. W. LOWREY.

P. S.—Just received a telegraphic dispatch from Norton & Worthington that they could not sell No. 3 corn to advantage on account of the excited speculative market. I suppose that means two or three cents less for No. 3 corn than No. 2.

A WEEK OF EXCITEMENT IN TRADE.

A Liar's Market in Stocks and Grain—Wool Weak.

NEW YORK, March 11.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

The last week has been one of great excitement among railroad and grain operators. There has been what may be called a liar's market, fluctuating widely with the flatly contradicted statements sent out every day. Cotton has also been active, advancing a quarter, with sales of 610,500 bales, and coffee, with sales of 425,500 bags, closes as it began, as does oil, with sales of 12,000,000 barrels. Provisions and cattle are stronger, while wool is weak, combing as well as fine wool yielding to reduced demand. In all markets for securities the great bargain for control of the Baltimore & Ohio absorbs attention. From the conflicting reports there emerges a strong suspicion that the transaction pending is in the nature of a contract for running arrangements and not for actual sale, having for its chief purpose evasion of the Inter-State Commerce law. A completed bargain of the kind reported would lift prices and create a demand for some important stocks.

Wheat seemed to be "cornered" at Chicago early in the week; the immense combination, which was said to hold over 30,000,000 bushels, seemed to be selling out Thursday. War rumors were employed, as usual, but with little effect. Exports for the previous week had been equal to 3,437,156 bushels wheat from the chief Atlantic ports, but purchases for export—a very different matter—have been small since prices advanced. With more than 90,000,000 bushels in the country in excess of all home needs for the crop year the chances of a successful corner are not flattering. Sales reached 65,000,000 bushels; the price rose about two cents for the week. These towering speculations, with the prevailing real-estate fever, came at a bad time.

Congress appropriated $18,000,000 less for the next fiscal year than for the present year, while revenues go much beyond Secretary Manning's estimate, which means that withdrawals of currency from use must be large. Industries are progressing well, with a gradual disappearance of labor troubles. The iron market has a weaker look. The weakness in wool and woolens continues, but cotton and cotton goods remain strong. Some failures of consequence in clothing, boots and shoes, and carpet trades indicate unsatisfactory conditions, but the demand for boots and shoes and for leather at Boston is reported improving. Dry-goods buyers show more disposition than usual to limit purchases to immediate wants, but the demands for April are likely to be largely anticipated this month on account of the Inter-State bill.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 230, for Canada 52; total 282, compared with 229 last week and 239 the corresponding week of last year. The increase over last week is mainly attributable to Canada and the British provinces. A considerable increase is also apparent in the Pacific States and in the South.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The following companies were today granted licenses of incorporation by the Secretary of State:

Diedrich & Hayes Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, N. Diedrich Jr., David S. Hayes, and James W. Andrews.

Midnight Burner Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, George C. Beal, Samuel A. Martin, and Ed J. Schaner.

Grant Wire & Spring Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Clarence A. Burley, James W. Taylor, and Henry D. Ames.

The Clerks' & Mechanics' Building, Loan & Investment Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, J. L. McKittrick, F. E. Wolcott, H. D. Schall, E. T. Gardiner, and John D. Caldwell.

Barnhart & Spitz Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. F. Barnhart, Herman Spitz, and A. Semmek.

The St. Louis Coöperative Cooperage Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, William L. Buck, J. Phil Brunner, and Daniel Hanly.

The Manner Mining & Milling Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $3,000,000; incorporators, J. B. Fisher, E. W. La Beaume, and George Bullock.

City Coal Company, at Decatur; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John E. Kinney, Burton B. Tuttle, and Peter H. Brueck.

South End Republican Club of the Town of Lake; without capital stock; incorporators, J. P. Mallette, W. B. Mather, H. E. Tinsman, J. S. Hanna, P. S. Hudson, C. E. Vaughan, J. S. Meiggs, G. G. Ogden, C. K. Luce, J. S. Kendall, B. E. Hoppin, and Julian Clarke.

Salvation Oil is not a humbug, but a scientific combination of pain healing agents.

ON CHICAGO SEWAGE.

TESTIMONY OF DR. RAUCH OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Given Before the Special Senate and House Joint Committee—There Will Be No Trouble from Sewage at Joliet, Peoria, and Other River Points if 60,000 Cubic Feet of Water Per Minute Were Sent Along with It Down the Desplaines or the Canal.

The Special Joint Committee of the Illinois Senate and House of Representatives appointed to investigate any possible injury to the people in the towns along the Illinois River by reason of water pollution due to Chicago sewage met at Springfield March 2. Present, Senators Rinehart, Crawford, Bell, and Pierce, and Representatives Sawyer, White, MacMillan, Riley, Crafts, and Meyer.

Mr. Sawyer of Scott County was chosen Chairman.

Senator Rinehart stated the substance of the joint resolution under which the committee was appointed. "The resolution was to the effect that the people in the distict I represent along the Illinois River are afraid that the drainage system for Chicago will do us some injury from the amount of water proposed to be sent down there, as well as the sewage it will contain. The sewage water was so polluted in 1883 that the fish died in the water and the people had to stand the expense of burying them. That is not a very nice state of affairs, surely. We thought it was the effect of the sewage. If you can persuade us it was not, all right, I would like to hear from these gentlemen from Chicago as to what they have to say on the subject."

Dr. John H. Rauch, Chairman of the State Board of Health, testified as follows:

Senator Crawford of Cook—I suggest we hear Dr. Rauch on water pollution.

Dr. Rauch—This is a subject I have been interested in for the last twenty years. For the last ten years I have made the sanitary condition of the river a special study. Have been over the river from Chicago to Peoria several times between the years 1877 and 1879; cut holes in the ice several times at various places; discovered a small per cent of sewage as far down as Peoria.

Mr. Rinehart—Did they use this water for domestic purposes?

Dr. Rauch—I believe they did sometimes. At that time there was only about 9,000 cubic feet of water under the ice passing through the canal and passing Lockport per minute from Chicago. That was before the erection of the Bridgeport pumps, a couple of years ago. As it went over the dam at Joliet the odor was offensive, so much so that it was like emptying the contents of a privy vault at times.

In December, 1879, I wrote a report which was based on my personal investigation, and also had a chemical analysis of water from Chicago, Peoria, and all the different points. I practically at that time represented the State in that matter. I consulted with the Governor before making the report and also with the Canal Commissioners, and recommended that a pump be constructed at Bridgeport with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet per minute. I made this report in 1879 and made a report also to the Common Council of Chicago, and the result was the Common Council of Chicago made an appropriation. "There is another view of the case to which the attention of the municipal authorities should be called, which is that that city has no right to unnecessarily injure the material and sanitary interest of any other part of the State. The community of interest which exists between the citizens of Chicago and the inhabitants of the country lying along the canal and river forbids the injury of either by the other."

The agitation resulted in the building of the pumping-works by Chicago, which were constructed a year or two after, but instead of a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet a minute had only a capacity to pump about 40,000 cubic feet a minute [more than that, raised the water in the canal so high that the boats could not pass under the bridges, and the State refused to elevate them]. In last February and March I had the waters at Peoria examined every week during the freshet period. There was no contamination from Chicago sewage whatever. Then, in the last part of June, I commenced another series of examination at Chicago extending to Ottawa. The sewage at that time, with 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute pumped into the canal, was in excellent condition to make this test.

The result is as follows:

PLACES.	IN 1,000,000 PARTS.					
	Free Am'nia.	Per cent of loss.	Alb'd Am'nia.	Per cent of loss.	Oxygen used.	Per cent of loss.
Bridgeport......	26.563		1.633		26.20	
Lockport......	12.773	52.1	.753	53.9	11.01	58.
Joliet......	9.416	26.1	.432	42.7	7.34	33.4
Total pr. cent of loss between Bridgeport and Joliet...	64.6		70.36		72.	

Now I was with the Governor and the Canal Commissioners making an inspection of the canal, and I carefully observed the condition of the water as we went along the canal and also the effect of the entrance of the Kankakee River, and there was no pollution perceptible to the eye. This was in June, and in my investigation afterward during this period covering nine weeks, the sewage disappeared from the Desplaines below Joliet about thirteen miles, and no pollution was perceptible at Ottawa, and none at Peoria.

Mr. Bell—Was there just as much coming in from Chicago all the time?

Dr. Rauch—Yes, sir.

Mr. Rinehart—What month?

Dr. Rauch—July and August, and they were exceedingly favorable for making this experiment. I could not have had a more favorable opportunity if I had been in the finest laboratory. I then made the following in my report:

"After a careful investigation I am satisfied that with 60,000 cubic feet of water passing into the head of the canal per minute the Chicago Main River and South Branch will be purified; no nuisance will result from sewage at Joliet and below, and the potability of the water in the Illinois River at Peoria will not be in the least affected from that source. An increase of water to 60,000 cubic feet per minute would, in my opinion, take in addition the sewage of the North Branch after it has once been cleaned out, and would diminish the nuisance in the South Fork at the South Branch at least three-fourths.

Every development since that time has corroborated the conclusions then arrived at, and the practical experience of the last twelve months amounts to a demonstration.

In summer, when oxidation proceeds most rapidly, owing to favorable light, heat, and motion, the minimum quantity would have sufficed; but in winter, when oxidation is retarded by ice formation shutting out light and air, by low temperature and impeded motion, it is probable that the maximum dilution would be necessary.

Since the time when this estimate was made there has been a decrease of the waste from certain industries, notably from the slaughter and packing houses. This diminution is likely to continue as these wastes are more fully utilized, so that it is probably safe to assume that the maximum concentration of the sewage effluent of the Chicago River has been reached, and that in the future a lesser rather than a greater percentage of dilution will suffice than the above figures would require.

The subject of pollution of streams is one I am greatly interested in and the question of water supplies for the different cities and towns. Now at Peoria during the summer there was no evidence whatever of pollution, but at times we discovered various other conditions of vegetable and organic matter [not caused by Chicago]. That is not exactly a fair test as far as Chicago sewage is concerned. The inlet pipe of the Peoria water works—the small branch—lays but a few feet from where the sewage drains of the territory where 5,000 people live empty. The present Mayor told me that the brook formerly run down behind where the water-works were, and now it runs above. That makes quite a difference.

Mr. Crawford—How does the City of Peoria dispose of the sewage? [Distillery slops, cattle and hog manure, etc.]

Dr. Rauch—Into the river below, but that does not interfere with the water-works now.

During the winter when the river was frozen over I did not have time to make data. When the canal was frozen over from Chicago and the Illinois River to Peoria this winter, I detected sewage to a limited extent at Peoria. [All the the towns, including Joliet, pour all their sewage into the Illinois River.] To show you, Dec. 27 at Joliet there was almost as much evidence of organic matter in the water as there was in Chicago during the summer.

Mr. Rinehart—Under the ice?

Dr. Rauch—Yes, sir. This will give you a little illustration, and a pretty fair one, of the condition of the sewage. Bridgeport, 17.6; Joliet, 13.20; Ottawa, 8.90 of free ammonia, while at Peoria it was 3.60. Of course some oxidation takes place in tumbling over the dam, and the 14,000 cubic feet per 100,000 inhabitants estimated in the summer will prevent the people below from nuisance. In the winter-time it will require more. It will require 18,000 cubic feet per minute per 100,000 persons. That is, to make it certain.

Mr. Rinehart—What effect will it have above the dam at Lockport—will the sediment fall down there?

Dr. Rauch—There is no sediment. In the Chicago River, where the velocity will be slow, it would be deposited to some extent, but it will not be found down the channel. Tumbling over the dam would help purify the water. Eighteen thousand cubic feet per minute for each 100,000 people will prevent any nuisance at Joliet and below that. Last summer I know that a portion of the people used Illinois River water. There was no Chicago sewage there then nor is there now. But when the river was frozen over it was different. As I remember, there were times when only 9,000 feet of water went through the canal [the ice in the canal was perhaps two feet thick at the time], so that what went there was almost like the deposit of a privy vault.

Mr. MacMillan—Will this plan as suggested by Mr. Hering cause this purification to take place after the river comes over the dam at Lockport?

Dr. Rauch—I should not like to drink it there, but it would not be a nuisance.

Mr. Sawyer—Do I understand correctly that with the volume and velocity specified it would be perfectly safe as far as Chicago sewage is concerned?

Dr. Rauch—Yes, sir; as far as the Chicago sewage is concerned.

Mr. Crawford—Chicago, I suppose, has a right to pump that sewage out at Bridgeport until some other means is provided. [Nobody can deny that.]

Mr. MacMillan—Dr. Rauch, will the taking in of this new system of drainage cleanse the Chicago River so that the people at the Summit and below will experience no nuisance from the water coming down there?

Dr. Rauch—I think in three days you will see a very decided change.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

HANCHETT'S DIETING AND LEGAL BILLS.

The County Board's Finance Committee Hesitates About Allowing Them.

The Finance Committee of the County Board held a long meeting yesterday afternoon. Ex-Sheriff Hanchett was present, and his dieting bill and item for extra expenses were the subjects under consideration. Mr. Aldrich said he did not think it was right for the Sheriff to have a contract for feeding prisoners and make money on the contract. He received a salary for his position and the law did not intend that he should make money in this way. Mr. Hanchett said there was a great deal of injustice done the Sheriff in the talks on this subject. He had been unable to make any money out of the dieting contract. "Most of the prisoners in the jail," he said, "are held there simply on suspicion, and it would be unjust to feed them as prisoners are fed at the bridewell. We give them better food and more of it than Mr. Felton does in his city contract."

Mr. Klehm called attention to the fact that in Mr. Hanchett's last report he charged $2,000 for settling up the business of the office, and there was an item of $4,859, which was for attorneys' fees and court costs during his four years in office. Besides these there was a telephone bill for four years for the 'phone at the Sheriff's residence in Lake View.

Mr. Hanchett said he charged $2,000 for settling up the business of the office, as it would take him one year steadily and would not be completed for ten years. He had at present 300 suits in the courts growing out of attachments and replevins which he had to watch and for which an attorney had to be paid. During his term of office he had had more law business than any four Sheriffs ever had.

Mr. Nelson was not sure that the county should pay the lawyers' fees. He was inclined to think all such expenses should be covered by indemnity bonds. Mr. Hanchett replied that one-half of these bonds were worthless after a year or so, and the greatest care possible would not save them. It was just like an honest merchant who bought goods and was then unable to pay the bills owing to some unforeseen trouble.

County-Attorney Bliss said the county was not legally liable to the Sheriff for these expenses, but the former Sheriffs received $2,000 generally for settling up the business and he thought it was just and right. "Mr. Hanchett is, in fact, a Sheriff for a year to come," said Mr. Bliss, "and has to devote his whole time to the work. The law was made for country counties, where perhaps only a dozen levies are made in a year, and it is in cases like this where the law of equity comes in. In other counties the State's Attorney acts as Sheriff's attorney, but here it can't be done and he has to have outside legal services."

Mr. Nelson thought it was a bad practice to pay attorney fees for the Sheriff, but it could not well be helped unless the law was changed.

No action was taken, as the committee desired time to think over the matter.

John Ford, the meat contractor, was present, and urged that his January bills be audited, as he was suffering a hardship by being kept out of his money. It was agreed to make a report next Monday. Some talk was also had on the February bills, and it is likely that a report will be made at the next meeting.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

W. F. Foley, living on Dearborn and Fifty-second street, reported to the police yesterday that he had been assaulted by unknown men on Root and Clark streets and robbed.

Ground was broken yesterday at Sixty-fourth and Yale streets for the new Presbyterian Church. It will cost $30,000, with a $3,000 organ, and will be ready for occupancy about July 15.

Daniel Warner, 16 years old, residing at Dearborn and Thirty-seventh streets, met with an accident Thursday evening on State, near Thirty-eighth street, being struck by a grip car. Both legs were crushed, and he sustained other injuries.

Mr. D. L. Moody is conducting revival meetings at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-second and Winter streets, and the Winter Street M. E. Church, Forty-fourth and Winter streets.

Tonight in Arcade-Hall there will be a conference meeting of the People's party. It is thought an effort will be made to indorse the Washburn movement. A mass meeting of the Citizens' Executive Committee will also be held in Gahan's Hall, Forty-second and Halsted streets.

A collision between engines Nos. 63 and 224 of the Rock Island Road occurred yesterday afternoon at Fiftieth and Clark streets. Engine 224 was standing on a side track when 63 ran into it, and both engines were badly damaged.

Eastern dispatches yesterday contained a reference to the mysterious disappearance of the famous stenographer, Prof. Alfred S. White, from New York, about Washington's birthday. He is visiting friends at the Stock-Yards. When shown the paragraph about his asking for opium and his threatened suicide, he declared there was no truth in either statement.

Lake View.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Association met Thursday evening and reported a constitution which was ordered printed. The object of the society is "to secure united action in protecting the general interests of the taxpayers of the Town of Lake View; to secure a strict observance of the law by our agents, the town authorities, in the collection and distribution of taxes; to prevent excessive taxation; to give the taxpayers all the benefits and advantages for which they are taxed; to arouse a more extended interest in our municipal legislation and administration, and to secure a good, honest town government." It also declares that the association shall not engage in furthering the interests of any religious sect or political party.

The Central Republican Club held a meeting Thursday evening at the Music-Hall and fixed the date for the primaries on the 25th and the convention on the 26th. The town is divided into three primary districts.

Pullman.

A young man named Charles Thompsen, living on Watt avenue, and employed in the foundry, was found in a dying condition yesterday morning, having taken a dose of arsenic. Thompson had been paying his attentions to a Miss Hall, but her father refused him the house. Then the young man took a dose of arsenic. His chances for recovery are fair.

THE STATUS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Do They Come Under the Provisions of the Inter-State Law?

When asked yesterday if the express companies considered themselves common carriers in the sense implied by the Inter-State Commerce law, O. W. Barrett, agent of the American Express Company, said: "We have obtained numerous legal opinions on the question, and, strange to say, no two opinions agree. I think our company will hold off until the Commissioners decide just what the law embraces. For my part I cannot see how the law can possibly apply to us. We have no long and short hauls and own no railroads. We simply pay railroad companies so much a ton per mile for hauling our freight and then charge our customers a fair margin for our services. It seems to me that express companies are more like merchants than common carriers. Still, if the Commissioners interpret the law so as to bring us under its wide-spreading mantle, it will not take us long to get our rates in shape to conform with it. In fact, we are very nearly living up to the spirit of the law now."

A. Wygant, agent of the United States Express Company, replying to the same question, said: "Much diversity of opinion exists. The Pacific Express Company holds that it is not a common carrier under the new law. Our New York attorney shares the opinion. Other attorneys claim that we do come under the law. Probably nothing will be done until after the Commissioners give us their opinion.

THE PRICE OF COAL WILL STAY UP.

Dealers Unanimously Vote to Keep It Where It Is.

About sixty members of the Coal Exchange met at No. 15 Washington street yesterday afternoon and discussed prices. J. L. Hathaway moved that the prices of anthracite coal be reduced to $7.25 and 7.50 a ton, but the proposition met with almost unanimous opposition and was ordered to be laid on the table. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hathaway tried the temper of his fellow-coaldealers by offering a resolution that the prices for the month be $7 and $7.25. This was more than the members could stand and the second resolution was promptly laid on the table. The best-posted members of the exchange say that there will be no reduction in prices till the opening of navigation and that even then prices will depend materially on the railroad freight rates fixed by the Inter-State Commission. The majority of the meeting seemed to fail to comprehend the inwardness of Mr. Hathaway's resolutions and could not understand in whose interest they were advanced. Mr. Hathaway is said to have little anthracite to sell himself. It is thought that very little coal will come to Chicago by rail after the opening of navigation.

Lost Four Men and Six Horses.

HAVANA, March 11.—At Gauanabana, in the Province of Matanzas, a military force recently had an encounter with Malagas bands, during which the latter lost four men and six horses.

FRIGHTENED AT NOTHING.

JOLIET MAKING AN ABSURD EXHIBITION OF ITSELF.

It Figures Out Somehow that the Dilution of Sewage in the Canal by Four Times the Present Volume of Pure Water Is Going to Breed a Pestilence—A Committee Sent Up Here to See About It—Reassuring News for Them.

For a city within fifty miles of Chicago Joliet seems to be astonishingly ignorant. There came up from there yesterday a delegation appointed by the Business Men's Association for the curious purpose of finding out if the proposed scheme for diverting the Chicago River through the canal to the Desplaines and thence to the Mississippi was going to hurt Joliet. The absurdity of the proposition did not seem to strike the members of the delegation, who looked as if they really believed that Joliet is in some way to be damaged if the scheme is adopted. With serious faces they trooped into the office of the Mayor—R. M. Woods, Chairman, J. D. Paige, N. D. Dyer, William Adams, Charles H. Young, and Judge Hurd.

They were received by Mayor Harrison and Engineer Hering. The committee gravely seated itself, and the Chairman solemnly unrolled six sheets of letter paper upon which were written such awe-inspiring conundrums as these:

"With a current of two miles an hour on the surface, what would the current be six or eight feet below the surface?

"How fast does water have to run to not freeze at 20° below zero?

"How much water is in the Chicago River in all its branches?

"How much can a northeast wind increase the volume of the water in the proposed waterway?"

The Chairman said that they feared that the increased discharge of sewage into the canal will be a great nuisance, and that when the spring thaws come the enormous quantity of melted snow cannot be carried by the river, which will already be full.

If the State had allowed Chicago, when she was spending $3,500,000 to deepen the canal in 1868-'69-'70, to have given the bottom of the ditch three inches fall instead of one inch, and thereby creating a current of at least one and one-half miles an hour instead of two-thirds of a mile per hour, the discharge of water without the use of pumps would be 65,000 to 70,000 cubic feet of water per minute instead of a quarter of that or less, and Joliet would never have complained of smelling the sewage, and the fish would have lived and not died. But the smart canal engineer and board wanted to retain mules to tow canalboats, instead of using steamtugs with propeller wheels. The consequence is that the canal has never discharged half the water it should have done. Half the money spent was wasted thereby and a nuisance created at Joliet, which Chicago now seeks to remedy, not by repeating the stupid mule-power blunder but by cutting a channel in the Desplaines which will discharge *eight times* as much water as the canal does. And, by the way, all the mules have been withdrawn except on half a dozen boats and steam has been substituted, being found cheaper and better. Trips are made speedier and no towage is required when the canalboats reach the Chicago River.

Mr. Hering explained that the new scheme provided a plan for carrying off the floodwater of the Desplaines River into a canal to empty into the lake north of the city. "That," said the Mayor, "will drain 500 square miles of territory, and will leave only 130 miles to be drained between the channel and Joliet, so you see this first step will relieve you and us and still be in perfect harmony with the grand scheme which sooner or later must be put through." Chairman Woods asked: "What proportion of sewage in the clear lake-water in this proposed waterway will the fish at Joliet be able to endure?"

Said the Mayor: "I understand from Dr. De Wolf that in England, where the dye factories discharge their refuse into the rivers, which kills all forms of life, that in a very few miles—I don't now recollect the figures—the water is clear and fish swim around. Of course I know those are running streams, but it was a very short distance indeed that was required to eliminate the poisonous refuse."

Seeing that the Mayor had drawn the not unnatural inference that it was the fish in the canal that the committee was anxious about, the Chairman hastened to set Mr. Harrison right on the question.

"Of course it isn't fish we're after," said Mr. Woods, "as it is water that is not offensive to the people living in the vicinity."

"Well, when the deep cut was made in 1870," said the Mayor, "lake fish were caught in Lockport."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Paige, "but when they got to Joliet they had had too much of the thing and they turned up their bellies and died. The stench was awful. Why, you could shoot muskrats in the water. Now you know in good water a muskrat will dive whenever you shoot at him, and you might put in a whole day shooting at him and never get him."

That waked the Mayor up, and he and Mr. Paige had it hot and heavy on the personal habits of muskrats. The Mayor said: "I have shot mo' muskrats on the watch in Kaintucky, sah, than yo' could shake a stick at." The other members persuaded Paige and the Mayor, who are birds of a feather, to agree to argue the matter before a Commissioner and proceed to the waterway business.

"Who will receive the revenue from the water power along the banks of this river?"

"Well," said the Mayor, "don't you think that whoever builds the canal and pays $24,000,000 for it should have the rental to pay the interest on the bonds?"

Then the question of whether a violent north-east wind for several days would not cause an extraordinary hight of water in the canal was broached. Engineer Hering thought not. He said the influence of the wind in a channel carrying 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute would not be appreciable.

"How big a river is it proposed to be?"

Engineer Hering thought that it might be about 300 feet wide and nine feet deep. But Mr. Hering preferred to answer this question by letter, as he would then be able to make his computations. He could not give exact figures as to the depth of the channel at Joliet either, but said: "Of course if the channel is not to be navigable it will not be built."

"Yes," chimed in Mayor Harrison, "the calculation is that steamers which can float at low water at St. Paul—that is, drawing eight feet—can come from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and lake steamers drawing eighteen feet and under can go as far as Lockport."

"What effect will the channel have on the present water-power?" asked Mr. Adams. "Shall we have to raise our mill-wheels to the second story?"

"The higher the better," said Judge Hurd.

"If they have to be raised," said Mr. Hering, "the canal walls will be built up."

"Who will pay the damages?"

"We will," replied the Mayor. "That will all be embodied in the bill before the Legislature; that is put in amendments."

Then a brilliant idea struck Mr. Paige, and he threw this stunner at the Mayor: "Who will guarantee purity of water? What is to prevent the powers that be from abandoning the work as soon as Chicago is relieved of its sewage?"

"Why, it's like this," explained the Mayor. "Whatever is done will only temporarily relieve Chicago, while it leaves you better off than you are now. But when Chicago gets to have a million and a half of people it will have to be carried out or the city must die."

Three pages of other questions equally as absurd as these remained unanswered when the conference ended. Engineer Hering mentioned to the committee that one of the Joliet papers had discovered something entirely new in science, that "no matter how much the sewage was diluted with pure water there would be just so much decaying matter and so much stench!" "I wish to say," remarked Mr. Hering, "that the more pure water there is mixed with filth the more oxygen is supplied to purify the decaying matter and the quicker the odor is destroyed. The amount of pure water we propose to mix with the sewage is just twice what English authorities prescribe."

Navigation Open at Grand Haven.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 11.—The first arrival of the season in port is the schooner Jennie Mullen, light, from Chicago. She will receive a cargo of lumber. Unprecedented activity prevails at the several shipyards here, and work is being pushed on all craft as has never been witnessed heretofore. The steamship H. S. Pickands and schooners C. O. D. and Apprentice Boy are being loaded with lumber for Chicago, and will sail within a few days. These vessels will be engaged during the coming season in the grain-carrying trade between Chicago and Buffalo and iron-ore from Marquette to this port on return trips. The latter has received repairs during the last few months to the amount of $5,000. The schooner Preston, now owned by Capt. David Dall of Chicago, has received repairs amounting to about $4,500, and will be ready to receive a cargo of lumber for Chicago about the middle of next week. She will also carry grain during the coming season. The steambarge S. H. Johnson is now under repairs, and work on her is pushed with vigor, but she will soon be ready to leave port. About $3,000 will be expended on her. Capt. T. W. Kirby has completed his arrangement for building a new steamship and work will be commenced on her at once. The following are to be her dimensions: Length over all, 260 feet; beam, 39 feet; and 22 feet depth of hold; white oak timber to be used throughout. She will receive a compound engine, 52x45 low pressure and 28x45 high pressure, and two boilers 8½ feet shell and 17 feet length each, with four masts. Her carrying capacity will be 2,500 tons and her cost when completed between $120,000 and $130,000.

Upright Grand Pianos.

At Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State, near Madison, there has been received this week a large lot of upright grand pianos from the celebrated Knabe piano factory in Baltimore. These instruments have all the power, brilliancy, and purity of tone of the regular parlor grand, and occupy much less space. They are the most desirable piano for house use yet made, and should be examined by those interested in such matters. Visitors made welcome, even if not intending to purchase.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.00.

WHY MR. YERKES' SCHEME FAILED.

The Carelessness of His Accredited Agent in Handling Petitions.

Tom Mackin, the well-known contractor, is one of those who believe Yerkes has been guilty of a certain amount of misrepresentation in securing signatures to his petitions for the North Side cable road. He bases that belief on the fact that two different petitions have been circulated, one to please the property-owners in the vicinity of the proposed Dearborn street bridge, and the other to suit the demands of the property-owners in the vicinity of the Wells street bridge. He tells a little story in this connection which may prove interesting to a large number of people. It is all about the discomfiture of W. S. Eden. Eden, it seems, was the man of polished address whom Yerkes selected to do the canvassing for signatures of property-owners favorable to the cable-road scheme. He was provided with two petitions, both in the form of an agreement, and which recited that for and in consideration of the person approached consenting to allow his name to be used as favoring the cable-road scheme something would be done to enhance the value of his property. One of the petitions was drawn with reference to the interests of the property-owners in the vicinity of the Wells street bridge, and stated explicitly that the present bridge at Wells street would be removed to Dearborn street, and a new four-track steam bridge erected in its place, as provided for in the tunnel ordinance. The other recited that a new four-track steam bridge would be erected at Dearborn street. When the signature of a property-owner in the vicinity of the first-mentioned bridge was to be obtained the first-mentioned petition would be brought out, and the gentlemanly canvasser would tell how Mr. Yerkes was going to benefit the dear public at his own expense and without a prospect of ever getting any returns on his investment. When a property-owner in the vicinity of the proposed Dearborn-street bridge was seen the same story would be gone over, but the other petition formed the basis for the argument. It was Mr. Eden's carelessness in handling the two petitions that has resulted in so much trouble for Mr. Yerkes in obtaining the signatures of Dearborn street property-owners.

The discovery that two petitions were in existence was made thusly: About two weeks ago Mr. Eden called upon Tom Mackin to have him sign for his Windsor Hotel property on Dearborn street. The two men adjourned to Frank Sawyer's office, where one of the petitions was handed Mr. Mackin. He glanced at it for a moment, and then became very much interested. "Why," he remarked to Mr. Eden, "this is an agreement between Mr. Yerkes and the Newberry heirs to move the Wells street bridge to Dearborn street and erect a four-track steam bridge in its place. I don't want to sign anything of this kind. I want a new steam bridge at Dearborn street." He then turned to Mr. Sawyer and said: "Frank, did you sign this petition?"

"Let me see it," Mr. Sawyer replied. "Why, no; the petition I signed called for a steam bridge at Dearborn street, and this is an agreement to move the Wells street bridge there. I shall recall my signature from the petition I did sign."

In the meantime it was observed that Mr. Eden was very much agitated, so much so, in fact, that when he was pressed for an explanation he could barely stammer that he had presented the wrong paper.

The scheme as explained by Mr. Mackin is simply that after the consent of the necessary frontage has been secured Yerkes will build one bridge only, as he is obligated by his acceptance of the tunnel ordinance, and it doesn't make any difference whether it be at Wells street or Dearborn, and if at the former he would be glad to erect the old bridge at the latter street for its use. Otherwise, the present Wells street bridge would remain, as it would be an easy matter to get the Council to change the ordinance permitting it, as a steam bridge will have to be erected in any event.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

A Reply to "An Anxious Father."

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An answer to "An Anxious Father": The Illinois Industrial School for Girls, located at South Evanston, Ill., is an institution under the charge of a number of charitable women of this city for the sole purpose of educating and caring for young girls at no expense except a reasonable charge for board. Any inquiry on the subject directed to Mrs. G. B. Marsh, No. 1824 Prairie avenue, will receive prompt attention. S.

Only Owes About $12,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.] "A" says one year after Mayor Harrison's election for this present term that the "City of Chicago" did not owe any debts. "B" says she did. Please name a few of the debts.

GEO. A. SIMPSON.

[Chicago owed a year ago and still owes a dozen millions, being indebtedness contracted prior to 1871 for schools, sewers, water-works, and other municipal purposes.]

He Advocates a Straight Republican Ticket.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Noticing my name mentioned as a member of a committee of twenty-five to confer with the Republican Central Committee of Hyde Park advocating a fusion of the Republican party with the Democrats, I wish to say that I was not present at the meeting and am not in favor of any such proceeding, but advocate a Republican ticket pure and simple.

WALTER C. NELSON.

Must Have Been Here Five Years.

MACOMB, Ill., March 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me whether I can vote this spring? I came to this country when I was 17 years of age, and declared my intentions to become a citizen of the United States. Now I am 21 years old. Must I be five years in a country before I can vote? A REPUBLICAN.

[The preliminary intention was unnecessary in the case of the correspondent, he having come here under age. When he has been five years in the country he can take out full papers.]

A Temperance Man and a Republican.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The recent action of the Prohibition convention (nominating me for North Town Assessor), published in THE TRIBUNE, has put me in a false position before the community, and I can see no other way to meet the issue but to ask you to make public my declination of the honor. I am a temperance man but not a Prohibitionist. The Republican party is going to have my voice and vote now and always.

JOSEPH H. SMALLEY.

"All Men Are Liars,"

said David of old. He was probably prompted to make the above remark after trying some unreliable catarrh remedy. Had he been permitted to live until the present day and tried Dr. Sage's Remedy he might have had a better opinion of mankind. We claim that no case of catarrh can withstand the magic effects of this wonderful medicine. One trial of it will convince you of its efficacy. By druggists; 50 cents.

Grand Excursion to California.

The last grand excursion of the season to Los Angeles and San Francisco via Illinois Central and Southern Pacific Railroads will leave Chicago, 8:30 p. m., March 15. Fare, $80 for the round trip. Excursionists via this popular winter route can stop over at New Orleans and San Antonio and return by any direct Northern route without extra charge. For full particulars apply to F. B. Bowes, G. N. P. A., 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

Blackall's Best Coffee, 3¼ lbs. for $1.00.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS. TRADE MARK

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND — HEIGHTH 1 5/8 IN — COLOSSE — PAT. SEAMLESS FOLD.

Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

BIG G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE 99 E. RANDOLPH ST. WATRY SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. Opera, Field and Marine Glasses.
EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

UNCLE REMUS, GATHERING ROOTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF S.S.S.



FOR THE BLOOD.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
ATLANTA, GA., U.S.A.
Copyright applied for.
For Sale by all Druggists.

From the Financial Centre.

I have suffered from Catarrh and Bronchitis for ten years. I used almost every kind of medicine that promised a cure, but without any permanent result for good. Disappointed and discouraged, and almost without hope, at the suggestion of a friend I commenced the use of Swift's Specific some three or four months ago. I am delighted to say I am entirely cured. I write this that others may be benefited by my experience, for I have excellent health and have gained 12 pounds since I began the use of Swift's Specific.

F. BABCOCK MILLAR, No. 6 Wall-st.

New York, Oct. 28, 1886.

Catarrh!

Professor W. P. Johnson, Principal of the Public Schools in Benton, Ark., under date of March 17, writes: "This certifies that I have been a sufferer from catarrh for nearly eighteen years, being a portion of the time incapacitated from attending to my business. Tried a number of most eminent physicians North and South; spent over $500. I was partially deaf, a quantity of bones resembling fish-scales came out of my nose and head, and I was at one time reduced to seventy pounds. Ten bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I am so today. It is the best blood-purifier I have ever used."

After a Prolonged Struggle.

In 1864 I contracted blood poison. Since that time I have suffered tortures from an affection of the skin, rheumatism, and ulcerating sores. During those long years of disease I underwent treatment at the hands of leading physicians in Norwich, Hartford, Providence, Boston, and Chicago. Failing to get relief at one place, I would go to another, but met with the same treatment and effect everywhere. The quantities of mercury and potash I have taken have not only done me no good, but I believe it has done much harm. I have been taking S. S. S. six weeks, and it is hard to believe my own feelings, though the fact that it has done more for me in that short time than all other medicines have in twenty years is plain and undeniable. Six weeks ago I was a total wreck, without hope. Now that I have taken fourteen bottles of S. S. S. my rheumatism is among the things of the past and the scars only show that I was diseased. When I began taking Swift's Specific there was a large eating ulcer over my right eye which alarmed me greatly, and no one who saw it thought I would ever get well. Like the other, it is gone, and I thank God for the creation of the Swift Specific Co. and their great remedy. D. K. W. BRIGGS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 18.

A Golden Opinion.

The Swift Specific Co.—Gentlemen:

I have used your specific in a number of cases in the last twelve months, always finding good results. At present I have a patient in my charge who has a cancer. I am treating him on Swift Specific alone, and believe it will effect a permanent cure, and can safely recommend it to the public as being one of the best blood purifiers I have ever tried. W. S. GOLDEN, M. D.

Worthville, Ky., Aug. 11, 1886.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is the Great Vegetable Blood-Purifier with a record of a century.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Cures Catarrh in its worst forms, when faithfully used.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is also effectual in all Diseases of the Lungs.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is good for you if you are ill and have tried other remedies without fail.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is for sale by all Druggists in both City and Country.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases is of interest to all sufferers. It is sent FREE. Send for it on a postal-card to SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Georgia.



BLOWING HIS OWN HORN.

A man's breath is wasted unless his deeds prove commensurate with his proclamations. For this reason we request the few remaining citizens who are not yet acquainted with our open, fair, and latter-day methods of clothing the public to call on us, test our assertions, even as the man above is testing his lungs. We are having the greatest kind of a time this Spring, adding choice garments and more room to our establishment. We are adding about 175,000 *CUBIC FEET*—a splendid salesroom, 35 feet between joints, unequaled in the West—hence our emphasis on the "CUBIC FEET." Every variety of Fine Masculine Attire in this Mammoth Retail Clothing Emporium.

F. M. ATWOOD

Seven Numbers on Madison, N. W. Cor. of Clark-st.,

C. O. D. OUTFITTER.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal, Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Rheumatism, Lame Back,

And many other complaints cured by

$10 AND UP.



$10 AND UP.

Evidence of 1887.

A Prominent Buffalo Physician Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1887.

Dr. Horne, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: It is something unusual for one of the medical profession to indorse an advertised article; yet, I take pleasure in informing you that one of your Electric Belts cured me of rheumatism, from which I had suffered two years. I have recommended your invention to at least forty of my patients suffering with chronic diseases of various kinds—viz.: Palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, epilepsy, rheumatism, pain in the back and kidneys, etc., etc., etc. All have purchased and worn them with most gratifying results. I can highly recommend your Electric Belts as possessing great merit. Fraternally yours,

L. D. MCMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara-st.

A Chicago Physician Says.

Dr. Horne—Dear Sir: I have used several kinds of magnetic and Electric Belts on patients and myself. I can honestly give the preference to yours, by all odds. Hence I can and do recommend yours over all others. Yours fraternally,

J. H. JORDAN, M. D.,
Jan. 14, 1887. Office, 367 State-st., Chicago.

A Physician Says, All of My Patients Are Satisfied.

GENEVA, Neb., Jan. 31, 1887.

Dr. W. J. Horne, Inventor—Dear Sir: I recommend your Electric Belts to all who suffer with any nervous trouble, any chronic Liver or Kidney Disease. All of my patients that are using your Electric Belts are satisfied. Fraternally, M. PROPST, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

A Minister of the German Evangelical Church Says:

LEIGHTON, Allegan Co., Mich., Feb. 8, 1887.

Dr. W. J. Horne, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: Your Electric Belts do all you claim. One of them helped me of dyspepsia, constipation, and general debility. I would like to introduce your goods here. Will you let me have the agency for this township? Please give me your terms. I am the minister of the German Evangelical Church of Leighton. Respectfully,

REV. LOUIS BRUMM.
Residence, Middleville, Barry Co., Mich.

Neuralgia of the Stomach Cured.

CHESTNUT, Ill., Jan. 21, 1887.

Dr. Horne—Dear Sir: I was suffering with neuralgia of the stomach, and medicine seemed to have no effect; even morphine did not relieve me much. The attacks would begin every evening about nine o'clock and last about six hours. I sent for one of your Electric Belts, got it and put it on, and haven't had the least symptom of neuralgia since. I am well pleased. Yours truly, A. Q. HARCOURT.

DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago,

Sole Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer. Send stamp for Catalogue.

"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People.* Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th St. and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. DOWD. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."

American Steam Boiler Insurance Company

Of New York.

Cash Capital - $500,000

This Company indemnifies steam users against all loss arising from BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

Manager Western Department,

156 & 158 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.
Pat. Oct. 20, '83. MEN ONLY

HOTEL BRIGHTON,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Entirely remodeled and improved. Large bedrooms, open fires, hydraulic elevator, &c. Reopened March 7, and will remain open throughout the year as, heretofore.

F. W. HEMSLEY & CO.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI

EUROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway and 23d-st., Madison-square.
FINEST LOCATION IN
NEW YORK CITY.

House newly furnished throughout. Rooms single or en suite, with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and all Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

ESTABLISHED 1862. OPTICIAN. LOUIS BOERLIN, 157 STATE ST.

Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of S. MICHAEL & CO. has been dissolved this day. F. SINGEL & BROTHERS, SAM MICHAEL.
Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich. } March 8, 1886.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John Tait and James Ralston, under the firm name and style of Tait & Ralston, cut-stone contractors, is this day dissolved. John Tait will continue the business of the late firm and is authorized to settle and receipt for all claims against or due to said late firm. Dated Chicago, March 10, 1887. JOHN TAIT, JAMES RALSTON.

FLOOR PAINT THAT WONT STICK. Spring is at hand. Your kitchen floor must be painted. Buy Coit & Co.'s Floor Paint. 4 popular shades, and warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. Try it. Take no other. For sale by all first-class dealers. Made only by COIT & CO., 206 and 208 E. Kinzie Street, Chicago. Also manufacturers of an honest, genuine linseed oil house paint and the world renowned "Paint Your Buggy for One Dollar."

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

$1.00 FOR 10 GALS. While the river is contaminating our water supply use the White Rock Waukesha. GALE & BLOCKI, DRUGGISTS, PROPRIETORS.

NICKEL PLATING. Lamps, Stoves, Registers, Grates, &c., Replated. General Plating, Lacquering, and Polishing. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Telephone. 95 Ohio-st.

$30. THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET put up complete for $30 in Chicago and guaranteed five years. It is frost-proof, clean, simple, durable, and effective; it prevents water waste and leakage; it will pay you 25 per cent per annum in the investment. THOS. KELLY & BROS., Telephone 109. Plumbers, 75 Jackson-st. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

PHOSPHATIC LEMON RYE. The great Nerve Tonic and positive cure for Dyspepsia. Ask your Druggist for it. The trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, LORD, OWEN & CO., and FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists.

BIRDS. FRED. KAEMPFER Removed to 169 E. Madison-st.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

GAS-FIXTURES. Attractive prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 South Canal-st., near Madison.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Mrs. E. B. Washburne were startled yesterday by a report that she was lying at the point of death in her rooms at the Tremont House. The report was somewhat exaggerated. Wednesday morning Mrs. Washburne was prostrated by a violent attack of winter cholera. Physicians were promptly summoned, but for a time the disease baffled their skill, and grave fears were entertained that she might not recover. After a period of intense suffering, during which life hung by a very slender cord, relief came, and yesterday Mrs. Washburne was pronounced out of danger. She was resting quite comfortably last night.

IN GENERAL.

Nina Van Zandt paid another visit to Anarchist August Spies yesterday forenoon.

The transfer of voters from one precinct to another will end, so far as the Commissioners are concerned, with this day and evening (9 p. m.), as the registers must all go out Monday to the various precincts for Tuesday's registration.

The wind has shifted from the north, which point it has steadily held for a week, to the southeast, and the great body of the river's discharge is drifting northward, threatening the purity of the water supply from the crib.

Capt. Schaack yesterday gave ex-Officer J. F. Gustafson, dismissed for clubbing a man, an open letter of recommendation testifying to his verscity, honesty, and faithful services. Gustafson expects to enter the service of the Humane Society.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 34°; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 38°; 1 p. m., 39°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 43°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.76; 6 p. m., 29.67.

The Street Department will today enter upon the mammoth task of cleaning the streets in the business centre of the city. Superintendent McGann has determined to begin the work without submitting to the customary delay of thirty days pending the passage of the appropriation bill and the letting of a special contract.

About three weeks ago Mr. Charles E. Ides, a bank cashier, was knocked down and run over by a bus on the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, and his left foot badly crushed. The driver, William Gloor, was arrested and fined $10 for fast driving and $80 for assault by Justice Meech. An appeal was taken.

At the Ada Street Methodist Church last night a revival sociable was held to welcome the 156 new members who have been added to the church-roll since Feb. 1. The attendance was very large and the evening a most pleasant one. There were songs, speeches, and a little presentation or two, and then there were refreshments and a general jolly good time.

Owing to the occupation of Messrs. Walker and Furthmann, Assistant State's Attorneys, in preparing the documents in the Anarchists' case Judge Jamieson has not been able to hold court this week for want of a prosecuting officer. It is not expected that he will be able to resume trials before the middle of next week, and then in order to get through the calendar he may have to hold night sessions.

Wednesday night Messrs. Webster and Cudahy, partners of Mr. Armour, went to Cincinnati and made a deal whereby the proposed opposition to the cotton-seed oil combination was stopped. Mr. Webster said yesterday that new mills would not be built for the present, and that the firm would not go into the trust, but buy its oil at a contract price. There has been much speculation in cotton-seed certificates recently, and Chicago parties have made a good deal of money by handling them.

The wedding of Horace S. Norton, son of D. C. Norton, and Miss Lula E. Martin, eldest daughter of H. W. Martin of the firm of H. Martin & Son, occurred Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Lemont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Strout at 4 o'clock in the presence of the immediate friends of the parties, and after a collation Mr. and Mrs. Norton took the evening train East. Their future home will be in Lemont, where the groom will occupy a position in the office of the Singer & Talcott Stone Company.

Charles Reynolds, late of Louisville, Ky., is locked up at the Harrison Street Station charged with stealing an overcoat from the law-office of A. Crawford in the First National Bank Building, Yesterday afternoon he entered the office, inquiring for a Mr. King. Mr. Crawford, who was busy at the time, looked up and said, "Mr. King is second floor up. Take the elevator." Reynolds took an overcoat instead when Crawford's eyes were again directed to his work. He immediately missed the coat and gave chase to the man, catching him near the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets.

At an early hour yesterday morning the two-story frame residence occupied by Mrs. Annie E. Barrett, at No. 1306 Michigan avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent $300 and the furniture $800. While the firemen were working on the blaze a colored youth named Albert E. Warren was seen to leave premises with something under his arm. He was stopped by the Fire-Marshal, who took from him $55 which he had stolen from a sewing-machine drawer. He is locked up at the armory. The fellow has hung about engine-houses for the last three months although repeatedly ordered off by the firemen. It is thought he goes to the engine-houses to learn the location of fires that he may secure opportunities for theft.

The Coroner's Jury Justifies Mrs. Shay.

Mrs. Margaret Shay, the wife of the fireman who shot Myles J. Clynch last Saturday night while the latter was attempting to enter her house, was discharged from custody and exonerated from all blame by the Coroner's jury yesterday.

The inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Kent. Ellen Burke, a little girl, testified that she was in Clynch's store when Mrs. Shay came in Saturday evening about 7 o'clock and made a purchase. She said nothing passed between Mrs. Shay and Clynch. Officer Casey heard the shot and found Clynch. He said he was shot in the alley, and did not know who it was fired the revolver. Clynch was lying on the porch of No. 172 Barber street. He saw Mrs. Shay soon after, and she acknowledged that she had shot the man, saying he had been trying to break into the house. Mrs. Clynch, the next witness, knew nothing. Mrs. Shay, who was put on the stand at her own request, said she had known Clynch since she was 3 years of age. About 11 o'clock she was aroused from sleep by a knocking at the front door. She asked who was there, but got no answer, and soon the man went around to the back door. She told him to go away and fired once through the door. The man pushed the door partly open and she fired in his face. She said she feared being killed and that her children would be left motherless. The jury found that she was justified in the act.

The West Side Gas Estimate Badly Cut.

The Council committee sat on the West Side gas ordinance yesterday and after a long argumentative session tore that tender measure into shreds. In the first place a time-table of an annual aggregate of 3,358 hours and fifty-eight minutes was aggreed upon, which will cut the cost by $25,863. Then the burners were reduced from five to four feet, a reduction of $45,476, and the rate was brought from $1.50 per 1,000 feet to $1.35, a saving of $30,227. The total reduction is $101,567. The committee figured that as the West Side company charged $320,967 for lighting 8,951 lamps, while the 6,959 lamps on the North and South Sides, only 1,992 less in number, cost $164,621, just half as much, the West Side company was having too far the best of it. This idea was fathered by Ald. Manierre and finally concurred in by the entire committee, consisting of Ald. Clarke, Wheeler, and Carney. The matter goes to the Council Monday night.

Employers Will Concede the Demand.

Carriage Painters' Assembly, No. 6961, has been for some time complaining of the habit some of the smaller employers have of withholding part of their wages in order to obtain funds to supply stock, and a short time ago the union sent circulars to all carriage and wagon manufacturers asking for an opinion on the matter. The replies were all in favor of the abolition of this system. At the last meeting of the employés they passed a resolution that on and after March 21 all employers in arrears to their men must settle up with them and from that date pay their men weekly all wages earned during the preceding week. If these demands are not complied with a strike will result. As the employers seem generally to concede to the demand a strike will probably be avoided.

They Won't Patronize the Museum at All.

A resolution has been passed by District 24 and a copy has been sent to all the locals stating that Miss Van Zandt made a special appeal to the courts to prevent a museum from exhibiting the wax figure purporting to be lifelike of herself, but as the court denied her protection under the law as it now stands all organized laborers are asked to stay away from the museum here or elsewhere as long as the wax figure is on exhibition.

THE MUSICIANS HAVE ADJOURNED.

A National Standard of Pitch—In Regard to Army Bands.

The National League of Musicians completed its work yesterday morning. A resolution that action be taken looking to the establishment of a National standard of pitch by calling a convention of orchestral and band conductors and principal musicians of the league associations, in connection with the wind and other musical instrument manufacturers of the country, together with such other persons as may be interested in this matter, was unanimously adopted. The President was empowered to call such convention at such time and place as he deemed judicious, and two delegates were chosen to attend and supervise the meeting, whose expenses are to come out of the funds of the league, and, if successful in accomplishing the desired result, to use their best efforts to rest the credit with the association. C. M. Currier, Chicago, and J. M. Sanders, New York, were elected as delegates.

The matter of a beneficiary organization was referred to a committee of three. A resolution that a theatrical season should not be less than thirty weeks and governed by the price-list of the jurisdiction in which the engagement exists; that no orchestra should have preference over another, and that no orchestra should make an engagement from week to week for any theatre opening for the season, was carried, and will be sent to all local assemblies with a recommendation that its suggestions be adopted.

In reference to army bands, after reciting that the Government evidently doesn't think much of music when its musicians only receive soldiers' pay, a resolution was adopted that the National League of Musicians calls upon all members of this league to agitate this matter with a view to have such legislation introduced and passed which will raise the rank and pay of our brethren of the army above the necessity of competing with their brethren in civil life.

The league passed a vote of thanks to the Chicago Musical Society, No. 4, the Orpheus Society, the press, and the officers of the league. President Currier installed the officers-elect and announced the standing committees for the year. The league then adjourned.

Chickamauga.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state in which battle Gen. William Lytle, the Poet-General, was killed?

W. S. P.

Commencing with Saturday, March 12, 1887, and continuing during the months of March, April, May, September, and October, the local freight-houses of the undersigned railroad companies in Chicago will be closed at *5 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays*, instead of 4 o'clock, as at present:

B. & O. R. R., C. & A. R. R., C. & Alt. R'y, C., B. & Q. R'R., C. & E. I. R. R., C. & G. T. R'y, C., M. & St. P. R'y, C. & N. W. R'y, C., R. I. & P. R'y, C. St. L. & P. R. R., I. C. R. R., L. N. A. & C. R'y, L. S. & M. S. R'y, N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y, M. C. R. R., P., F. W. & C. R'y, W. C. R. R., Wabash R'y.

Buck & Rayner's Dentrifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
W. Matz, Willow Springs, Bertha Mews, Lyons	23—21
John Robinson, Maggie Kain	31—26
Syvert S. Stavgeland, Carrie Bergen	27—24
Andrew Stilson, Kittie Hutchison	30—20
Fred Rogowski, Fannie Levin	25—21
Josef Kucera, Thersia Kostecka	22—20
M. Sherman, Evanston, Barbara Roscher, same	29—25
John Berner, Mary Welk	26—20
Charles A. Fastberg, Abrahamina Gart	30—21
H. Holmes, Kalamazoo, Mich., Isabella Owens	47—38
Frederick Blecker, Lina Trapp	25—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 132 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BECKER—Elsa, beloved child of Joseph and Ida Becker, aged 3 years 8 months and 4 days. Funeral from 2974 State-st. Sunday, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BESSERER—March 11, at 4 p. m., Clarice Besserer, aged 5 years, beloved daughter of Otto and Tillie Besserer. Funeral from residence, No. 659 Blue Island avenue, at 1 p. m. Monday, March 13, to Graceland Cemetery.

BIRMINGHAM—At Chattanoogo, Tenn., March 11, 1887, M. D. Birmingham. Funeral Sunday, March 13, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Rowan, 20 Arthington-place, at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BLAIR—At 3556 State street, Claudius W., only child of William J. and R. L. Blair, aged 4 months and 8 days. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m.

CLINCH—March 9, at his residence, 547 South Union-st., Myles J. Clinch, aged 44 years. Funeral saturday, March 12, at 9 a. m., to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, and thence by carriages to Calvary. May his soul rest in peace.

DELP—George Delp, 35 years and 7 months, Thursday, March 10, at 4 a. m. Funeral from his late residence, 812 Hinman-st., corner Lincoln, Sunday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, to Waldheim Cemetery.

EAMES—March 11, Edw. Eames, at 405 East Erie-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

LOOMIS—Howard B. Loomis, aged 17, son of C. A. and Ella Loomis. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m., from residence of parents, No. 6457 Oglesby avenue, Woodlawn.

HALL—March 9, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Birdie Hall, aged 17 years 8 months and 17 days. Residence at 92 Quincy-st., Chicago.

☞ Bloomington and Decatur (Ill.) papers please copy.

MILES—At Mercy Hospital, March 11, John C., aged 26, brother of James E. Miles. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 9 a. m., from residence of his cousins, John, Ed, and Annie Houlihan, 122 West Eighteenth-st., to the Sacred Heart Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MUELLER—March 11, Lulu, daughter of Oscar F. and Lena Mueller, aged 8 years 8 months and 13 days. Funeral from residence, No. 128 Lincoln avenue, Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

MURPHY—Mrs. Johanah Murphy, aged 53 years, at her residence, 370 West Fourteenth-st., beloved wife of James Murphy, mother of A. J. Murphy and of Mrs. John O'Hern. Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock to Jesuit Church, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MCGRANE—March 11, Timothy, beloved son of the late Charles and Johanna McGrane, aged 24 years. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 10:30 a. m., from the family residence, 145 East Division-st., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ROSS—At the family residence, Kenwood, Thursday evening, March 10, Andrew L., youngest son of Charles B. and Julia W. Ross. Remains will be taken to Cincinnati (O.) for interment.

SOLOMON—Hannah Solomon, at the residence of her son, Henry Solomon, 309 South Morgan-st., Thursday evening at 11 o'clock, aged 75 years and 5 months. Funeral from the residence of her son, Henry Solomon, 309 South Morgan-st., Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m. No flowers.

SIPPEL—Thursday, March 10, Anna Sippel, aged 36 years. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 1 p. m., from 2335 Cottage Grove-av., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends cordially invited.

STAHL—March 10, at 7:30 a. m., Jacob S. Stahl, member of Company H, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, member of Gen. Lyons Post, No. 6, G. A. R. and member of Lincoln Council, No. 68, National Union. Funeral Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m., from Auburn Union Church, thence by carriages to Mount Greenwood Cemetery. Friends are cordially invited.

WARREN—Joseph D., aged 12 years, son of Daniel and Mary Warren, at 8 o'clock p. m., Friday, March 11, at his parents' residence, 3627 Dearborn-st., from injuries received Thursday by State-st. cable-cars. Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION WILL be held in the Town of South Chicago as follows: The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards Friday, March 18; the Fifth Ward Thursday, March 17. The object of such election is to elect delegates to a Republican town convention to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago Saturday, the 19th day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating an Assessor, a Collector, a Supervisor, and a Town Clerk for said town. Said election will be held under the provisions of the Primary Election law, an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Primary Elections of Voluntary Political Associations and to Punish Frauds Therein," approved June 22, 1885, enforced July 1, 1885. The qualification required for voters at said election, in addition to those prescribed by law, shall be that they shall be known Republicans.

The polls will be kept open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 7 o'clock p. m. The wards of the City of Chicago embraced within said town in which the election will be held, the polling-places, the names of the persons who will act as judges, and the number of delegates to which each ward will be entitled are as follows: First Ward, eight delegates; polling-place, No. 21 Quincy-st.; judges, D. W. Nickerson, J. C. Wallace, and F. A. Brokoski. Second Ward, eleven delegates; polling-place, corner Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st.; judges, M. A. Farwell, Jas. Healey, and Calvin C. Bowles. Third Ward, twelve delegates; polling-place, No. 190 Twenty-second-st.; judges, J. R. Custer, Isaac Howland, and D. F. Crilly. Fourth Ward, twenty-three delegates; polling-place, South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st.; judges, P. G. Dodge, Frank E. Barnard, and A. J. Coey. Fifth Ward, twenty-one delegates; polling-place, No. 308 Twenty-second-st.; judges, John Dugan, Chris Holl, and S. G. Boyden.

ELBRIDGE HANECY, Chairman.
A. C. OLDENBURG, Secretary.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE BUTCHER AND grocer employers and employes will be held at Frieberg's Opera-House, No. 183 Twenty-second-st., Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, to discuss and take action on the 7 o'clock movement. This meeting will be held under the auspices of Success Council, No. 3, Butcher & Grocer Clerks' Association. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Robert M. Floyd, Mr. Thomas Armour, and others.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT MARTINE'S Hall at 8 o'clock this evening to arrange for a mass-meeting in the Eleventh Ward to endorse the candidacy of Graeme Stewart for Mayor.

A PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF Gov. Yates to George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., will take place this evening at Grand Army Hall.

A MEETING OF THE COOK COUNTY REPUBlican Central Committee will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel today at 3 o'clock p. m.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS—THE CITY MIssions, led by Col. Clarke, Harry Munroe, Brother Somerville, The ladies of the W. C. T. U., Brother Loveless of Wheaton, and many other noted Christian workers, will unite in a grand Gospel temperance demonstration in the Moody Church, corner La Salle and Chicago-avs., tonight at 7:45 o'clock.

THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIVING in Chicago and the vicinity propose to commemorate April 13, the 100th anniversary of the present corporation of Columbia College by a dinner. It is requested that all those who have in any way been connected with the school of arts, mines, law, or medicine desiring to attend will send their names to J. W. McGennniss, South Chicago; J. A. Ryerson, No. 135 Rush-st., or H. L. Hollis, corner Fiftieth street and Jefferson-av.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Sunday-school teachers' meeting today will be led by Mr. B. F. Jacobs, who will give an exposition of the lesson for March 13. Subject: "Jacob at Bethel." Mr. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIRD Ward Republican Club in Avenue Hall, No. 159 Twenty-second-st., at 8 o'clock this evening. The action of the club at the forthcoming primary will be discussed.

THE REV. HENRY G. PERRY OF ST. PAUL'S Episcopal Church will officiate at the public Lenten meeting today at noon in the hall of the Methodist Block, southeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

OFFICIAL.

United States Government Report.

National Board of Health, Washington, D. C. Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33:

I have tested several kinds of baking powders which I have bought in the open market. The following table gives the commercial name of the baking powder and the number of cubic centimeters of gas given off:

Dr. Price's (the only Baking Powder that does not contain Lime, Ammonia or Alum).....380
Royal.....348

R. C. KEDZIE, Public Analyst.

Canadian Government Report

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada: Eight samples of baking powder have been analyzed. As the efficiency of these powders depends almost entirely upon the amount of carbonic acid gas given off during their use, the following comparative statement has been prepared, showing in each instance the quantity of carbonic acid gas eliminated from five grammes (equal to 77 grains) of the powder.

Dr. Price's (two analyses) 36⅓ cubic inches.
Royal 33⅓ cubic inches.

W. SAUNDERS,
Public Analyst, Inland Revenue Dept.

Ottawa, Canada, April 8, 1885.

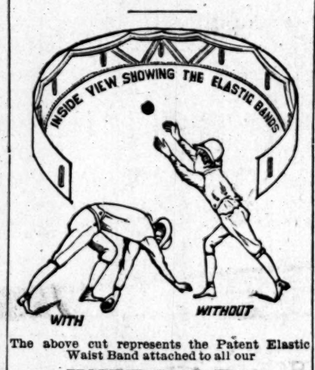
These investigations were not made for a money consideration, but in the interests of the governments of the United States and Canada. We know that it will delight the millions of housekeepers who use DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER to see it endorsed as the strongest, purest and most healthful, by these highest authorities.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the only baking powder upon which the UNITED STATES and CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS ever made a favorable report.

Boys' AND Children's Clothiers AND Outfitters.

"Styles Exclusively Ours."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.



The above cut represents the Patent Elastic Waist Band attached to all our

KNEE PANTS,
WHICH WE CONTROL FOR CHICAGO.

We Respectfully Request An Early inspection of the many

New Spring Styles

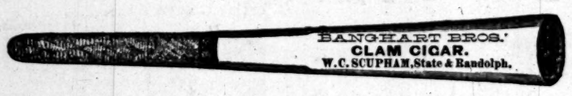
Now Displayed in our (complete)

Clothing Dept.

Prices range from

$3 to $25.

A HOLDER FREE WITH EACH CIGAR.



Until further notice we will furnish gratis to every purchaser of a "Clam" Cigar our new Quill Advertising Holder. Try it; you will like it. The "Clam" is now made with the *New Crop Iowa Havana, and is finer than ever.* Call for "Clam" and get a Holder Free. Wholesale by BANGHART BROS., 130 Fifth-av., Chicago.

With an order for only 1,000 "Clam" Cigars we will furnish Free 500 Holders as above. The best ad. in the U. S.

A Man Is Known by the Company He Keeps.

Your Boy is known and your goodness is tested by the clothes he wears.

We Offer Today

SPECIAL SUITS

Which will surpass your expectation for

$5.

We are adding new strength to our old-time hold upon the clothing buyers by the test of cheapness, which is

QUALITY.

84 & 86 State-st.

HARVEY. HARVEY.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

TODAY

Is the Last Day of our Great Sale of

Foster's Kid Gloves

AT

$1.00

PAIR.

Assortment of Shades and Sizes Still Complete.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL OPTICIANS
65 STATE STREET
TRELEAVEN & COE.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses skillfully adjusted. Superior lenses and improved frames of every style. Lorgnettes, Opera and Marine Glasses, Thermometers, and Optical Instruments. Repairing a specialty.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,

Solicit trial orders from gentlemen desiring perfect-fitting and durable

SHIRTS.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.

J. CRISTADORO, 16 William-st. New York.

Interesting pamphlets sent free.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, March 15, 9:30 a. m.

Hosiery, Ladies' White Wear, Quilts, Suspenders, Pear. Buttons, Skirts, Umbrellas, Rubber Clothing, Underwear, etc., etc.

Wednesday, March 16, 9:30 a. m.,

CARPETS and RUGS.

The stock includes a large assortment of "Velvets," "Bodies," "Tapestries," "Extra Supers," "Cotton Ingrains," "Venetians," "Rags," and "Cottages." Also a very choice consignment of "Smyrna Rugs" in the popular line of sizes.

Every Wednesday during the balance of the season will be especially devoted to the sale of Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc., and hereafter will be recognized as

"Carpet Day,"

And all Merchant Dealers can rely upon getting any goods in our hands at manufacturers' lowest prices, and in many instances at even less. Call and see what we have in this offering.

Thursday, March 17, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING,
FUR HATS, WOOL HATS.

N. B.
We shall sell a Bankrupt Stock of Clothing in this sale.

Friday, March 18, 9:30 a. m.,

"Miscellaneous Merchandise Day."

Twelve Hundred Lots.

We shall also sell in this sale a Bankrupt Stock of Rolled Plate Jewelry.

Special Embroidery Sale,

Tuesday, March 22, 9:30 a. m.

By order of a New York Importer. Full particulars one week from today.

Great Clothing Special,

Thursday, March 24, 9:30 a. m.

MEN'S SUITS, a Leading Feature. Full particulars one week from today.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION!
Thursday, March 17, 9:30 a. m.

Full lines of English and American White Granite and Printed Ware,
French China Dinner Sets,
Tea Sets, Chamber Sets,
China Cuspadores, etc.
Large consignments Enameled Iron Ware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Spiders, and Pans.
5,000 BRLS. GLASSWARE.

Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 This Morning,

OUR REGULAR CLEARING SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

AND

General Household Goods, General Merchandise.

IMMENSE SALE.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

Continuation of our Great

Collar, Cuff, and Ruching SALE.

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs
$1 per doz.,
OR
3 for 25c.
Worth from $2.00 to $3.00 per doz.

Ruching in All Shades,
Including Black and White,
25c.
Worth from 40c to 75c.

WINDGUARD CHIMNEY TOPS,



For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice. WM. M. DEE, 164 East Adams-st.

CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.
State and Washington-sts.

We have opened and placed on sale new and very desirable lines of Misses' Cloaks, for Misses from 4 to 14 years of age.

We offer

Misses' Jackets,

For Misses from 12 to 16 Years of Age,

Ranging in price from $4.50 to $15.00—all at prices which make the paying for a Jacket an easy matter.

We call especial atttention to a line of Jackets

LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SILK,

$9.50 Each.

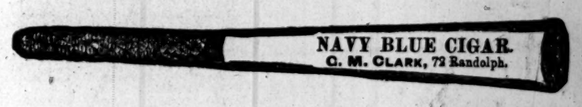
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Sizes 5½ to 8, with good assortment of colors. These Gloves are regularly sold at $1.00 and $1.25 per pair, but not having latest style of fastenings we offer them until closed at the above price, which is without precedent for good goods.

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NOTE.—See article "A Day in Surrey with Wm. Morris," Century Magazine, July, 1886.

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TAILORS.

128 DEARBORN STREET.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Johnson & Whitten is this day dissolved and terminated by mutual consent of said partners. D. E. JOHNSON,
Chicago, March 11, 1887. C. C. WHITTEN.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD OF THOUGHT.

Theodore Roosevelt's Life of Thomas Hart Benton—A Tramp Trip in Foreign Lands—The Merry Men—Verdi—Matthew Arnold on Gen. Grant—The March Magazines—Dr. McCosh's Realistic Philosophy—Religious Periodicals—Literary Notes—Magazines and Books Received.

No character in American history carries with it a more vital interest—an interest which takes hold even now upon the future—than that of Thomas Hart Benton. He was American to the core. His heart was big with great hopes, great plans for his country; he saw the coming days with an eye of prophetic vision, and gave his whole strength to meet the questions of present and future with a keen sense, a breadth of comprehension, unshared even by such men as Webster and Adams.

New England thought and knew little of the country west of the Alleghenies in the first half of this century. In the East, wrapped in its own affairs, money-getting, money-spending, striving for power and ever more power in the National councils, alternately defying and cringing to the slaveholders and their representatives, suffering under the stress of financial unstability with the whole country, little was thought of the great territory stretching westward to the Rocky Mountains and still farther onward to the shores of the Pacific. But the stalwart sons of Kentucky and Tennessee, the hardy pioneers of civilization, kept their eyes fixed upon the West, and in Benton they found their true representative and exponent. His name will ever be remembered in connection with the first explorations, the first roads, and the early outposts into the vast region of country west of the Mississippi, where at some time not distant the centre of our National life is sure to be found.

Mr. Roosevelt is not an easy writer. His sentences are often so obscure that they have to be read more than once before their meaning is clear. He has a liking for unusual phrases and terms, and one often wishes he would speak out in more commonplace, unpretending style.

There is in the first part of the book a kind of condescension apparent in the standpoint of the author in dealing with the rugged sons of the West and South and with their rough and meagre lives. Mr. Roosevelt never loses himself nor allows his reader to do so, but finds it necessary to record his ideas as to the aspects of social life he describes, and in so doing he makes an odd impression. When he alludes to the horse-racing, cock-fighting, whisky-drinking, and various other coarse excitements of frontier life as "leading features of the excessively unattractive social life of the place and epoch," we seem to see a conventional man of the world standing in well-brushed boots, with his silk hat on his head and critical eye-glass in his hand, while he inspects with lofty distaste the uncouth gambols of low-bred boors. But few writers possess the warmth of sympathy and imagination which can overleap all boundaries of taste and education, finding in each manifestation of life—in the camp of the hunter, the cabin of the squatter, or the palace of a king—the primeval elements of human nature which by one touch "make the whole world kin." Mr. Roosevelt warms to his work, however, as he proceeds, and after all, when we close his volume, leaves us grateful for what he has done.

Besides the valuable study of Benton's character, there are in Mr. Roosevelt's book many points of extreme interest and importance to students of our National life and public affairs. The tremendous crisis in our history which came a quarter of a century ago overshadowed, by its menace to our very existence, every other question and consideration, and continues to do so, even now, in the minds of many who outrode the storm. The cloud is still darkly visible on our horizon, and it is not strange that the generation which felt the fury of its might ranks it still as foremost among all subjects for anxiety. But slavery is as completely dead on American soil as if the Emancipation Proclamation had been signed a thousand years ago. The country is united. We are at peace within our borders and with all the world. But the old questions—those agitated by Benton, by Webster—are with us still. The disposition of public lands was a subject to which Benton gave much thought, and he accomplished great things in this connection. He waged a long and steady fight for the settlers' right to preëmption and established the system at last—an incalculable help in settling up the Western country.

Benton, although President Jackson's sturdy friend through good and evil report, opposed the spoils system from the beginning and clearly saw the degradation which it was sure to bring to the public service. His views upon the ever-recurring Indian problem were substantially just and correct, and in the jungle of tariff and free trade his head remained reasonably clear and his hand firm. All of these questions confront Americans today—the land, Indian, and tariff questions, and civil-service reform. We move slowly. Although a slaveholder, Benton was the determined enemy of disunion, and there is no room for doubt as to which side he would have taken had he lived to see his country rent by Civil War. His unswerving loyalty and substantial judgment are best exemplified in the stand he took on the nullification and secession schemes which were rife in his day.

Mr. Roosevelt especially deprecates what he considers the lavish praise which we are in the habit of giving to the Abolitionists. He reminds us that these enthusiasts themselves did not scruple to talk of rebellion and secession, and that their unbounded zeal was the most cruel thorn in President Lincoln's side during the first years of his Administration. There is doubtless something to be said in all truthfulness upon this side, but it seems ungenerous to insist too much upon recalling the errors and exaggerations of the devoted apostles of freedom who, whatever were their faults, accomplished an almost hopeless revolution in public opinion even before the War began.

This volume is full, from cover to cover, of suggestions, of food for meditation, of incentive to action. A thoughtful reading will certainly be given it, and it is to be hoped that it will fall into the hands of many thinking, active men and women for the sake of the lessons it teaches in the contemplation of a great and noble life and, by the side of it, the bearings that life had upon some of the living issues of our own day. (Life of Thomas Hart Benton. By Theodore Roosevelt. American Statesmen Series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

A Tramp Trip.

Mr. Lee Meriwether, judging from his portrait in the front of his book, is a stalwart, sinewy specimen of Young America, possessed of a fund of common sense and shrewdness mingled with good humor, which make up all together a good combination for character. His book bears out the impression given by his picture. The young man, desirous of seeing foreign life as it is to the mass of people who live in lands over seas, strapped his knapsack to his back, took his good walking-stick in hand, and set forth "strange countries for to see." He took steerage passage in an Italian ship for Naples and began what proved to be a most interesting journey. Some of his tales of travel Mr. Meriwether has already given in the newspapers, but the whole story is now written out in a most easy and entertaining manner, making a book which proves a pleasant enough companion for a few spare hours.

One cannot help feeling as if this tramp traveler really saw more of the countries which he visited than any one of those who go "softly and easily on their way" can hope to do. His description of the life of the poor is especially valuable, and there is much humor in his account of his own adventures, though he is too much inclined to trifle with his reader, thus destroying the perfect accord and understanding which should exist between reader and writer in a book of this kind. But few are the gay and light-hearted who know exactly when to "quit fooling." We must accept these little sallies of imagination without allowing them to destroy our enjoyment of the real good sense which more often dictates Mr. Meriwether's pages.

Economy and investigation seem to have been the watchwords of our young traveler. In Paris he found that he could go to the theatre for 10 cents. Fuel was dear, and for him to keep warm in his room would cost him 20 cents an evening. He accordingly economized and enjoyed art at the same time, spending every evening at the theatre.

The tables of prices, wages, etc., are valuable, given as they are in the main body of the book, in connection, nearly always, with his description of some family with whom the "tramp" had lodged over night or shared a humble meal. Mr. Meriwether is an ardent tariff reformer, and he has appended to his book a comparative tariff table and wage table showing the difference between the tariffs imposed upon certain articles, and the differences in wages between protected Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, France, and Belgium, and free trade England. The young enthusiast regards these tables as triumphant vindications of free trade, and certainly, so far as his observation and experience witness, England would seem to be by far the most comfortable land in Europe for working people to live in, so far as wages and the price of commodities are concerned. (Harper & Bros.)

The Merry Men.

The revolt against realistic fiction, against the celebration of the commonplace, seems to have begun in good earnest. The signs of the times point to a deluge of mystical, eerie literature. The strange, the startling, the supernatural now come forth from the vasty deep of men's imagination, and we shall soon have our nerves wrought upon by every species of dread and facinating attraction. "Mr. Isaacs" was the first stray shot of the skirmishing line; a rattle of musketry and heavy cannonading could have been predicted even when the initial explosion was heard, so certain was its arrival at the aimed-for point. A literary prophet might safely write in the almanac of 1887: "About this time look out for tales of a dire, mysterious, and ghostly character."

Everybody reads and discusses "She," and it is probable that the consumption of strong tea has increased among impressionable people since this nerve-shaking novel appeared. Robert Louis Stevenson probably will never reach his own startling force and insight in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" again, but he evidently has tried to do so, and his new volume of short stories bears witness to these trials, but not to their success. "The Merry Men" is full of terrible power and feeling, and it is the best of the tales in the volume named for it. The reader suffers under the shocks of cruel waves, ends the story with a shudder, and that is all. The uncanny horror imparted to the sea may perhaps remain forever in mind, but there is no inner meaning to the story, and one feels that the terror of it has been too great when nothing is gained by it once it is over.

"Will o' the Mill" is most beautifully told. It is the story of a simple soul vainly trying by a quiet and uneventful life to escape sorrow and passion, but at last glad to leave the world.

The other stories, with one exception, touch upon weird and harsh chords. All are characterized by that perfect command of literary accessories which Stevenson uses with such skill. (The Merry Men, and Other Tales and Fables. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Verdi.

The translation by Mr. Matthew of the life of Verdi is published at a time when much interest is directed towards the composer, and doubtless the book will be widely read in America. It is a volume of 300 pages, which could with advantage have been condensed into much less space. M. Pongin consumes much time and attention in his running fire of side remarks, such as "I will now return to," "This is all I have to say about this opera," "The reader will remember that I remarked in the early part of this work," etc. Never is a story told in a connected straightforward way. The writer is always intruding himself into the anecdotes of Verdi's adventures, studies, or musical triumphs. But there is much in the volume that could not be spared from musical literature. It gives many details of the stormy, revolutionary times in Italy when a tenor at the opera might give the signal for a rising, as Vittoria does in George Meredith's novel.

There is an amusing account of the first production of "La Traviata." It was, says M. Pongin, "a brilliant fiasco." The prima donna who represented Violetta, although possessing a beautiful voice, was enormously stout, and the last act was finished amid shouts of uncontrollable laughter, while the good lady endowed with such fine embonpoint died to the beautiful music, which was drowned in shrieks of mirth. The ponderous prima donna was not the only drawback to this first production; the tenor was hoarse, and the baritone indifferent, and Verdi had to confess a failure, though he placed the responsibility where it belonged, certain of the real beauty and excellence of his best work, even in the first hours of disappointment.

With all its faults, there is much that is most entertaining in M. Pongin's book, and with "judicious skipping" any one can enjoy it very well, while he learns what he wish to know about one of the great musical composers of our day. (Verdi. By Arthur Pongin. Translated from the French by James E. Matthew. Scribner & Welford.)

Matthew Arnold on Gen. Grant.

Cupples, Upham & Co. have published, bound in paper, Matthew Arnold's "estimate" of Gen. Grant. Mr. Arnold draws his conclusions almost exclusively from Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs," and as he knows very little about the great soldier, his achievements, circumstances in life, or character, his remarks have no very great value to Americans who know his subject "by heart." In England doubtless the study of Gen. Grant's memoirs will be of more account.

Mr. Arnold seems to be surprised and grieved at an advertisement he has recently seen of a "Primer of American Literature." He disputes the existence of any such literature, and contends that we are all—Scotch, Australians, Canadians—contributors to one great literature—English literature.

Speaking of the last painful years of Gen. Grant's life Mr. Arnold manfully says:

> As to his financial disaster, I will repeat what one of Grant's best friends, a man of great business faculty and of great fortune, remarked to me. I had been saying, what one says so easily, that it was a pity Grant had suffered himself to be drawn in by speculators. "Yes," answered his friend, "it was a pity. But see how it happened, and put yourself in Grant's place. Like Grant, you may have a son to whom you are partial, and, like Grant, you have no knowledge of business. Had you been, like Grant, in a position to make it worth while for a leader in business and finance to come to you, saying that your son had a quite exceptional talent for these matters, that it was a thousand pities his talent should be thrown away, 'Give him to me and I will make a man of him,' would you not have been flattered in your parental pride, would you not have yielded? This is what happened to Grant, and all his financial misfortunes flowed from hence." I listened, and could not deny that most probably I should have been flattered to my ruin, as Grant was.

The March Magazines.

It may be a question whether magazines and periodicals have not taken away from literature qualities which they can never restore, but when all that can be said against them is said it remains true that they have added greatly to the interest of human life. When "Our Mutual Friend" was being printed in monthly installments in one of our magazines, a poor, bedridden invalid in the backwoods of Wisconsin was heard to express a wish that she might live until that story was finished. Month by month she eagerly resumed the story in which her sympathies were so deeply enlisted, and it was apparently the only thing on earth in which she maintained an interest.

Who does not feel a quickened access of life when the monthly array of magazines, fresh and uncut, appears upon his table? The contemporary life of the world seems to lie within grasp. Whatever may be said for the past or the future, *here* is the present.

In the *Century* for this month there is a lasting contribution to literature. Mr. Cable's "Grande Pointe" is something for us to be proud of. Let us hold up our heads and say: "See, we have not altogether lost art and beauty out of the world. The eternal shapes of loveliness are still present with us. Sordid we are and shallow, immersed in little things, but the creating hand is still at work, fashioning immortal things." The tenderness and grace of Mr. Cable's latest story are indescribable. The humor, pathos, enthusiasm are beyond praise. The other contributions to this magazine are unusually good; great interest is sure to be excited by the three articles on "Faith-Healing; Pro and Con."

The *Eclectic Magazine* is invaluable, bringing, as it does, the best articles from current English periodical literature to us from month to month. "The Land of Darkness" is a powerful sketch, an attempt to reach out to the unknowable and grasp at the unimaginable. Andrew Lang's most caustic article upon Renan's later works and Mrs. Helen McKerlie's remarks upon "The Lower Education of Women" will be read here with as much favor, perhaps more than they received in England. The question argued in the *Spectator*, suggested by Rider Haggard's novel "She," "Does Age Harden?" will engage the serious attention of every one fond of speculations about life and character.

The first article in the *Popular Science Monthly* is "Are Railroads Public Enemies?" by Appleton Morgan. This question is answered perfectly to the author's satisfaction and to that of most of his readers, probably. Grant Allen contributes one of his charming studies of a naturalist, and William Marshall tells about "Birds and Their Daily Bread." Dr. William G. Stevenson touches upon a question of deep interest to every one in his article upon "Genius and Mental Disease." He disputes the common idea that "great wits to madness nearly are allied," and declares that "mental stagnation, personal and domestic sorrow, social enthrallment, religious excitement, crushed hopes, and poverty are the chief moral causes which contribute to the mental infirmities of man."

Dr. McCosh's Realistic Philosophy.

This work of President James McCosh consists, so far, of two volumes. It has already been published in the form of pamphlets, which have been noticed as they appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The first volume is expository, and both volumes are devoted to the defense of what is styled "The Realistic Philosophy." Dr. McCosh claims to combine the truths contained in the Greek, German, French, and Scotch philosophies. It is his aim to lay the foundation of an American philosophy. His natural realism is essentially that of Hamilton, while he differs from Hamilton in regard to the knowableness of the spiritual and the infinit. He agrees with Kant in part as to the doctrine of the intentions, but he differs from him respecting our knowledge of the external world, which, he holds, we acquire by immediate, intuitive perception of material things, and not merely by inferences from conscious impressions. In his first volume, after a general introduction, President McCosh discusses: (1) Criteria of Divers Kinds of Truths—Truths to Be Assumed, and Individual Facts and Their Laws; (2) Energy: Efficient and Final Causes; (3) Development: What It Can and Cannot Do; and (4) Certitude, Providence, and Prayer. Vol. 2 consists of a general introduction respecting realism and its place in the various philosophies, and then a critical history of the leading schemes of modern philosophy. In this historical outline are considered: (1) Locke's Theory of Knowledge, with a Notice of Berkeley; (2) Agnosticism of Hume and Huxley, with a Notice of the Scottish School and Notes on J. S. Mill; (3) The Critical Philosophy of Kant; (4) Herbert Spencer's Philosophy as Culminated in His Ethics.

This work has its place among several philosophical treatises by the distinguished President of Princeton College, which give to that institution the honor of being a centre of American philosophy hardly surpassed, if equaled, by any other. His volumes on the Intuitions, the Cognition Powers, the Emotions, and Realistic Philosophy have only the subject of the will and ethics to be considered to complete his general survey of the whole range of philosophic inquiry. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1887.)

The Rev. W. E. Boardman.

"The Life and Labors of the Rev. W. E. Boardman" was prepared by Mrs. Boardman, and is published with a preface by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. It describes the experience of Mr. Boardman under the influence of his doctrine of "The Higher Life," which was the title of a volume by him that obtained a wide circulation in this country and in Europe and among various Christian denominations. He embraced substantially the Wesleyan view of sinless perfection, but called it by the name of "The Higher Life." He was an earnest evangelizer, and dwelt much upon his doctrine of holiness wherever he went—in Lane Seminary, where he was a student, in Yale Seminary, in labors for the organization of Sunday-schools, in California, in the Civil War among the wounded soldiers, in England, and in Sweden. In his later years Mr. Boardman became a zealous advocate of "the faith cure," and claimed to have wrought some marvelous works of healing. We infer (for we do not find it distinctly stated) that his death occurred in the early part of the year 1885. His biographer is enthusiastic in her references to his peculiar experiences, and seems to feel that while on earth he was habitually on the border of the promised land. He was undoubtedly a good and useful man, although holding and propagating views that were firmly rejected by many Christians of at least equal intelligence and piety. (D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1887.)

Religious Periodicals.

The *New Princeton Review* (Vol. II., 1886, and number for March, 1887)—We have already noticed the numbers contained in Vol. II., those for July, September, and November. The volume, like its predecessor, is handsomely bound and well deserves a place in every library. The present number for March, 1887, well sustains the former character of the *Review*, which promises for it a successful future. The contents of this number are: Napoleon Bonaparte, by Henri Taine; Some Political and Social Aspects of the Tariff, by E. L. Godkin; The Essentials of Eloquence, by W. M. Taylor; Of the Study of Politics, W. Wilson; The Course of American Architecture, W. P. P. Longfellow; Victor Hugo, John Safford Fiske; George Meredith, Flora L. Shaw; Don Finimondone, E. Cavazza; Idle Notes of an Uneventful Voyage, Brander Matthews; Criticisms, Notes, and Reviews. The articles in this review are all furnished by cultivated and experienced writers, and will well repay an attentive perusal. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York.)

The *Homiletic Review* for March contains several interesting and valuable articles. Among these are: "What Can the Ministry Do to Purify Our Politics?" by Dr. Howard Crosby, and "Christianity and Modern Civilization," a well-considered discussion, by Dr. D. S. Gregory. The departments of "Homiletics" and "Pastoral Theology," the one edited by Prof. Hoppin and the other by Prof. William C. Wilkinson, D. D., deserve particular attention. (I. K. Funk, J. M. Sherwood, Editors. Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, New York.)

The *Church Magazine* for March contains a good table of contents, mostly on church subjects. It differs widely from the *Princeton Review* in point of general character, but each is adapted to the wants of its own class of readers. (T. R. Hamersley & Co., Philadelphia.)

The March number of the *American Missionary* is devoted to missionary topics, and discusses with earnestness the pressing practical problems regarding the claims and destiny of the freedmen. (American Missionary Association. New York.)

Literary Notes.

Mrs. Helen Campbell, whose labors among the poor of New York have attracted attention, has written an account of her observations and conclusions in a book to be called "Prisoners of Poverty": "Women Wage-Workers; Their Trades and Their Lives," which Roberts Brothers will publish.

Capt. Samuel Samuels, the celebrated skipper who is to command the Dauntless in the forthcoming ocean yacht race, has written a book entitled "From the Forecastle to the Cabin," which Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish, and which, it may be safely predicted, will take the front rank among books of adventure on the sea.

A daring volume of literary criticism is the new book by Robert Buchanan, entitled "A Look Round Literature," which has just been announced in London, and is to be brought out in this country by Messrs. Scribner & Welford. The author, always a free lance in literature, exhibits even more than usual independence in this work, and many of his criticisms are as striking as they are new and unconventional.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, have now in press a novel that is calculated to excite the curiosity of the reading public, and one which will have additional interest now as being the last volume prepared for the press by the author. It is from the pen of the late Dr. B. F. Taylor, author of "Between the Gates," "World on Wheels," etc., and is said to be decidedly unique in character and original in design. Its title is, "Theophilus Trent; or, Old Times in the Oak Openings," depicting scenes and incidents of pioneer life forty years ago.

Prof. John B. Clark of Smith College, whose recent book on the "Philosophy of Wealth" has been recognized as a work of striking originality, has just completed an article on the question, "What Are Profits?" which is one of the most important contributions made to economic theory in many years. It will appear in the March number of *Work and Wages*, published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass. The same number will contain a valuable article by Prof. Charles S. Walker of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on the "Future of Labor Organizations."

The *Brooklyn Magazine*, having outgrown its title, will shortly appear completely metamorphosed. In the first number of the new *American Magazine* Mr. William H. Rideing, as if to prove that Boston has not lost her literary prestige, in spite of Mr. Lathrop's recent article in *Harper's*, will write on "Literary Life in Boston." A number of portraits of the younger Bostonian authors, whose faces are not yet familiar to many readers, have been prepared to accompany Mr. Rideing's paper, which is concerned more especially with the rising literarians than with those who have been Boston's pride for so many years.

THE TRIBUNE'S report of Mr. James Russell Lowell's lecture on "Richard III.," delivered Washington's Birthday, is printed in the *Critic* of March 5. It caused a sensation in Chicago, it will be recollected, not so much because it questioned Shakspeare's authorship of the play, as because it was substituted for a lecture on "Practical Politics." In a leading editorial the *Critic* collates the opinions of various eminent Shakspeareans on the subject of the poet's relations to the play. The article is the work of a well-known expert, who quotes freely from Furnivall, Fleay, Halliwell-Phillipps, Gervinus, Dowden, Stokes, Augustus Hare, and the German critic Oechelhäuser, with whose decision he substantially agrees. The subject is one of the most perplexing in the whole range of Shakspearean controversy. Browning's new book is reviewed in the same number of the paper.

Books Received.

DIANA OF THE CROSSWAYS. By George Meredith. Roberts Bros., New York.

COOKERY FOR INVALIDS. By Thomas J. Murrey. White, Stokes & Allen, New York.

THE AMERICAN MERINO. By Stephen Powers. Illustrated. O. Judd & Co., New York.

MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. Cassell's National Library. Paper, 10 cents.

FOR THE OLD LAND. By Charles Kickham. Paper, 25 cents. Ford's National Library, New York.

CECILE'S FORTUNE. By Fortuné du Boisgobey.

THE DETECTIVE'S EYE. By Fortuné du Boisgobey.

THE STEEL NECKLACE. By Fortuné du Boisgobey. Paper, 25 cents. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. Paper, 25 cents. G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

PRIMARY LESSONS IN LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION. By W. H. Maxwell, M. A. A. S. Barnes & Co., Chicago.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1886. A. C. Hammond, Warsaw, Ill.

COMPRESSED GUN COTTON FOR MILITARY USE. Translated from the German of Max von Fouster. With an introduction by Lieut. John P. Wisser, U. S. A. 50 cents. D. Van Nostrand, New York.

Magazines and Periodicals Received.

Outing.
The *Dial.*
The *Art Age.*
Lend a Hand.
The *Swiss Cross.*
The *Library Journal.*
Macmillan's Magazine.
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A TALK WITH SENATOR CULLOM.

His Opinions on Legislation, Politics, and the Inter-State Law.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Senator Cullom of Illinois, who was in the city yesterday, was asked about general politics in connection with the close of Congress.

"In the National point of view the Congress that has just expired accomplished more important legislation than any Congress in twenty years," he said. "The most important of this legislation has been the work of the Senate, including the Electoral Count bill, the Inter-State Commerce bill, the legislation with reference to the fisheries, and the Anti-Polygamy bill, which were all Senate measures. Referring to politics, the Republican party is in good condition, full of confidence, and eager for another contest for National control. There is a disposition on the part of its leaders to bury all personal animosities that may have heretofore existed and to select candidates purely with reference to fitness and success."

"On what ground will Republicans ask for National control?"

"On the ground that the Democratic party is not up to the standard that this great Nation requires for its conduct of affairs. The present Administration has failed to meet the expectations even of the Democratic party. The Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives have shown an utter want of appreciation of the kind of legislation required in the interest of the prosperity and progress of the people of this country. The House of Representatives, with a large Democratic majority, has utterly failed to comprehend and grapple with the important questions of the day. The party is divided, and has been from the beginning of the Administration, on nearly all important questions. It is divided on the tariff and on silver, and divided in regard to its foreign policy, so that, as I said before, it has shown its unfitness for the conduct of National affairs."

"How about the practical working of the Inter-State Commerce act?"

"My judgment is that the act will prove a great benefit to the people. There has been much discussion over it since it became a law as well as before. I see from the press that railroad officials in their conferences in different parts of the country are actively engaged in coming to an understanding of the meaning of the act, and also preparing to adjust their operations as common carriers to it. They appear to be finding less difficulty in understanding and complying with it than was believed by them until they gave it close attention. In my opinion, in a year from now the railroads will be in favor of the law as a protection to themselves. The people will continue to be in favor of it, if it is properly enforced, as a protection against unjust discriminations, both as to persons and places. The law was not exactly what I wanted, but it was the best I could get out of the conference committee, and I believed it to be my duty to press it through Congress if I could and rely on future Congresses to make such amendments as a test of it might make necessary. The time had come when the National Government was called upon to place on the statute book a law regulating inter-State commerce, thereby asserting its power over the great railroad corporations of the country, representing nearly one-eighth of the wealth of the people of the whole Nation, not for the purpose of injuring railroads, but for the purpose of protecting the people, and letting all interests understand that they are subordinate to the law of the land."

"Who is to be the Republican nominee for President?"

"I don't know. If I did I would tell you."

"Who seems to have the lead?"

"I don't know that."

"Whom do they favor in Illinois?"

"I don't know that."

"Who is likely to be the Democratic nominee?"

"I should say the present occupant of the White House, on a guess."

THE "INDEPENDENT'S" TRIBUTE.

H. C. Bowen Prints Mr. Beecher's Name for the First Time in Fifteen Years.

NEW YORK, March 10.—For the first time in fifteen years the *Independent*, of which Mr. Henry C. Bowen is the editor and proprietor, today made editorial reference to Mr. Beecher. In an editorial Mr. Bowen says: "Mr. Beecher was the active editor of the *Independent* for two years; but for many years we published every week one of his famous 'Star Papers' or one of his sermons. In no other man did we take, in the days of his well-earned fame, such just and honest pride. But there came a time when the *Independent* turned from Mr. Beecher, and his name has scarcely been mentioned by us for fifteen years. The cause is known to all men; we will not repeat it." He continues:

> In the death of Henry Ward Beecher the American pulpit loses one of the greatest men that ever stood in it, and perhaps the greatest genius that America has yet produced. . . . It is difficult to tell in what his power did, or rather did not, consist. It was in his whole nature. He was in every direction a genius. In the first place, he was a man of infinit common sense. He looked all round things and then he went to the centre of them. He said the plain, simple thing that everybody could understand. He was not deceived by the cant and conventionalities that surround a thought, an idea, a duty, or a religious service, but he put his touch on the very core of things. He did not ask other men what was truth, but he looked for himself, and what he saw he told. It was always fresh, it was sometimes strange. Thus he had originality. He borrowed no judgments or opinions. He did not mind if he contradicted the world. He had that superb confidence that knew that his judgment might be worth more than the judgment of a million men. Because his head was higher than some other men's, his vision apparently was further and truer than that of all the rest. So he spoke with authority that commanded assent. Not that every conclusion was true—that is not given to man; but his conclusions carried almost more than mortal weight. Then there was his mighty enthusiasm. . . . How heroic was his defense of America before the mad mobs of England in the darkest hours of our Civil War! Not another man living did or could have done his service. And he did it all with such unconscious ease, with no apparent effort of logic, rhetoric, or oratory. What he said became evident when he said it, with no compulsion of argument and no illusion of eloquence. With this was joined the most exquisit poetic nature that orator ever possessed. Every phase of Nature was beautiful to him. Every trait in man was familiar to him. All this store of insight was part of the material of his thought. It was natural to him to speak in pictures. He never overlaid an argument with ornament. The ornament was in the argument. The two were fused together. The glory was in the gold. The spirit was in the wheels. . . . His impress is on the country, in religious thought, in method of preaching, in all the social and political progress we have made. The country can never forget Henry Ward Beecher. It has not yet recorded a greater name.

To a reporter last night Mr. Bowen said: "Whether written by me or not, I, as editor and proprietor of the paper, am willing to be fully responsible for its publication. Mr. Beecher's death is not only a great shock to Brooklyn, but a calamity to the whole country."

Appointments for the Yale Junior "Ex."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—[Special.]—The honor most sought for in the junior year in Yale is to get an appointment to speak at the junior exhibition. Eight are chosen each year on the merits of their scholarship and ability in English composition. These speak their orations in Battell Chapel for the prize of $80. The competitors from the present junior class were announced this afternoon, as follows: L. J. Carmalt, New Haven; Irving Fisher, New Haven; G. B. Fowler, Hartford; E. W. Harter, Albany; Orland Isbell, New Haven; H. L. Stimson, New York; F. P. Folly, Orange, N. J.; F. L. Woodward, Denver, Colo.

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HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 7, GOLD PIN, WITH CROSS, CROWN, and gold star attached. Please return to 3537 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER DOG, WHITE WITH tan spots on back and head. Answers to name of Joe. A reward will be paid to any one returning the same to 99 Pearson-st.

LOST—SMALL SWISS GOLD WATCH AND chain between Marshall Field's and Madison-st. on State. Liberal reward if returned to 364 Washington-boulevard.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $7 IN CURrency and a silver thimble on Garfield-av. car Wednesday afternoon. The finder will please leave at 84 Kroger-st. or send postal and owner will call for.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN AS bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or cashier; well acquainted with general office work. First-class references. Address G 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and accountant. A1 reterences. X 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 2 years' experience as bookkeeper wants a position as bookkeeper, assistant, or to work in stock; will work hard, and has no bad habits. Will furnish the best of city references. Address M 75, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPENTER TO run or superintend. Good experience. Best of references. Address FOREMAN, 172 Throop-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN—Dane. Have practical experience; in private family. M 56 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM OR COACHman. Best of reference. Address R W, 4612 Emerald-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF property, experience, and No. 1 reference desires to represent a coal company or manufacturers of iron goods or railroad specialties wishing Chicago representative. Address W. F., Normal Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD business ability to travel or otherwise where integrity and push will a just reward. Reference given. Address J. C., Box 522, Kent, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GERman farmer; one year in this country. CHARLES GABDEL, Commercial Hotel, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOURNALIST, ONE who is capable of building up a paper, in some city of 5,000 inhabitants or more. M 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATed young colored man. Address 142½ Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN store, or light office work. Address M 39, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH DISHES, OR wash by the day, or any work. G 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small family. 1413 Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer and typewriter; own typewriter. Excellent city references. M 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER by lady having four years' experience in railroad offices in city. M 44, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by a competent young American woman in a small American family; no objection to suburbs. Address M 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CULTURED, REfined widow, Eastern lady, a stranger in the city, a position as housekeeper or companion; always used to the care and management of her own home; a pleasant home the chief object. Address MRS. J. S. ELLIS, Post-Office, City.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIRT-IRONER IN laundry. 71 Chicago-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WISHING to travel. Position as companion or governess in a family, tourists to Europe. Expenses defrayed considered a compensation. M 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, who is desirous of securing a permanent position; must be a good penman; conversant with both German and English. None need apply who do not furnish first-class city references. Address, stating salary expected, F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands office work for a position in an insurance office; must write a good hand. G 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND SALESMEN out of employment to call at 103 State-st., Room 15, and see what we have to offer them.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLERK AND ACcountant: salary $20 weekly. M 59, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE TO KEEP a set of books in cutting-room; must be able to speak German. Apply to KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER, 126 to 132 Market-st.

WANTED—A REGISTERED, GERMAN AND English speaking drug clerk for country; inquire of ROBERT STEVENSON & CO., wholesale druggists, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN THE National Union of Stenographers, 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TELEgraph operator; $20 per week. Clerks' Co-operative Association, 70 Monroe-st., Room 6.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER ACCUSTOMED TO No. 2 Remington typewriter; state salary expected. M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A STOCK-YARDS OFFICE A young man as bill clerk about 16 to 18 years old; must be correct at figures; wages at beginning $6 per week with chance for advancement. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE drug business. 282 State-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS TRAVeling salesman having an established trade in the country tributary to Kansas City; state amount of trade, territory covered, and how long. Address, with reference, Wm. B. Grimes Dry-Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN: MUST BE ABLE to speak German and English; one that has some experience with butcher trade preferred; make application Saturday between 9 and 12. A. C. KEEBLER COMPANY, 2454 to 2474 Archer-av.

WANTED—PATENT-RIGHT SALESMEN—ALSO good men to sell washing-machines to the trade. Call, or address with stamp, T. M. MORTON, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—GOOD TRAVELING CIGAR SALESman; one with an established trade. Address with references M 29, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY 15 to 18 YEARS OLD, EXPERT with a pen, for office work. Address Box 546, in own handwriting.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE TO FILE bills, carry messages, and make himself generally useful: a smart, capable boy desiring a permanent situation in a wholesale house where he can familiarize himself and grow up with the business may address, in his own handwriting, stating age, and giving references, M 9, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODMAN; steady employment to the right man. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—WOOD-CARVERS; MUST BE FIRST-class workmen. Apply by letter or in person to Manager Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS TO GO to Rochester, Minn. Apply at 111 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ALL-ROUND ARCHITECTural draughtsman; will engage for balance of year. Call office Inland Architect, 19 Tribune Building, 8 o'clock Saturday night or 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sunday, or address F. D. HYDE, Architect, Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. M 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN FOR PATENT OFfice work, who can also operate typewriter; if stenographer also will pay more; state experience. M 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS. APply to Keyes M'f'ing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—JEWELER—ENGRAVER AND DIAmond setter, with good reference, for country. J. H. PURDY & CO., 170 State-st.

WANTED — A PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for architectural ironwork; state age and experience. Address H 37, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; easily learned in an hour; no peddling; 10c to 50c an hour made daytime or evening; send 10c for 24 samples and a package of material to commence work on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats, made to order, on installments. References. Address V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY town for an easy, money-making business guaranteed to pay energetic persons $1 per hour; trial outfits free. Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, PEDDLERS, AUCTIONeers, and others supplied with goods of all kinds. Prices lower than the lowest. Bankrupt and job lots of hats, clothing, hosiery, suspenders, pocket-knives, and notions. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LIVE MAN TO INTRODUCE HOUSEhold article of merit, 50 per cent profit; sells at sight; one-half dozen samples. Particulars, etc., by express upon receipt 75c postal note. H. W. HILDRETH & CO., 9½ Hathorne-st., Salem, Mass.

WANTED — LIFE-INSURANCE SOLICITORS; special inducements. Best, safest, and most easily worked; investigate it. Room 612 Royal Insurance Building. 9 to 12.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GIRLS—TO DO GENERAL OFFICEwork at No. 629½ West Van Buren-st. Call early.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter, and bookkeeper; state terms and experience. Address M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter. M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph writer; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address M 7, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR LAUNDRY and house work, small family; wages $4. Reference required. 508 North State-st. MRS. WEISS.

WANTED—GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCES for general housework; must be a good cook; no washing; wages, $4.50 per week. 22 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family at $4 a week. Inquire at 302 Twenty-sixth-st., Saturday.

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, WITH highest references; family of two. Call before 2 o'clock at 74 Bellevue-place.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work and to help washing and ironing; 1505 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND NEAT GIRL FOR general housework; will make it pleasant for the right party. 3711 Cottage Grove-av., Flat C.

NURSES.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of three children; she must speak the correct Parisian French and English also. Good references required. Call at 602 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY RIFLE SHOOTERS FOR A week's target-shooting for a prize in this city. For particulars address immediately G 44, Tribune.

WANTED—1,000 LADY AGENTS AT ONCE FOR my absolutely marvelous new rubber undergarment for ladies; sells faster than all the ladies' specialties on this continent combined. Address MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF BUSIness experience. 141 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EVERY INDUSTRIOUS LADY IN America to sell my entirely new ladies' specialty. Best ever made. Large profits. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET AND DO outline work at home; steady work; instruction given. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 6 AND 7 PER CENT mortgages on improved West Side property. We have some A1 securities on hand in amounts from $500 to $5,000. These loans were all negotiated by our firm. Interest collected free of charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

I WILL SELL AT LOW RATE FROM 100 TO 1,000 shares of stock in "The Mexican Iron Mountain Manufacturing Company." Address G 39, Tribune office.

I HAVE AN APPLICATION FOR $2,500, 5 YEARS at 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, on Nebraska farm worth $5,500, located in best part of State; a good loan for party desiring investment. H. M. BACON, R. 60, No. 107 Dearborn-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines and same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. CALL and see us. WM. GARNETT & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County, at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate at 5 and 6 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

5. 6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate. W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS, 5½ AND 6. KERR & BARR, 189 La Salle-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; also Illinois and Indiana improved farms at 6 and 7 per cent. MAX EICHBERG, 144 La Salle-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. C. BAINE, EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT—Partnership interests adjusted; joint stock company books opened, written up, and audited. Room 15, 181 Dearborn-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CATAlogues 10 cents. Postage stamps and Indian relics for collectors. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—JUST LOVELY, NEARLY NEW BRICK houses, 3600 and 3612 Vincennes-av.; these houses are superbly finished; plumbing and sanitary arrangements perfect; cemented cellars, furnace, electric bells, splendid attic; rent only $50; a janitor will be in attendance to show the houses. Call and see them. Apply to WILLIAM PENNY, Room 15, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1810 Indiana-av.; a 10-room dwelling No. 273 Thirtieth-st.; a 14-room marble front dwelling, large grounds, No. 1302 Indiana-av., suitable for boarding-house. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE FINE 10-ROOM brick houses, Nos. 2617 and 2619 Wabash-av.; hardwood finish on first floor and all other modern improvements; price, $70 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—21 SIXTEENTH-ST., 10-ROOM BRICK, $35. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 97 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK IN perfect order; elegantly papered; d. and k. on parlor floor. 810 Oakwood boulevard. Owner at 915.

TO RENT—28 35TH-ST., FROM APRIL 1—ELEgant 2-story and basement, large barn, looking down Ellis-av. WM. SIVYER JR., 217 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ATTRACTIVE TWO-STORY brick house of 8 rooms on Twenty-ninth-st., near Groveland-av.; p., d.-r., and k. on first floor; has all modern conveniences; rent, $45; possession at once. H. M. BACON, R. 60, No. 107 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STONE FRONTS, IN FINE condition—216 and 218 Marshfield-av.; $40. Nine-room brick, 1218 Harrison-st.; $20. CARTER H. HARRISON JR., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—943 MONROE-ST.; DINING-ROOM AND kitchen on parlor floor; every convenience; in excellent repair; neighborhood desirable; reduced rent to May. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., R. 19.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 25x80, 270 South Clinton-st. Apply at 74 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—220 PARK-AV.—3-STORY BROWNstone house; two-story back building; brick barn; all improvements. D. G. SWARTZ, 17 Park-av.

TO RENT—303 IRVING-PLACE; 10 ROOMS, BRICK; bath, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, etc.; $30. H. D. HOLLISTER, 52 Ashland Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—MODERN EIGHT-ROOM BRICK house with large brick barn; south and east fronts, bay windows, d. and k. on first floor (with or without new B. B. carpets on parlors, halls, stairs, and front alcove); also 12-room brick, with barns, large yards; both near street-cars and Lincoln Park. Apply to G. S. BUTLER, 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES AND flats. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 99 PINE-ST., CORNER Erie, with or without furniture; will put in order to suit lessee; large grounds and barn. Call at office for permit to see premises. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BUILDINGS AT THE junction of North Clark-st. and North Park-av., between Centre-st. and Garfield-av., fronting Lincoln Park. Built in excellent taste; first-class in every particular. Now open for inspection. G. S. BUTLER & CO., Lincoln Park Agency, 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, Ontario-st., near State. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—200 GOETHE-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE drive; modern and convenient; immediate possession; cheap rent. Call at house between 10 and 11.

TO RENT—804 TO 810 NORTH PARK-AV. OVERlooking Lincoln Park, new modern houses with every convenience, fine finish, 10 rooms; rent reasonable. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK 11-ROOM HOUSE, ALL modern improvements; well lit; 138 Locust-st., near La Salle-av. Inquire of J. S. WOOLLACOTT, Room 49, 126 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, 163 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOMS 1 AND 3.

HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.
93 HILL-ST.—9 rooms, all first-class improvements; both, hot and cold water; furnace; etc.
12 MENOMONEE-ST.—10 rooms, all first-class improvements, near Lincoln Park.
420 N. STATE-ST.—3-story and basement, marble-front; fine house with the best improvements.
438 N. STATE-ST.—3-story and basement, 12 rooms, all first-class improvements, good neighborhood.

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
2627 CALUMET-AV.—10 rooms, good first-class improvements, fine locality.
2922½ GROVELAND-AV.—Elegant brown stone front house, is newly papered, and the finest class of improvements; new house.
2432 PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine marble-front, good first-class improvements; fine neighborhood.

FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
210 CASS-ST.—Third floor, 7 rooms, all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, janitor, etc.
200 ONTARIO-ST.—First floor and basement; all first-class improvements; bath, hot and cold water, etc.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—VERY PLEASANT place in Evanston, few blocks from railway stations; modern house, 9 rooms, attic, bath-room; good cellar and laundry; water, gas, and furnace; large garden and yard; barn; $50 per month; screens complete with house. Apply to H. B. HURD, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM COTTAGE—ALSO TWO-story and basement stone front; Kenwood, five minutes' walk from station. Inquire Room 84 Court-House, or morning and evening at 2235 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—WILL TRADE—SOUTH EVANSTON house and 100 feet. Evanston house, 43 feet. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5461 WASHINGTON-AV., HYDE PARK—An 8-room house; modern improvements; first-class neighborhood. Apply to McDONNELL BROS., Room 111 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A VARIETY of houses, cottages, and stores; best locations; reasonable prices. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—4 HOUSES, READY now, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; $10, $12, and $15; monthly fare $6.45. S. COCHRAN, owner, there every day.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, 4518 EVANS-AV., with barn, in complete repair, and convenient to horse and steam cars. JAMES H. HILL, 28, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—3 HOUSES, $16, $17, AND $25. F. M. KIDDER, National Bank of America.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A NUMBER of desirable houses at from $10 to $50 per month; some of these are just being finished, and all are well located. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, ON LAKE SHORE, house, barn, and about 20 acres of land. Address X 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 7 ROOMS EACH ON 3d and 4th floors. Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FEW HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvedere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.00 to $50.00. Janitor service free, Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS—3903 MICHIGAN-AV. Strictly first-class; rapid transit; janitor.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLAT COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping. Call at 178 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN THE NEW building, 1623 to 1627 Wabash-av.; price, from $20 to $40 each. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY COZY MODERN FLATS, 5 AND 6 rooms and bath-room, wooden mantels, etc., $21 and $25, Michigan-av. and 40th-st.; 18 minutes by steam and 30 minutes by cable-cars from Van Buren-st. Inquire of Mrs. Wright, 4002 Michigan-av., bet. 9 and 12 a. m., or of W. A. GILES, R. 11, 94 Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT AND BARN—$25. 3524 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—

Five-room flat, 166 Van Buren-st.	$40
Seven-room flat, 509 Wabash-av.	35
Six-room flat, 3750 Cottage Grove-av.	25
Five-room flat, 3750 Cottage Grove-av.	22
Six-room flat, 3756 Cottage Grove-av., corner.	30

H. D. HOLLISTER, Room 52, 59 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MAY 1—ELEGANT FLATS 494 W. Madison-st.; 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement and ventilation; first-class parties wishing to secure in advance please call at my office. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT LIGHT SIX-ROOM flat at 74 Hamilton-av., $20; range connected with boiler for sale. Apply to BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., FIRST FLAT, 7 rooms and bath, all light rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN THE TALbott Apartment Building on northwest corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. ALBERT H. VEEDER, Room 619, No. 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—198 SOUTH WOOD-ST., FROM MAY 1—The best flat on the West Side of 7 rooms. WM. SIVYER JR., 217 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—246 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—CHOICE flat, 8 rooms; modern improvements. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 97 ADAMS Express Building:

284 North Wells-st, first flat, 6 rooms	$22.50
280 North Wells-st., second flat, 6 rooms	20.00
365 North Wells-st., second flat, 5 rooms	25.00
367 North Wells-st., first flat, eight rooms	30.00
322 North Wells-st., third flat, five rooms	22.50

TO RENT—IN THE HOTEL DE LINCOLN, 60 and 62 Wisconsin-st., 7-room apartments; steam heat and janitor. A. NELSON, Room 106 Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST.—ELEGANT FLAT, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; $25. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 20, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH 4 TO 9 ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, located on Illinois, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio-sts., east of State-st. Apply at Hoyt's renting office, 308 Illinois-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—6414 STEWART-AV., FIVE-ROOM flat; $15. H. D. HOLLISTER, 52 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, single or en suite; suitable for 2 or 4 gents, with private entrance. 503 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, private family. 1410 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FURnished parlors, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen; bath and heat, gas, and all conveniences; no moving or children. For further particulars apply to 3623 Prairie-av. References exchanged.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE SUITE OR SINGLE room, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; private family. Call at No. 21 North Throop-st. No May moving.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 615 SOUTH CANAL-ST. INquire at 544 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms. 130 Loomis-st. Furnace, bath, etc.; private family; reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; MODern conveniences. References required. 251 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE room, south front, 241 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—SEVEN ELEGANT ROOMS—$18; NEAR cars. 664 Sheffield-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA SALLE-st. (basement): Buildings, stores, and lofts in the best wholesale and retail centres; also manufacturing buildings and lofts.
Dearborn-st., north of Harrison, new 7-story building, 70x66; steam power, heat, passenger and freight elevators; will divide to suit.
Manufacturers and printers attention, I have to rent buildings with power, containing 50,000, 35,000, 25,000, and 15,000 square feet.

TO RENT—ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNION and Madison sts., 40x80 ft.; 3 stories and basement; 40 feet plate-glass front on Madison st., and 70 feet plate-glass on Union st.; best corner for retail trade on West Side. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 147 and 149 West Madison st.

TO RENT—3746 STATE-ST.—NEW STORE AND basement, very cheap.

TO RENT—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Dearborn and Van Buren-sts. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 190 MICHIGAN-ST., 5 stores and basement, elevator, strong and light. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED DRUG stores on the South Side; 25x75; good light in rear; high basement; rent moderate. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 262 STATE-ST.—STORE AND basement. Apply to DR. ISHAM, No. 70 Monroe-st., 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—NOS. 171 AND 173 LAKE-ST.—FIRST floor and basement, 40x170 from May 1. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 86 MICHIGAN-AV.—5 STORIES and basement; from May 1, 1887, for two or three years; very fine building; elevator, etc.; to responsible party; fronts two streets; used to rent for $8,000. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, WITH FREE RENT UNtil May—A large, handsome store, marble-tile floor, suitable for any business, in the new Van Buren-st. front of the Exchange Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—354 CLARK-st.; $50. CARTER H. HARRISON JR., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 517 WABASH-AV............$35.00 THOS. E. PATTERSON, 97 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, ROOM 97 Adams Express Building: Store 284 North Wells-st., old grocery stand......$22.50

TO RENT—520 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, store and basement, 25x60 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LAKE-ST.—¼ OF STORE, BETWEEN Dearborn and State-sts. M 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW STORES AND BASEments, 1623 and 1625 Wabash-av.; price, $50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES IN NEW BRICK BUILDing at Cheltenham; prominent corner; no drug store there. JOHN WOODBRIDGE JR., 94 Dearborn.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, SUITABLE FOR druggist, $60. H. D. HOLLISTER, 52 Ashland Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, HANDSOME, FIRST floor offices, both with separate entrances from street, in the new Van Buren-st. addition to Exchange Building, near new Board of Trade.

TO RENT—CHAMBERS BUILDING, 155 AND 157 Dearborn-st.—New offices; central location; steam heat and water in every room; freight and passenger elevator; low to good tenants. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT 195 LA SALLE-ST., DESIRABLE offices at $10 per month and upwards. L. B. OTIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 85 WASHINGTON-ST. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—$20, ROOM 15 (FIRST FLOOR), AND for $35 Room 20, No. 167 Washington-st. See them, then call on DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT 77 SOUTH CLARK-ST., LARGE second floor room, 18x50, for office or commercial use. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. 194 CLARK-st., Room 5.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW building on northeast corner of Canal and Jackson-sts.; floor space about 60x90 feet; will furnish power and heat, and will rent for a term of years; two lines of street cars pass the premises. ALBERT H. VEEDER, Room 619, No. 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—114 MONROE-ST., 3 FLOORS, 22x160 feet each. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A ROOM 23X100 FEET, WITH SKYlight; second floor, rear room; 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's dry goods store. Apply on premises or to F. R. HILGER, 1632 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL, 62 ROOMS, handsomely furnished in oak, with electric bells, etc., 62 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island and Michigan Southern Depots, near Board of Trade; two stores and basements rented with or separately from hotel. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—1-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 20x70, fronting on Milwaukee-av. and Clinton-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DOCK—212 FEET ON LUMBER-ST., near Canal. LORD & BUSHNELL CO., I. C. Slip "C."

TO RENT—FOR MAUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOW IN PROCESS OF erection, Canal-st., near Lake, 55x87, 5 stories and basement, for a term of 5 years; alterations to suit tenant if applied for soon. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, 63 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE—THREE STORIES, and basement on N. W. corner Cass and Michigan-sts., for one or more years. JOHN & WALTER MATTOCKS, Attorneys, 234 La Salle-st., Room 82.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT building Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Kinzie-st., for one or more years. JOHN & WALTER MATTOCKS, 234 La Salle-st., Room 82.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 126 and 128 Michigan-st., 40x100; large office, water elevator; also first floor, 20x100; also basement 122 and 124 Michigan-st., 50x100, together or separate; immediate possession if desired.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR a hotel, partly furnished, carner 50th and State-sts. Office hours 10 to 12. Apply at 24 Adams Express Building. A. A. DECREET.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 80x110, corner Fulton and Desplaines-sts., for manufacturing or storage, with or without power. Address E. D. FISK, 3000 Michigan-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH BOARD FOR three, about May 1, three unfurnished rooms on first or second floor; must be pleasantly located on South or North Side, and private family preferred; satisfactory reference given and required. Address M 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife engaged during the day, two nice rooms for light housekeeping; furnished, unfurnished, or partly furnished; between East Fourteenth and Van Buren sts.; price moderate. Full particulars to G, 522 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS GIVE US YOUR property to rent; we are having calls every day for houses, flats, cottages, etc. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE, 40 BY 150 TO 180, in central locality, by large wholesale house. G 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE—HOUSE with large grounds in Lake Forest. Address X 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE containing six or seven bedrooms; describe location, interior finish, how heated, sanitary appliances, and lowest possible price to prompt pay spot cash tenant. Owners address X 15, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ACTING CLUB AND ELOCUTION CLASS; ONLY $3 a term; for ladies and gentlemen; this is a special offer of the CHICAGO DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL COLLEGE, 116 East Monroe-st., Suite 10.

JUDD'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 116 MONROE-st.—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Arithmetic, etc.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT Thorough instruction essential to one's success. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

YOUNG MAN WANTS INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping one or two hours per day. Address M 38, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY (WEST SIDE) WILL EXCHANGE reading for shorthand instructions. M 79, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT HILL & KILLAM'S, 396 WABASH-AV.—SEVeral second-hand top buggies in good order. Also our own make of new side-spring and end-spring top buggies, well known in the city for their wearing qualities, at reasonable prices for good work.
We are also prepared to do first-class repairing and painting carriages and buggies.
Give us a call.

FOR SALE—SOUND, GENTLE MARE; GOOD traveler; lady can drive her; harness and top buggy; good rig; cheap. Call 92 La Salle-st., Room 20.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000; good chance for good business-man. Must give first-class reference. Such chance seldom offered. See for yourself. M 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO TAKE half interest in 50-room furnished hotel and livery stable. There is big money to one who can give his entire time and take charge of same. WILLIAM GARNER, 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP; Address H 6, Tribune office.

COWS, RIBDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG JERSEY COW: FRESH milker. M 43, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments. References. Z 7 Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW DWELLINGS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY A. B. SOUTHARD, ROOM 96, Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.:

South Park-av.—New modern house, ready May 1; hardwood finish, red-oak stairs, latest design, cabinet mantels, French bevel glass, large reception-hall, parlor, dining-room, breakfast-room, and kitchen on first, with five chambers and bath-room on second floor; all well lighted; lot 25x164 ft.

Wabash-av., near 35-st.—Modern brown-stone and pressed-brick houses; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; finished in all details of very latest design.

Rhodes-av.—New and modern houses, rock-faced with pressed-brick trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; finish, hardwood; red-oak stairs, wood mantels with French bevel glass; gas-fixtures, furnace; all ready to occupy by May 1; everything entering into the construction of the very best material and latest design; large shade trees, stone walks, yard sodded; houses face east with splendid lake view; only one block to Cottage Grove and five to I. C. and 31st-st. station.

South Park-av.—New rock-faced Bedford bluestone houses; first floor, reception hall and mantel in red oak, double parlor and mantels in cherry; dining-room with sideboard and mantel, antique oak; butler's room, kitchen, and pantry, Georgia pine; 4 chambers and bath-room on second and 3 chambers on third floor, finished in long-leaf white pine, except bath-room, in cherry; finely decorated, gas-fixtures, bevel glass, furnace; ready to occupy May 1; located in best part of avenue and strictly first-class in every respect.

FOR SALE—
SOMETHING NEW.
SEE THEM.
ARTISTIC BRICK AND STONE DETACHED COTTAGES.
BERKELEY-AV.
(Between Lake and Ellis-avs. and 41st and 42d-sts.)
Near Oakland Station, cable-cars, and Drexel-boulevard. Those who intend to buy or rent should inspect these houses.

FOR SALE ONLY. EASY TERMS.

Style No. 1	$4,500.
Style No. 2	4,600.
Style No. 3	5,500.
Style No. 4	5,000.
Style No. 5	4,600.
Style No. 6	6,000.

Plans and information at office of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV.—
A large fine house, steam heated, in choice location; very cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV.—
New and modern house. Will sell for $10,000 less than cost.
WABASH-AV.—
Large brick house near 12th-st., $18,000. Also, a large corner near to business.
THIRTIETH-ST.—
Frame house and large lot; $11,000.
Also a very handsome new house; cheap; $10,000.
A large list of business and residence property. Call and see.
FRED. L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS—
Ashland-av., near York-st., $150 per foot.
Ashland-av., near Harrison-st., $200 per foot.
Marshfield-av., near Harrison-st., $65 per foot.
Marshfield-av., near Polk-st., $55 per foot.
Monroe-st., near Kedzie-av., $40 per foot.
Paulina-st., near Polk, $50 per foot.
Paulina-st., near Harrison, $70 per foot.
Madison-st., near Homan-av., $80 per foot.
Madison-st., near California-av., $85 per foot.
Warren-av., near Homan, $60 per foot.
Warren-av., near Albany, $60 per foot.
Washington-bld., near California-av., $80 per foot.
Washington-bld., near California-av., $100 per foot.
Washington-bld., near Francisco-st., $110 per foot.
Washington-bld., near Kedzie-av., $100 per foot.
Washington-bld., near Sacramento-st., $140 per ft.
Western-av., near Van Buren-st., $70 per foot.
Van Buren-st., near Hermitage-av., $150 per foot.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, $120 per foot.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—3169 GROVELAND-AV.—MODERN stone front house, desirable location, perfect order, handy to steam and cable cars; will sell low.
3309 Rhodes-av., new, modern, and desirable, will suit any one wanting a medium-sized house; see it.
4211 Champlain-av., new brick house, 9 rooms, furnace and gas fixtures complete; everything modern.
2505 Michigan-av., frame house with 42-foot lot, can be remodeled to make a desirable home. We have houses for sale on all South Side avenues, and advertise nothing we can't offer at low prices and have exclusive control of.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF STORES NEAR COURT-House; will pay 10 per cent.
282 5th-av., $30,000; will take part pay in Chicago acres or Western lands; $60,000 is refused for the adjoining store.
150 feet on Grand-boulevard, with improvements costing $12,000; will sell all for $17,000; the ground alone is worth this; sacrifice; easy terms.
100 feet on State-st., paying 6 per cent on present buildings; $210 a foot; great bargain.
NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., AN EXCELLENT 12-room stone front. South Englewood acres and lots. BRAINERD, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twentieth-st.—Marble-front house; very desirable; $30,000. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS — LARGE dock lots on South Branch. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND TWENTY-SECond-st.—Business property; some fine corners for sale or lease. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 22D-st., east front, a 13-room house, brick; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; six sleeping-rooms; all modern improvements. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—NEW EIGHT-ROOM houses; terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—4 NEW DWELLING-houses; all modern improvements; terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.—60x178 feet; new stone pavement and stone sidewalk; cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$8,500—44 RAY-AV.—NEW 2-STORY and mansard house, 11 rooms, pressed brick, brown-stone trimmings, modern finish; neighborhood of 29th-st. and Prairie-av.; satisfactory terms. F. M. FARGO, 116 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND Vernon-av.—Good brick house and barn; good residence now, but will soon be a good business centre. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X300, EAST FRONT, ON DREXEL-boulevard, at a bargain if taken at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 16TH and 18th—Store and seven flats paying 9 per cent; price, $35,000. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
FINE RESIDENCES—CHEAP.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story attic and basement stone-front; first-class throughout; extra well built, hardwood finish; brick barn; $16,000.
Adams-st., 521, 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, with elegant lot, 50x188, only $15,000.
Laflin-st., No. 15, near Monroe, 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 or 14 rooms, 2 baths, lot 34x125, good barn, only $8,000; secure this at once.
Laflin-st., 17 and 19, two 3-story brick houses; will sell separately; $6,500 each.
Walnut-st., 200, that fine large 11-room frame house; immediate possession; lot 30x135; $4,250.
Marshfield-av., 503, 3-story brick building, containing 6 flats, 4 rooms each and bath; only $6,500 if secured now; easy terms.
Adams-st., very desirable 2-story attic and basement brick house, in fine order, $8,000.
Kenwood, 2-story frame house, lot 50x180, $7,500.
OSBORN & KEELER, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
100 lots on Halsted, Winter, Emerald, and Desplaines-sts.
Title perfect, streets all graded, water in all streets, and over 5,000 feet of sidewalk laid.
A complete abstract of title for each purchaser.
SPECIAL FOR 60 DAYS ONLY.
We will furnish each purchaser with an opinion of title by one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, thus saving him the extra expense for examination of title. Arthur C. Gehr & Co., successors to SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—W. INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN OAKley and Leavitt—2-story 10-room brick dwelling, in flats, all modern improvements; hardwood finish throughout. Price, $3,400. This is a bargain. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—366 CAMPBELL-AV.—2-STORY AND cellar brick house; 6 rooms; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and bath; price $2,800. Look at this; only 1½ blocks from Harrison-st. cars; streets all paved. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE EAST FRONT LOTS ON Springfield-av., near Park. $350 each. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—879 AND 881 WEST POLK-ST., CORner of Ogden-av., 2 stores with flats above; will sell at a bargain on long time and easy payments. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE OUT AN ESTATE—FOUR brick houses on Walnut-st., near Sacramento-ave. Also ten lots on Lawndale-av., near W. Ohio-st. This property will be sold for the best price it will bring. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—W. ADAMS-ST., S. w. cor. Wood; lot, 48x125, to alley. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—940 WEST POLK-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar brick house; one block from Ogden-av. cars; 6 rooms and bathroom; price $3,800; easy payments. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—604 VAN BUREN-ST., A 10-ROOM stone-front house, lot 26x125, $8,000; easy payments. WM. GARNETT & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK AND STONE-FRONT houses on Warren and Park-avs., near California-av., 7 to 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; prices from $3,000 to $6,000; terms easy and long time. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., EAST OF HALSTED, 60 feet on corner; also 4-story brick building, 40x80 feet, with lot 40x100 feet; 26x100 feet, with frame building. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—824 WEST INDIANA-ST.—2-STORY frame dwelling. Price, $2,000. A bargain. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs.; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $400 to $5.0 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—310 CAMPBELL-AV.—NEW 2-STORY and cellar brick house; 7 rooms, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor, 4 large bedrooms and bath on second floor, furnace, laundry, and coal rooms in cellar; price $4,000; long time and easy payments. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, brick store and flat; lot 25x180 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1146 GRENSHAW-ST.—NEW 2-STORY and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; newly papered all through; open today. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MICK & BIRGE, ROOM 29, 161 LA Salle-st.:
Two elegant 11-room residences on Loomis-st.—No. 88, $8,000; No. 96, $7,500; pay 8 per cent above taxes on investment. These are bargains.
Two stone fronts on Throop-st., near Washington-boulevard, $7,000.
Elegant residence cor. West Monroe and Wood-sts., $1,200.
274 Irving-place, choice home; bargain, $6,500.
Fine residence, Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., cheap; $10,000.
Large list of choice property at bargains.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-AV., NEAR CONGRESS-ST., 2-story and cellar brick house; 7 rooms; nicely papered; lot 18x119 feet; price, $3,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE UNIMproved corner on Madison-st., east of Western-av., 183 feet frontage; properly improved I can furnish responsible tenants on five-year leases for the stores, and the investment at conservative figure will pay 15 per cent net. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—ON OAKLEY-AV.—EAST FRONT, 9 rooms, 2-story and cellar brick houses; lots 185 feet deep to 30-foot alley; every improvement; just being completed. See these houses at once if you want an elegant home. Price, $6,500 each. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
Ogden-av., 40x110 feet running through to Lincoln-st., between Van Buren and Congress-st.
Ogden-av., 40x100, north of 12th-st., east front.
Ogden-av., 61x200 feet, east of Douglas Park.
Ogden-av., 400x140 feet, near Hawthorn Station.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 122 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—66 DE KALB-ST.; PRICE $3,500—2-story and basement 9-room stone front house, elegantly papered; gas-fixtures; 3 mantels. Look at this if you want a bargain; open today; possession at once. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100X191 FEET, WITH TWO-STORY and basement brick house 1687 Madison-st., opposite Garfield Park. Apply to owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—668 PARK-AV.—NEW 2-STORY AND cellar stone-front house; 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; price $3,500; see this house before you buy; easy terms. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOMES ON WARREN AND Oakley-avs.; also at Forty-third-st. station in Hyde Park; call for full particulars before closing a lease for next year for the old place. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—50X124, $5,250; an excellent location for flats. M. A. WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—592 CARROLL-AV.—BRICK BASEment, cottage above, 5 rooms on each floor; a bargain. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT HIGH, DRY, healthy grounds go to Park Manor; the handsomest residences, best street improvements, best railroad facilities in Cook County; now is the time to judge of high or wet grounds; shown free. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—2-STORY AND basement stone-front, arranged in two flats; rented to May 1 at $420 per year; price, $4,500; easy payments; long time. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 TO $4,500—FINE 10-ROOM BRICK houses; papered; gas-fixtures; paved street; south front, on Flournoy-st., east of Hoyne-av.; one block to Ogden-av. or Harrison-st. cars; these are rare bargains; keys at 69 Flournoy-st.
Congress-st., west of Loomis, 24x125; south front; cheapest lot on the street. W. T. CUSHING, 25 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—291 FLOURNOY-ST.—NEW 2-STORY and cellar stone-front house; 6 rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, mantels, gas fixtures, and all newly papered; price $3,500. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—HOWE-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-AV., octagon brick dwelling; lot 27x125; brick barn; house in perfect repair and in desirable residence locality; $6,500, on terms to suit buyer. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—556 N. MARKET; VERY CHEAP; must sell. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 and 94 La Salle st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH DEEP lot, on North Side, $25,000; will take $10,000 in acres as part payment; new house and modern. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
A very handsome 6 flat building. Choice location. Pays 9 per cent net. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES, 52, 54, AND 58 Bellevue-place; will give a decided bargain if sold in five days. B. L. HONORE, 39, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—37 HAMMOND-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, a two-story house, lot, and barn. Inquire at 323 Lincoln-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
ON
FIVE YEARS' TIME AND SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Only a small cash payment required. These houses are built at Morgan Park, a beautiful, growing suburb on the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., 13 miles southwest of the Chamber of Commerce.
Finest, cheapest, and quickest railroad trains of any running out of Chicago. Fine hydrant water and good underground brick sewers; good cellars under all the houses and all the houses on stone and brick foundations.
For further information call for or send and get pamphlets of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Home Insurance Building, 205 La Salle-st. (in basement.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, IN THE GROVES of Forrestville, near Cottage Grove-av.; choice corner, east front, 100x128, with sewer, water, etc.; $4,000.
Corner on 45th-st., 50x125, near Cottage Grove-av., with two houses. Sewer and water in and pavement paid for; is a good business corner; price, $3,500. A good thing to pick up.
Choice residence corner on 44th-st., 42x125; $2,250.
E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—VERY DESIRABLE VILlage home, nearly new; 2-story house, large barn, etc., with 3¼ acres of excellent land; is within three minutes' walk of the station and convenient to Chicago. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON 35TH-ST., $350 AN ACRE.
22 acres in Cicero, $200 an acre.
10 acres on Madison-st., $1,000 an acre.
30 acres on 55th-st., $350 an acre.
40 acres on 63d-st., $200 an acre.
50 acres inside Chicago City Limits, $1,000 an acre. Good brick land and will subdivide well.
Also 20 acres on Cottage Grove-av., near Washington Park. Great bargain.
N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD AND NORMAL Park, at Lafayette-av. and Sixty-seventh-st.—I am building several substantial, convenient, attractive 7-room houses on 35-foot lots at $3,000 and upwards; small cash payment, balance monthly or as you wish; houses have bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas-pipes, etc., etc.
At Stewart-av. and 67th-st. I am building larger houses on larger lots, at $4,000 to $5,000, on similar terms. Don't fail to see these houses if you wish to stop rent and own your own home.
JOHN M. YOUNG, Owner, 6550 Yale-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.
Two large houses with fine grounds; very attractive and desirably near the Illinois Central Railroad.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM 2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
OAK PARK LOTS.
On line of Wisconsin Central Railroad.
R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Room 2, 141 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY A FINE BRICK residence at Winnetka, on corner lot; good barn, etc. Call for particulars on D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOLCOTT OR OAKENWALD-AV., 4203, a 2-story brick, with stone cellar, house of 9 rooms; house and lot have a frontage of 44 feet; hall in centre and rooms each side; only one block from 43d-st. Station of Illinois Central; price low; call and look at it; owner going East. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark

FOR SALE—1½-STORY HOUSE ON LOT 37½ FT.; bath, hot and cold water, mantel, sliding door, nice house; $2,250; $400 down, balance monthly; fine location, close to boulevard; gas and electric light. J. L. SWAN, 5420 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—A LARGE MODERN house, eleven rooms besides closets; lot 75x150 feet; two blocks from station; also other suburban real estate. FREDERICK H. WOOD, Telephone 5533, 39 River-st., City.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—JEFFERSON-AV., 10-room brick house, new; all conveniences; 30 feet front. Madison-av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms; all conveniences; easy terms. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—845 FULTON-ST.—GOOD HOUSE, brick basement, 31 feet frontage; good barn; well rented. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, in the grove and on the ridge; 100 feet above Lake Michigan; only three minutes' walk from depot; only $10 per foot; will be worth $20 this next summer. Selling lots of them. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MICK & BIRGE, ROOM 29, 161 La Salle-st.:
Englewood—If you want a nice home in this booming suburb on easy terms, cheap, call on us. We can accommodate you.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE RESIdences in the best locations in Highland Park, in first-class order; also choice building sites in lots or acres. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—AT RIVER FOREST, 8-ROOM house, in fine order; very easy terms. See owner, 164 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG MAN, THIS IS YOUR OPportunity: My 8-room and stone cellar house, with 50 feet, in prettiest suburb on C., B. & Q. R. R.; high land, splendid society, school, and churches. Terms, $500 cash, balance $35 monthly, including interest. Call on owner, 92 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—166 FEET, A CORNER Woodlawn station, South Park and 64th-st.; must be sold to close an estate. L. A. GILBERT, Room 34, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN THAT CHARMING SUBURB, Highland Park, a very desirable home, buildings modern and nearly new, large yard, and location among the best in the park; nothing cheap about this place but the price—to wit, $10,000. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—SUBSTANTIAL NEW 7 and 8 room brick houses, $4,600 to $5,000; all modern improvements. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 54 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Lincoln—South front, 2-story frame dwelling in A1 condition. Will sell cheap if taken at once. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 149 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., BEtween Desplaines and Halsted—South front, lot 25x165 (runs through to Boston-av.), with good 2-story frame. Price, $8,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—LOT ON 48TH-ST., near Greenwood-av.; 50x150 feet; $65 per foot, worth $85. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—A FINE 10-ACRE block, large brick dwelling, grounds and lawn finely improved and very attractive, $10,000, or part in Chicago property. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON WABASH AV., SOUTHwest corner Fifty-seventh st.; only $36 today; worth $50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HOYNE-AV., BETWEEN Jackson and Van Buren-sts—West front, 3-story and sub-cellar 13-room brick and frame dwelling; all modern improvements, furnace, gas, bath, etc. Lot 25x129 to alley. Price, $5,500. This is a very desirable residence. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph.

FOR SALE—NO. 603 WEST INDIANA-ST., BEtween Wood and Lincoln—Fine brick store, 24x70; lot 24x100 to alley. Price, $3,300. This is a bargain. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES ON CALUMET AND Prairie-avs. at 67th-st., adjoining Park Manor, which we will sell at less than its value to close out undivided interests; big advance sure to purchaser. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—388 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 10-ROOM brick; very desirable. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—NICE STORY AND a half house; lot 50x170. Two blocks from depot. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES, CORNER 79TH-ST. AND Western-av., near depot on PanHandle Railroad, $300 per acre. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON 58TH-ST., near School-st.; $459 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONLY TWO LEFT—If you are looking for a house for a home look at 6331 and 6341 Dickey-st., close to Western Indiana Railroad, with only 5 cent fare; houses have all conveniences; large lots; street macadamized; sewered, water, and gas. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty;
188 acre farm near Lake Geneva; good improvements.
140 acre farm in Grundy Co., 1½ miles from station.
100 acre farm near Beloit, Wis.; fine improvements.
240 acre farm near Joliet, Ill.; good improvements.
87 acre farm in Livington Co.; the finest improved farm in the county of that size.
240 acre farm near Mears, Mich.; good improvements.
168 acre fruit farm near New Buffalo, Mich.
35 acre fruit and chicken farm near St. Joe, Mich.
80 acre farm in Cook Co., Ill., ¼ mile from station.
175 acre farm near Kenosha, Wis.; well improved.
110 acre farm 2 miles from Rockford, Ill.; good improvements.
200 acre farm near Dixon, Ill.; brick house, etc.
4,200 acres of land in Kansas.
1,800 acres of land in Nebraska.
3 suburban lots at Glencoe.
Lots in San Diego, California.
If you want a farm of any size or in any location call on LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL his farm of 100 acres in the Town of Vernon, 2¼ miles southwest of Lake Forest and one mile northwest of Lancaster Station, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and one-fourth of mile from Melody's milk station; it is a good farm for tillage and meadow or pasture; a fair supply of timber on it; there is a barn 50x30, a dwelling-house, 2-stories high, 30x30, with basement; a good orchard and plenty of water for stock; will give a perfect title; old age cause for selling; will sell for $50 per acre; part cash; it is 26 miles from Chicago. For further particulars inquire of JOHN BULGER, Lake Forest, Lake County, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM, 15 MILES FROM CHICAGO, 88 acres, $7,000, easy terms. There are 80 acres of high, dry rolling prairie land, all suitable for cultivation, and 8 acres timber land. There is a good house, barn, and sheds, a never-failing spring, and a nice orchard of about 300 trees. The neighbors are mostly Americans, successful and prosperous. There is a pleasant Congregational church and schools near by. Apply to E. BARROW, on the premises, two miles south of Hinsdale (take the County Line Road); or apply in Chicago to GEO. VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE — EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES, dry goods, or hardware—A fine fruit farm near South Haven, Mich.; good house, 9 rooms, with fine grounds, evergreen and shade-trees, and nice lawn; largest vineyard on lake shore; about 4,000 fruit trees, besides blueberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., in abundance. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE, 160 acres just outside of limits of Geneva, Ill., about 30 miles from Chicago; gravelled road to railway station one mile distant; good improvements; two orchards, small fruits, abundant variety of shade trees. BELDEN F. CULVER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—PREFER BRICK OR lumber; one of the best farms in the Southwest (a section), part rich bottom, balance rolling, part timber, creek through, numerous springs, well stocked, teams, cattle, hogs, etc. Address X 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST IMproved farms of 200 acres at Hebron, 50 miles from Chicago, on the Pan-Handle R. R., one mile from depot. Apply for particulars to P. O'DONNELL, Hebron, Porter County, Ind.

FOR SALE—IOWA—160 ACRES, CHOICE FARM, improvements new, cost more than price; old age; must sell; $4,000, worth $5,600. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—4 SPLENDID FARMS near Walnut, Bureau County, Ill. M. A. STIVER, Walnut, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEST 480-ACRE FARM, NORTHERN Illinois, with $10,000 worth of stock. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHICKEN FARMS—33 ACRES 25 miles out, fair buildings, $1,650; 25 acres, 17 miles out, near two stations, $83. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM—A BARGAIN—65 MILES from Chicago; 170 acres; all fenced and improved; good house, good orchard, 60 head of cattle, also horses, mules, hogs, implements, etc., etc., all for $4,700. J. M. TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM OF 69 ACRES with privilege of 40 acres more if desired. Location pleasant and advantageous; soil the best and in high cultivation; well improved, with good buildings, fences, water, roads, etc. Terms easy, and a grand bargain if taken at once. WM. A. WEIGHTMAN, Huntley, McHenry Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SPLENDID IMPROVED farm, joining town site, or will exchange for good handware stock; only $3,000. Address immediately, JOHN FORREST, Atkinson, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BUILDING, arranged in three flats, for cash, east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st. X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY MICK & BIRGE, ROOM 29, 161 LA Salle-st., for spot cash: Vacant lots on North Side. Lots on West Van Buren-st. Lots on West Harrison-st. Lots near Garfield Park. Lots near Kenwood. Must be bargains. We have cash to pay for acreage.

WANTED—ACRES, FIFTY-FIFTH TO SEVENty-first-sts., east of Ashland-av. Answer at once, stating price. M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, A MODERN residence not less than 25 feet front, east of Indiana-av., west of lake, and south of Twenty-ninth-st.; must be separate house and not less than eight rooms. LEACH & MARVIN, Room 4, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOW CHEAP CAN I BUY 25-FOOT lot on Ellis or Lake-av., between 37th and 43d-sts.? Address M 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 TO 20 ACRES FOR SUBDIVIDING; must be a bargain. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOT ON PAVED STREET IN NORmal Park; give size, exact location, and lowest cash price. P.-O. Box 613, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

CARRIAGE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE rosewood piano. M 94, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS, 80, 120, and 240 acres; farms 80 and 450 acres. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—EVANSTON HOUSE AND 100-FOOT lot, house, and 43 feet; other exchanges. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—BEST 300 ACRES TIMBER IN ILLInois; 3 miles from landing on Mississippi. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR TRADE—TWO GOOD IMPROVED FARMS and 120 acres one and two miles from town, six lots in Marshalltown, and six lots in Monmouth, all in Iowa; price for all, $9,000; incumbrances, $1,600; will trade equity of $7,400 for general merchandise. Box 179, Scranton City, Ia.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSES AND COTtages for good building lots. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AT GOLSEN & GRIFFETHS', 110 La Salle-st. and 130 East Washington-st., Room 8—Soap factory, complete outfit, running order, in a town of 25,000 inhabitants, Illinois, worth $5,000, for fruit or improved farm; stock of new and second-hand clothing and second-hand furniture, worth $1,200, for horses, wagons, and buggies; 400 feet property in Evanston, worth $2,250, for furnished house, grocery, or sample-room; 160 acres wild land, Adams County, Wisconsin, worth $1,000, for furnished house, grocery, or cigar store; lots in Gayville, Dak., worth $2,400, for furnished house, grocery, or real estate here; eighty-acre farm, Whiteside County, Illinois, worth $2,600, for stock of groceries or equity in house and lot; sixty acres improved land, Harrison County, Missouri, worth $420, for 50-foot corner in suburb adjoining city, pay difference in cash or assume; nine lots, Park Ridge, to exchange for anything of value.

TO EXCHANGE—ON LA SALLE-AV.—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, all modern improvements; finely papered and finished; want corner lot on business street 50 to 60 feet front; will pay some cash. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $5,000 IN A FINE residence near Lincoln Park for first-class clean property. M 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ON MADISON-AV.—6 2-STORY and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, all rented; want business property worth $65,000; will pay cash difference. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 NEW COTTAGES NEAR North-av. and lots South for farm. Owner, 5564 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ON INDIANA-AV.—A 2-STORY and basement brick octagon stone-front house, 12 rooms, all moderd improvements; lot 25x178; want small farm with good improvement. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD EQUITY OF $2,000 IN cottages and cash for clear improved suburban. Address M 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 800-ACRE FARM IN THE James River Valley, Dakota, with all the machinery necessary to run the farm; want a small farm in Michigan, Wisconsin, or Illinois. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HASKELL BROS. MAP COMpany's business, with all electrotype plates and $5,000 stock, for real estate. J. S. WOLFE, 5564 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 MILES FROM CHICAGO—A good 3-story and basement brick hotel; one room rented for store at $300 per year; good outbuildings; want a good improved farm; will pay difference. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,500 STOCK OF GROCERIES; $500 cash, balance real estate at its value. WOLFE & CO., 230 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ON PLUM-ST., 2-STORY BRICK, in flats; rents for $618 per year; want larger building of same description; will assume difference. LEACH & MARVIN, 4, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PAINTING, CALCIMINING, AND papering for lot on West Side. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NEW MASON & Hamlin organ for carpets. G 18, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW cabinet organ? G 60, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—FOR REMOVAL WITHIN THIRTY days—1-story brick building 80x180 feet, now located on river front at the foot of La Salle-st., northwest corner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT GOLSEN & GRIFFITHS', GENERAL BROKers, 110 La Salle-st. and 150 East Washington-st., Room 8, you will always find good bargains in sample-rooms, hotels, furnished houses and flats, cigar stores, restaurants, billiard-halls, boarding-houses, livery stables, flour, feed, and coal yards, manufacturing business, millinery, groceries, confectioneries, bakeries, or anything you may look for at various prices and in any part of the city. Call and investigate.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A well-established clothing business in one of the best towns in Kansas; the only clothing store in the town. Good reasons for selling. Address M D 6, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROCERY STORE south of Twenty-sixth-st.; average sales $50 per day. Call at 3006 Fifth-av.

A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BUSINESS; INCOME 1886 over $5,000, now increasing; $4,000 will buy it. Estate may accept good real estate. Address M 90, Tribune office.

BUSINESS—ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MEN WITH small capital may find a profitable business by calling at Room 28 McCormick Block, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

BEST PANORAMA IN COUNTRY CAN BE SEcured for $7,500; ready to place on stage; 60 paintings by well-known artist on intensely popular national subject; a fortune in it. Address M 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, LATH, SALT, LIME, and flooring business in McLean County, Illinois; has paid $8,000 to $10,000 per year profit; owner, aged and wealthy, now wants to retire; would take real estate that needed no attention; this is a very good chance to obtain the most profitable business in McLean County. TOWNSEND SMITH, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY newspaper, 31 years old, published in a large Eastern city, and doing a good business; the field is an exceptionally good one, and a live man can make a fortune out of it. Will sell for one-half cash and one-half Western improved real estate or city lots. Address H. H., 887 North Twenty-fifth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STOCK, either at Appleton, Wis., or Fort Atkinson, Wis.; cause, ill-health. Address M. H. GANONG, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN, WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of dry goods and notions amounting to about $15,000, located in new brick store on one of the best streets in the City of St. Paul. For particulars address D. D. ROBBINS, Box 2,280, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK and stationery business, South Side; business centre; branch on West Side; satisfactory reasons given. Address M 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, WITH POOL TABLES—IN good location; doing good business; cheap. Owner will leave the country. Call 352 Austin-av, corner Ada-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A SNUG MANUFACTuring business, legitimate and well established; centrally located in city; will bear investigation to the bottom. Address M 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLATS, DWELLINGS, and European hotels, with leases. McHENRY & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT billiard hall and cigar store. Address G 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND BAKERY, 40 MILES from Chicago, one of the most thriving cities of the West. Address M 84 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DRUG STORE; GOOD location; increasing business; a bargain; investigate. R. E. STEVENSON & CO., 94 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 17-ROOM HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, well furnished, full of good roomers, centrally located; cheap for cash or would take good real estate. Address M 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COAL YARD; FINE LOCATION; growing business; cheap for cash. Address M 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SHOE BUSIness cheap for cash or good city property. 388 State-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MILLINery business, controlling all the best trade in a town within 40 miles of Chicago; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SALOON FIXTURES, LICENSE, AND STOCK; DOing good business; price $1,500, half cash, balance on reasonable time. Address Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co., JOHN GINOCHIO, 135 La Salle-st., or 346 West Van Buren-st.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY IN FLOURISHING city in Michigan, machinery for all kinds of building work, 50-horse power engine, 2-story brick building, about 60x230 feet, all in good condition. Price only $9,000. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FOUNDRY IN COMPLETE running order; fixtures for sale; centrally located; part pay in castings; immediate possession. Apply to HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTIES who wish to locate branch of their business in good town of Illinois. Address C. W., Box 34, Streator, Ill.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, TEN YEARS' experience in Chicago, small interest in manufacturing or jobbing trade where ability and energy can increase business. M 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGER—BEFORE WE MOVE factory East we want to establish a depot here. Want A1 man with a little money—$500, $1,000. Address or call Ogden House, Washington and Franklin. DR. KELLY.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A first-class ticket broker's office doing a good business in a first-class location; money secured. For further particulars call on A. BLUM, 85 Clark-st.

$3,500 BUYS DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE stock, and fixtures, where you can sell $35,000 cash in a year. Stock would have to be increased to $8,000. Established cash trade; best location and building. No agents or chronic traders need apply. This deal open 15 days only. If worth considering it is worth your while to come and have a personal interview, as letters can't make a sale. GEO. A. ROGERS, Waverly, Iowa.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

"DR. PAUL" WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE CLAIRVOYANT—LADIES CONSULT free, personally or by letter; gents charged. References given. MRS. GRAY, 621 W. Van Buren-st.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT, 170 SOUTH State-st., Room 6. Take elevator at 70 Monroe-st.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT, 117 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 11.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 West Madison, northwest corner Throop-st., now Waverly-place, third floor.

MISS DE VERN, CLAIRVOYANT, 46 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12. At home 11 to 7.

MISS DE VERN, CLAIRVOYANT, 46 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12. At home 11 to 7.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison; middle door, 3d floor.

AGENTS WANTED.

ATTENTION AGENTS—ALL THOSE SEEKING profitable occupation will do well to handle Goldmann's Universal Bitters, the most successful medicinal stimulant in the market, nowhere subject to license; sells at sight in temperance places. GOLDMANN, 122 Wells-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CALL AND SEE OUR great new book; enormous sales and large profits guaranteed. R. S. PEALE & CO., 289 Wabash-av.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI Steam Washer. To men or women of energy and ability liberal terms will be given. It works on a new principle, which saves labor and clothing enormously. Sample on two weeks' trial on liberal terms. $600 to $2,000 a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. WORTH, sole mfr., 1710 Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—FASTEST SELLING NOVelty out. Dunn & Everett Mfg. Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

WANTED—1,000 LADY AGENTS; NEW RUBBER undergarment. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—ONE OF THE BEST corners on West Side at 3½ per cent per annum for first 15 years and 5 per cent per annum thereafter; principals only apply. Address G 47, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—50-FOOT LOT OR MORE ON GREEN-st., near Adams, suitable for factory, stables, storehouse, or will sell cheap and furnish money to build. CONRAD FURST, 106 Fifth-av.

TO LEASE—LOT 40X142, STATE-ST., NEAR THIRteenth. Owner, 915 Oakwood boulevard.

TO LEASE—50 FT. ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., near Centre; yearly rent $300 for entire terms. FELIX BABBAGE, Room 16, 130 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—CORNER LOTS—MADISON AND OGden; Madison and Homan; Van Buren and Idaho; Van Buren, near State; 70 Sherman. WARREN, 535 Madison-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—40-HORSE BOILER, WITH MUDdrum attached; used less than 6 months; cost $750; complete in all its parts; for $250 if taken soon; no use for it. M. G. LEONARD, Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

OUR PATENT STEEL BOILER GRATE IS THE best and the cheapest in the market; excellent for screenings. Ætna Iron & Steel Works, 161 La Salle-st.

WE OFFER A 12X36 CORLISS ENGINE, NOW IN course of construction by one of the leading builders, that will be ready for delivery in ten days. A. VAN SICLEN & CO., 15 South Canal-st., Machinery Dealers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A SEVEN-ROOM house; also upright piano. 553 Burling-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF SEVEN ROOMS, WITH carpets and stoves. 83 Dearborn-av., second flat.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopts infants.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

GENTS, I GUARANTEE TO PAY 20 PER CENT more than other dealers for your cast-off clothing, overcoats, suits, pants. Send postal or bring to store. SAM, 432 South State-st.
P. S.—Gents bring me your old overcoats.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VARIETY OF SQUARE PIANOS, SUITABLE for beginners, from $25 to $75. Second-hand Organs and Melodeons from $10 to $50. Also the following square pianos at great bargains:

1 Carmon & Co., 7 oct.		$ 75
1 Miller & Co., 7 oct.		100
1 Great Union, 7 oct.		115
1 Knabe & Co., 7 oct.		135
1 Matnusek, 7½ oct.		150
1 Guilde Church & Co., 7½ oct.		150
1 Kimball, 7½ oct.		160
1 Emerson, 7½ oct.		165
2 Hallet & Davis, 7½ oct.	$175	200
1 Kranich & Bach, 7½ oct.		150

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We have several upright pianos but little used, which we will offer at reduced prices: 2 Hallet & Davis (Cabinet Grand), 2 Chickering (Parlor Size), 4 Emerson (Cabinet Grand and Parlor Size), 1 Fisher (Cabinet Grand), 2 Kimball (Parlor Size), and others. Prices from $140 upwards.

GRAND PIANOS.

1 Hallet & Davis (Semi-Grand), 1 Kranich & Bach (full concert Grand), suitable for churches, lodges or concert hall. Time payments received.

New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

A. REED & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Guaranteed Extremely Durable.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT YOUR OWN price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

KNABE'S STANDARD PIANOS. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Reasonable prices and terms.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS FOR SALE ON easy payments; also other makes; $5 to $10 per month; rent $3, $4, and $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE BEST.

The Only Pianos that Contain All the | New Method of Stringing. Improved Action, Etc. | Latest and Most Important Improvements.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. PRICES BELOW ZERO. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
$10 Monthly Payments.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$165 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-St.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; house heated by steam; gas; board if desired.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

3138 FOREST-AV.—ONE ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; also two single rooms; with board; day boarders accommodated.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE, SINGLE, DOUBLE rooms, heated, with board; reasonable prices.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

WEST SIDE.

94 LOOMIS-ST.—HANDSOME LOCATION, NEAR Jefferson Park; handsome room to two gentlemen, with board, in private family.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, CORNER CLARK AND INDIANA-sts.—Pleasant family hotel, with first-class table. Transients at reasonable rates.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, 74 AND 76 EAST Adams-st.—Rates 75c to $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD WILL BE DIRECTed to first-class houses; full description of accommodations given; no charge or deposit required; we deliver your trunk free of charge. Remember address, CLARKE & CO., Room 89, 161 La Salle-st.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding & Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 4th floor, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND GOOD FRONT ROOM, IN PRIVATE family, by gentleman and wife; must be reasonable; South Side preferred. Address O O 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AS PART PAYMENT FOR NEW UPright piano. M 95, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Medicine Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A LADY OF MEANS TO take an interest in an art school and a dramatic and musical paper; paying well. Address M 71, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms of small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

EVERY LADY WITH HAIR ON HER FACE can have it destroyed forever without pain, scar, or trace by a skillful physician and electrolygist. P.-O. Box 532, Chicago.

PATTI MATINEE TICKETS—SINGLE OR 3 adjoining seats in middle parquette can be secured by calling quick at 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

SMOKING FIREPLACES CURED BY KING'S patent damper; adopted by Leland Hotel; no cure no pay. M. KING, Telephone 768. Residence 2516 Shields-av.

THREE GOOD PATTI TICKETS FOR SALE; matinee today. 11 East Lake-st.

WALL PAPER—

ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS RECEIVED DAILY FROM THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Our stock is the largest and most complete of any in the United States.

Just received, a fresh line of elegant GOLD PAPERS at 25 cents.

Some choice designs in QUIET EFFECTS, 10 and 15 cents.

Low grades at any price you wish.

R. T. MARTIN COMPANY, 265 and 267 State-st.

Paper hanging at proper prices.

WANTED—AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHING outfit; give lowest price and full particulars first time. Address M. & C., 221 Greenbush-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FIVE COPIES OF THE FIRST EDItion of The Chicago Tribune of Sunday, Dec. 12, 1886, containing article entitled "A Friend of the People." Address CHAS. MACDONALD, Newsdealer, 55 Washington-st., Chicago.

$10 FOR A GOOD SPRING OVERCOAT, FULL silk roll, made to order for $22. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY SUIT that was made to order for $30. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$18 BUYS A FINE PRINCE ALBERT COAT AND vest that was made to order for $38. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$25 FOR A FINE PRINCE ALBERT SUIT that was made to order for $50. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$30 FOR A SPRING OVERCOAT, THE FINEST make and silk-lined all through, that was made to order for $65, at the Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$25 BUYS A FINE SPRING OVERCOAT, SILK lined, that was made to order for $55. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$5.50 FOR A FINE PAIR OF PANTS IN twenty different styles and patterns that were made to order at from $10 to $12 per pair. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$13.50 BUYS AN ELEGANT SACK SUIT, IN seven different styles, that were made to order for $28. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

$22.50 BUYS A FINE FOUR-BUTTON CUTaway suit that was made to order for $45, and in the latest novelties in stylish patterns. Palace Misfit Clothing Parlors, 121 Monroe-st.

A TRIP TO EUROPE! Independent tickets issued by all routes. Conducted parties sail in April, May, June, and July. Full particulars in Monthly Excursionist, with maps, by mail, 10 cents. Letters of Credit and Drafts on Europe. Foreign money exchanged. THOS. COOK & SONS, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Rates of Passage to or from New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $50 and $60; Second-Class, $30. Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.

For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 am §12:00 m §10:30 pm	* 6:15 pm § 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 pm * 8:30 am	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am * 6:15 pm
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 pm * 4:15 pm * 5:15 pm *10:15 am	* 2:15 pm *11:00 am *10:30 am * 8:45 am * 2:40 pm
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	*10:30 am *11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	§ 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 am x 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm x 1:45 pm * 2:00 pm § 7:00 pm *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 2:00 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 am * 3:15 pm * 4:15 pm	* 5:50 pm * 9:55 am *10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	d 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 am	b10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a 3:00 pm	a 2:15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:15 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:25 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm a10:30 pm	a 7:05 am a12:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	b 7:10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	b 7:10 am
Des Moines	c10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b10:00 am b12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 pm	b 7:05 am
Madison	b11:30 am	b 7:00 pm
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b11:30 am	b 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm c10:30 pm c10:40 pm	a 7:05 am b 7:10 am a 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b11:30 am b12:05 pm	b 2:15 pm b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	‡ 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
The 11:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b11:30 am	2:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‡10:00 pm	c 6:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	‡10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily.

Wabash Railway.

Depots, Polk-st. between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, & C. Bluffs Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Peoria Express	†12:40 pm	† 2:20 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued).

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 am §11:20 pm	* 7:10 pm § 7:30 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Night Express	* 8:30 pm	7:05 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 6:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston		†11:05 pm
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:45 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 6:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Michigan Central Railroad

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 am	* 5:15 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 am	† 6:40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 pm	* 9:30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4:40 pm	*10:20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegan Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	† 9:10 pm	† 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:50 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 5:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 pm	
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 pm

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	* 8:10 am	* 5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	*11:10 am
Wheeling Express	6:05 pm	* 5:30 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	* 9:25 pm	* 5:30 am

*Daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 pm	§ 9:45 pm
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

MR. MOODY HAS A COLD AUDIENCE.

He Tells His Hearers that Riches Have No Effect with God.

Christ Church, at Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, was filled to the doors yesterday. It was the third Moody meeting held there, and while the audience was large there was a lack of that interest which usually characterizes these gatherings. Mr. Moody did not fail to notice the chilliness of his fashionable audience in comparison with the genuine interest and enthusiasm manifested in parts of the city where his hearers came from the humbler walks in life. None were so poor, he said, but they might take some part and have some interest in the building of the sanctuary. Gold was of no use in Heaven, for the streets were paved with it. In the history of the world there never had been a church supported and maintained by the influence of one person that ever prospered. In the secret councils of eternity God had prepared a work for each one to do, and happy indeed was the man and the woman who had found their work and their mission. If at the present time it was thought necessary to write a book for the world that should be translated into all languages those who had the matter in charge would visit Oxford and Cambridge and engage an eminent professor for the work. When God wanted a book of this kind He simply touched the heart of John Bunyan and the result was the great book now read by civilized people. Mr. Moody declared that too long had efforts been made to reach the world through elevated channels to bring about conversions, and without success. God chose His representatives from humble places and placed in their hands humble means with which to do His work. Sunday afternoon Mr. Moody will speak at the First Baptist Church and Sunday night at Christ Church to men who do not usually attend service.

MURPHY TALKS TO THE FAIR SEX.

He Warns the Girls Against the Fascination of Dudes.

Francis Murphy stopped talking temperance yesterday afternoon long enough to pick up and kiss a little 4-year-old cherub which had scrambled up on the platform during the meeting. The people, of whom there was a great throng present, applauded and Mr. Murphy entered into a tirade against rum which made men forget their responsibility to beautiful children like the one before him. It was a sort of ladies' meeting and Mr. Murphy read about Mary Magdalen, and her visit to the sepulchre of Christ; talked to the girls about marrying irresponsible dudes, whom he called "little squids, with their hair parted in the middle, kid gloves on their hands, reed canes under their arms, Chinese toes to their shoes, and the perfume of a heliotrope factory about them." Girls oughtn't marry such fellows, nor marry anybody who drank liquor, or who didn't have a little money laid by to start a home. Then Mr. Murphy climbed down off of the platform went out among the audience, and brought up women, young and old, by the score, and had them sign the pledge.

Eads' Great Enterprise.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11.—The *Times-Democrat* today, commenting on the death of Capt. James B. Eads, says:

The loss at any time of such a man would be a calamity to mankind, but at this particular time, in the full ripeness of his fame as a great engineer and scientist, when the crowning glory of his long and useful life, that giant work which his genius had conceived and which it was his dearest wish to live long enough to carry forward to triumphal success, needed his master mind, his guiding hand, his death is indeed deplorable. The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi have added $1,800,000,000 to the wealth of farmers and manufacturers of the Mississippi Valley, which he opened to the largest steamers of the world.

For purity, strength, economy, and curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal.

COMPELLED TO SUSPEND.

THE APPELLATE COURT IS ADJOURNED INDEFINITLY.

Unfortunate Illness of Judges McAllisters and Bailey the Cause—The Troubles of the New England & Western Investment Company—A Valuable Stone Quarry in Litigation—An Affray in Court Between Attorneys—Items—Outside Legal Notes.

The Appellate Court, owing to the sickness of two of the Judges, is in an unfortunate condition. Judge McAllister has been confined to his house for over a month by an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, and Judge Bailey, who some weeks ago was kept at home by illness in his family, is now confined himself with erysipelas. Both Judges expect to be out in about a week. In the meantime Judge Moran represents the majesty of the court, but is powerless to do any business. The March term began last Tuesday, but was adjourned indefinitly. The new calendar contains 116 cases and it is probable the Judges will be kept busy a good part of the summer in disposing of it. Besides this, the Judges have some thirty or forty cases under advisement from the last term, which cannot be decided until they all meet and confer and write opinions.

Troubles of the New England & Western Investment Company.

E. B. Martindale, receiver of the New York, New England & Western Investment Company, filed a report yesterday before Judge Gresham representing that Hugh Porter, Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, was still in default in regard to turning over the books and papers as ordered. The receiver has since Feb. 7 received a large mass of documents, some of which show the company had dealings with the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroad, the Huacha Water Company, and the Natchez, Red River & Texas Railroad. The vouchers from 1881 to 1886 are missing, and the officers decline to turn them over. The receiver wants Mr. Porter to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Suit has been begun against the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Road to recover $400,000 illegally used by the Investment Company in constructing the road.

A Valuable Stone Quarry.

A lengthy bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by O. Louisa and Daniel L. Jenks against Nathaniel J. Brown and others, asking for a partition of the estate of the late Benjamin F. Brown, who died Dec. 19, 1862. The land in controversy is in Lemont and a large part of it is a valuable stone quarry. Nathaniel J. Brown is one of the heirs, and it is charged that he has obtained control of the property, and during the last five years, in conjunction with the Bodenschatz & Earnshaw Company, has removed stone to the amount of $857,000, and is now trying to contract for the sale of $500,000 worth more of stone. Complainants want a receiver.

An Unpleasantness in Court.

An affray occurred in the County Court yesterday between James L. Allen and Axel Chytraus, attorneys in the case of the Loan Association vs. Nelson. While the attention of Judge Prendergast was taken up in administering the oath to newly-naturalized citizens, the two lawyers were engaged in questioning a witness in an undertone. Chytraus told the witness to answer a question put by Allen. Allen thereupon invited Chytraus "to go to the devil." Chytraus replied, "Not for a contemptible cur like you." Allen then struck Chytraus on the ear with his fist. Chytraus appealed to the court if Allen were not guilty of contempt. Judge Prendergast said: "I'll be there in a minute, gentlemen." After finishing the business he was engaged in the Judge ascertained what had taken place from the bailiff and asked Allen what he had to say for himself. Allen, who by this time had somewhat cooled off, made profuse apologies for his conduct. The Judge concluded to let the matter pass, inasmuch as he did not see the affray, but said: "Don't let such a thing occur again."

Items.

In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company against W. H. Waters and others, H. L. Wait, Master in Chancery, filed a report yesterday showing he had sold Waters' South Chicago land to the railroad for $81,604, the exact amount of its decree. Waters was once Paymaster of the road and was charged with embezzlement. Some of the money was said to have been invested in South Chicago land, which has since appreciated enormously in value and has been sold to satisfy the amount of the deficiency.

The demurrer to the defendant's second plea in the libel suit of Carter H. Harrison vs. Brown was argued yesterday before Judge Collins. The demurrer was overruled and the plea sustained.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

108,674—George H. Kettelle vs. Henry C. Roeth. Attcht., $137. Plff. pro se.

108,675—Mary Pensauette vs. S. W. Larnson and Lorenzo J. Larnson and W. Dickerson. Asst., $2,500. Martin Beem, atty.

108,676—O. Louisa Jenks et al. vs. Maria Leek, N. J. Brown, W. A. Byers, and the Bodenschatz & Earnshaw Stone Co. et al. Bill for partition. Edward Roby, solr.

108,677—A. F. Opperman vs. The Union Electric Company. Asst., $2,500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

108,678—Albert E. Nickerson vs. William H. and Kate E. Nickerson. Asst., $1,500. Moses & Newman, attys.

108,679—Same vs. William H. Nickerson. Asst., $500. Same attys.

108,680—Patrick H. Meehan vs. Henry D. Kelly. Bill to dissolve partnership. Saunders & Grant, solrs.

108,681—H. H. Carr vs. S. H. Leszynsky, and A. H. Leszynsky. Asst. $2,000. D. M. Kirton, atty.

108,682—William McGlassen, use, etc., vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Appeal.

108,683—Albert Heidecke vs. Emma Heidecke. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. H. Sisson, solr.

108,684—L. L. Kellogg vs. Charles A. Jones. Appeal.

108,685—A. C. Keebler Co. vs. L. Gradler. Confession of judgment, $98. Wm. J. Hynes, atty.

108,686—Sioux City National Bank vs. Daniel H. McDonald and James W. Simpson. Asst., $1,500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

108,687—Gousendorf, Ott & Co. vs. James C. Prince and L. W. Briggs. Asst., $500. E. C. Ferguson, atty.

108,688—Henry C. Gray vs. Charles S. Stettauer. Asst., $700. D. M. Kirton, atty.

108,689—Asst. Suppressed.

108,690—Moritz Tausig vs. B. F. Porges. Confession of judgment, $1,276. Holzheimer, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

108,691—Bill. Suppressed.

108,692—C. S. Beattie vs. Bella and Carlos Blum. Confession of judgment, $795. Beattie & Neuberger, attys.

108,693—Louis Friedman vs. Ignatz Herzog. Case, $10,000. J. B. David, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—8,464, John T. Richards vs. Cook County; judgment, $4,145.—8,465, Same vs. Same; judgment, $556.—1,940, Adolph Kurz vs. Frederick Tettingborn; judgment, $12.—8,293, Emil Oelbermann et al. vs. Sigismond Heidmeyer and Norbert Stieglitz; judgment, $9,278.—6,843, Rathbone, Sard & Co. vs. John Roberts and E. R. Wood; conditional judgment, $302 against C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. and scire facias.

JUDGE ALTGELD—1,929, Nellie Trogden vs. Mrs. H. Allport and Marx L. Allport; verdict, $50.

JUDGE HAWES—1,897, Edward A. Trask, for the use, etc., vs. John Gavin; verdict, $200.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,449, Robert L. Pihlman vs. Regina L. Pihlman. Decree, divorce, desertion.—3,120, Carrie W. Levey vs. Lewis H. Levey. Decree, divorce, desertion.

JUDGE GARNETT—3,014, Emma Jochim vs. Adam Jochim. Decree, divorce, prior wife.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,076—Leila Ames vs. Louis Ames. Bill for divorce for desertion. B. M. Munn, solr.

60,077—Henry L. Hertz for use of Augustus D. Lamb vs. Victor W. Johnson, John S. Stone, and Warren Springer. Debt, $650. Willits and Brooke, attys.

60,078—Bill. Suppressed for service.

60,079—Ella P. Browne vs. Josiah P. Walker. Confession of judgment, $90. Campbell & Custer, attys.

60,080—Francis Reddington et al. vs. Edward Koebelin and Alma Koebelin. Petition for dower. W. C. Minard, solr.

60,081—Morris Rosenbaum and Joseph Rosenbaum vs. G. R. Houghton Co. Attachment, $700. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.

60,082—Frederick Weszenawski vs. Friedrich Julies Friedeck and Auguste E. Friedeck. Conf. of judgment, $504. W. R. Nicholson, atty.

60,083—Carolina Tuttle vs. William Tuttle. Bill for divorce for cruelty. W. H. Buttner, solr.

60,084—James A. Buckley vs. Benjamin Jacquest. Appeal.

60,085—Floreila V. Hopkins vs. Harry Hopkins. Divorce for desertion and adultery. Fay & Griggs, solrs.

60,086—Appeal from County Court. Suppressed for service.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—Gen. No. 60,079, Ella P. Browne vs. Josiah P. Walker; judgment confessed, $90.—Gen. No. 60,082, Frederick Weszenawski vs. Friedrich J. Friedeck and Auguste E. Friedeck. Judgment confessed, $504.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—873, Bauer vs. Schoelkopf; decree.—1,591, Erastus S. Westlake vs. Ludusca Westlake; decree divorce, prior marriage.—1,897, Frank Bedired vs. Harriet E. Bedired; decree divorce, desertion.—1,691, Max Schmidt vs. Louisa Schmidt; decree divorce, desertion.—1,787, Adelina L. Mills vs. Ezra B. Mills; decree divorce, desertion.—1,180, Franz Hampel vs. Francisca Hampel; decree divorce desertion.—1,724, Warren K. Phelps vs. Marietta Phelps; decree divorce, desertion.—1,702, Sadie E. Schaefer vs. Benjamin Schaefer; decree, divorce, desertion.—541, Charles Abrams vs. Anna Abrams; decree divorce, desertion, on am. bill.—1,796, Martha Lauermann vs. George M. Lauermann; decree divorce, desertion.—1,770, Matilda Henderson vs. Edward Henderson; decree divorce, desertion.

County Court—New Suits.

7,077—Petition of R. H. Brown and wife to adopt Daisy Kelly.

7,078—Caroline Butler vs. Thomas E. Stafford. Trespass, $1,000. Dwight & Kern, attys.

7,079—W. McGregor & Co. vs. Anthony Holpuch. Asst., $500. Alex. Clark and H. A. Cravener, attys.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business and set cases.
JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 101,519, 1,937, 1,938, 1,968, 1,970, 2,010, 2,050, 2,069, 2,078, 2,081, 2,085, 2,089, 2,109, 2,112, 2,119, 2,122, 2,125, and 1,806.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Nos. 1,438, 1,262, 1,508, 1,278, 1,510, 1,512, 1,522, 1,525, 1,528, and 1,534. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—First call: First 100 cases of March, 1887, calendar. Trial call, Nos. 6,618, 6,558, 6,564, 5,494, 6,134, 6,622. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim docket.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 913, 915, 919, 921, 923, 926, 928, 631, and 933.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No call. Gleason vs. International Navigation Co. on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Peremptory call of motions for new trial, Nos. 1,444, 1,158, 1,535, 1,375, and 1,456.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases at 9 a. m.
JUDGE GARNETT—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE COLLINS—Submitted cases. General Nos. 59,432 and 59,431. Term Nos. 184, 996, 658, 716, 1,014, 553, 620, 188, 1,152, 1,384, 1,372, 1,430.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 1 917 and 661.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.—[Special.]—The following decisions were filed in the Supreme Court this morning:

M. M. Seckel, appellant, vs. A. J. Norman, John Williams, and Seth F. Winch, Harrison Circuit, affirmed on defendant's appeal, reversed on plaintiffs' appeal.

J. S. Rambow vs. F. E. Benson and John Reed, appellants, Shelby District, reversed.

B. B. Stevensen et al. vs. James Polk et al., appellants, Marion District, affirmed.

Foster & Co. vs. E. S. Ellsworth, appellant, Wright District, reversed.

O. T. Fuller, appellant, vs. H. S. Butler et al., Polk Circuit, reversed.

G. M. Gardner, appellant, vs. H. F. Halsted and the Kansas Manufacturing Company, Webster Circuit, reversed.

John A. Wentworth vs. C. M. Blackman, executor, et al., appellants, Mitchell Circuit, reversed.

Estate of O. Packer vs. James E. Cortlett, appellant, Clayton Circuit, affirmed.

Fort Madison Lumber Company vs. Batavian Bank, D. Hammel & Co., et al., appellants, Lee Circuit, reversed.

J. R. Whitney & Co., Peregoy & Moore, J. K. Sweeney & Co., appellants, vs. George W. Brownewell et al., three cases, Plymouth Circuit, affirmed.

Henry J. Slyfield and F. A. Clark, appellants in two cases, vs. A. G. Barnum, Palo Alto District, reversed.

Frederick Bail vs. Keokuk & Northwestern Railway, appellant, Lee Circuit, reversed.

Salina Edwards vs. A. Gesgro, E. W. Tatlock, intervener, appellants; J. N. Edwards vs. Same, Louisa Circuit, reversed.

B. H. Blanford vs. Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, appellant, Boone Circuit, reversed; opinion by Rothrock, Beck and Reed dissenting.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Samuel Garrison vs. State of Indiana; Posey C. C.; reversed. Howk, J.

Robert S. Robertson vs. State of Indiana ex rel. Alonzo G. Smith; Marion C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

August Baals vs. Robert W. Stewart; Allen C. C.; rehearing denied.

Isaac Joseph vs. Alonzo C. Mather; Knox C. C.; rehearing denied.

Daniel Robinson vs. John D. Thralkill; Howard C. C. Elliott, C. J.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

City of Chicago vs. Cameron; time for appellant to file replies extended to March 17.

Schneider vs. Manning; ten days' additional time given appellee to file briefs.

Price vs. Reed; leave to assign cross errors and five days' time to appellee to file briefs.

Taylor vs. Tanner; rehearing denied.

Steel vs. Grand Trunk Junction Railway Co.; ten days' additional time allowed appellant to file abstracts and briefs.

Union Mutual Life-Insurance Co. vs. Slee; motion by appellee for time to file briefs and by appellant for time to file replies.

Gebbie vs. Mooney; taken.

Martin vs. Swift; taken.

Henschell vs. Mamero; taken.

Kingsbury vs. Powers; dismissed.

Motion to admit to practice Fred W. Job, Henry C. Geeling, David Callahan, Charles E. Milroy, George A. Williams.

Court adjourned to Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court of the United States today the following business was transacted:

Ex parte: In the matter of Thomas H. Harding, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for habeas corpus submitted by J. K. Toole for petitioner.

974. The United States, appellant, against the Maxwell Land-Grant Company et al. Argument continued by Frank Springer and Charles E. Gast for the appellees and concluded by J. A. Bentley for appellant.

1,258. The Mercantile National Bank of New York, appellant, against the Mayor, etc., of the City of New York, et al. Argument commenced by C. W. Wells for appellant and continued by J. C. Carter for appellees.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, March 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ridgway av. 144 ft n of Ohio st, w f, 144x125 ft, with 100x125 ft in same block, dated March 5 (John McLean to J. K. Burnham)	$ 4,000
Dearborn st, 58 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x110 ft, dated March 1 (Edward Hennessey to J. T. Kane)	3,200
Fry st, 298 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 9 (H. and C. Borck to Paul Ruzshowski)	1,200
The premises No. 255 Loomis st, dated March 11 (C. M. Lynch to Jane O'Shannessy)	7,500
Dearborn av, 40 ft s of Schiller st, e f, 50x149 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (R. S. and J. M. Bryant to R. C. Clowry)	34,500
Fisk st, 75 ft n of Twentieth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 11 (Frank Hantak to Anna Kausal)	2,440
Thirty-first st, 16 ft e of Emerald av, s f, 24x110 ft, dated March 8 (Albert Crane to John Jaeger)	1,650
Wright st, 250 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 10 (James Daley to Russe & Cozzi)	1,600
Seymour st, 25 ft s of Hirsch, e f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated March 10 (A. M. & J. Matson to A. Fuhl)	1,625
West Nineteenth st, 168 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 (V. C. & H. R. Durkeete to E. G. Zuson)	550
Hervey st, 24 ft w of Girard, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1886 (W. E. Hatterman to M. Rutkowski)	400
West Ohio st, 40 ft e of Carpenter, s f, 33⅓x116 ft, dated Feb. 14 (M. W. Smith to P. H. Hoffmann)	2,250
West Ohio st, 79 ft w of Noble, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb 16 (M. W. Hazlute to C. D. Nelson)	1,200
Vernon av, 221 ft n of 34th st, e f, 25x164⅜ ft, dated Feb 25 (E. B. & F. Boyden to J. J. Lindman)	3,625
West Harrison st, 175 ft w of Francisco, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec 22, 1886 (J. L. Van Schaack et al to G. V. Lord)	725
West Huron st, 360 ft e of Noble, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Feb 5 (Lawrence Weldon to P. O. Stensland)	1,500
West Huron st, 336 ft e of Noble, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Feb 5 (Abner Taylor to same)	1,500
West Huron st, near Temple, n f, 72x110 ft, dated Feb 5 (Thomas Snell to same)	4,500
Prairie av, 432 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x177 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Belle and E. W. Tabor to Addie M. Hale Ellis)	14,000
Albany av, 191 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated March 8 (E. and H. W. Eilers to C. F. Weinheimer)	1,900
La Salle st, 49⅞ ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24⅜x121 ft, dated March 5 (A. W. Rowley to John Kelly)	1,400
Park av, 100 ft w of Wood st, n f, 50x132 ft, dated March 8 (Lottie M. and S. M. Perry to Mary E. Basley)	10,000
Washington boulevard, n w cor Falls st, s f, 75x100 ft, dated March 8 (M. E. and D. W. Basley to Lottie M. Perry)	6,500
Seminary av, 106 ft s of Belden, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 9 (James Hutton to Clara Welge)	1,000
Yeaton st, 168 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Napicka & Kubin to Frank Prucha)	2,170
Western av, 211 ft n of Hamburg st, w f, 23x100 ft, dated March 7 (F. Korff to George Funk)	450
North av, 115 ft e of Western, n f, 75x128 ft, dated Feb. 16 (E. H. Sheldon to William Mueller)	3,600
West Monroe st, 197 ft w of Loomis, s f, 49x187 ft, improved, dated Feb. 24 (B. L. Anderson to F. J. Mackey)	35,000
Indiana av, s w cor Fourteenth st, e f, 50x161 ft, improved, dated Dec. 27, 1886 (F. O. Hering to J. H. Walker et al)	15,000
Paulina st, 328 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. C. Goodmante to E. J. Byrne)	1,250
West Randolph st, 50 ft e of Sheldon, s f, 42⅓x190 ft, dated March 10 (E. G. W. Rietz to August Rietz)	11,000
South Dearborn st, 158⅔ ft n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated March 10 (H. J. Rohbach to L. H. Freiberger)	2,500
Michigan av, 249 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 50x143 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1886 (Chauncey Bailey to C. W. Needham)	11,000
Portland av, 139 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 7 (Charles Gustafson to C. E. Carlson)	1,325
North Water st, n w cor Dearborn, s f, 20x105 ft, dated March 10 (estate of Mary Conley to Julius Jonas)	8,000
Thirty-eighth court, between Stewart av and Butler st, s f, 275x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (J. T. Bush to John Boomer)	2,500
West Eighteenth st, 96 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 8 (estate of W. L. Newberry to F. Linhart)	600
Dudley st, 150 ft n of Iowa, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10 (C. F. Remick to Marie Lucks)	700
The premises No. 2354 Wabash av, dated March 10 (Amelia Bacharach to Rosa Isaacs)	7,500
Charlton st, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, w f, 48x123 ft, dated March 3 (W. S. Dray to A. C. Montgomery)	800
Oakley av, s w cor Hamburg st, e f, 48x100 ft, dated March 11 (M. Obergfell to F. Korff)	650
Same lots as above, dated March 11 (F. Korff to James Walsh)	900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Part of n ½ n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Nov. 29, 1883 (F. and C. Bargholz to Augustus Newman)	$ 3,800
Lot on court, 276 ft n of Graceland av and 180 ft w of Evanston av, s f, Lot 6, dated Feb. 12 (J. M. W. Jones to H. J. Peet)	650
Evanston av, n e cor Graceland, 376x172x342 ft, dated March 10 (Frank J. Mackey to Benj. L. Anderson)	30,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 112 ft w of State, s f, 50x106 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1886 (G. P. and N. N. Cronholm to B. Lager)	$ 2,450
Prairie av, 165 ft n of Forth-third st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated March 10 (W. C. Hickox to M. A. Yeates)	2,000
Monroe st, s e cor Fifty-sixth, w f, 150x175 ft, dated March 1 (Albert Morse to B. D. Slocum)	6,150
Fifty-first st, 45 ft e of Ada, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 15 (G. W. Cass to L. Kohl)	450
Prairie av, 150 ft n of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated Feb. 8 (John Green to Robert Smith)	1,250
Fifty-ninth st, s w cor Spencer, 10 acres, dated Feb. 18 (Ward & Raymond to Charles H. Mifflin)	20,000

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

C. Neumann, cottage, 21x32, No. 890 Thirty-fifth street, to cost $700.

L. Moszczynski, cottage, 20x50, No. 904 Thirty-second street, to cost $1,500.

W. S. Clark, addition, 17x38, No. 477 Washington street, to cost $1,800.

A. Hoelberich, basement, 20x—, No. 263 Randolph street, to cost $600.

C. J. Wright, barn, 40x50, No. 1036 Clifton place, to cost $800.

C. J. Wright, cottage, 21x40, No. 1043 Clifton place, to cost $1,300.

Wright & Granger, cottages, 21x30, Nos. 1045 and 1047 Clifton place, to cost $3,200.

W. Dubsky, cottage, 24x42, Twelfth and Western avenue, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. J. M. Noble, four-story factory, 50x145, Nos. 1601 to 1611 Clark street, to cost $24,000.

Beverle & Stark, three-story flats, 122x54, Nos. 65 to 73 North Centre avenue, to cost $23,000.

M. Donahue, two-story store and dwelling, 24x48, No. 3701 Lowe avenue, to cost $2,200.

William O'Brien, two-story store and flat, No. 810 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $2,000.

William Kensella, six two-story dwellings, 96x60 Nos. 521 to 529 Thirteenth place, to cost $16,000.

J. M. Cumming, three two-story dwellings, Nos. 931 to 935 Polk street, to cost $10,000.

J. B. Hobbs, two additional stories, 45x70, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington street, to cost $15,000.

J. Kelzke, three-story stores and flats, No. 232 Armitage avenue, to cost $6,000.

C. Leibenschwantz, flats, 22x50, No. 276 Rush street, to cost $3,500.

Tobias Almendinger, two three-story flats, 44x150, Nos. 269 and 271 Rush street, to cost $7,000.

S. H. Kelley, two-story flats, 21x46, No. 1530 Thirty-fifth street, to cost $2,500.

W. M. Egan, two three-story dwellings, 50x71, Nos. 444 and 446 Dearborn avenue, to cost $25,000.

GENERAL SPORTING.

Base-Ball Brevities of All Kinds.

All of the Detroit pitchers except Getzein have kicked against the new rules.

Indianapolis has Mappis, Arundel, Ake, Callender, and Toohey to dispose of as it pleases.

Dunlap says a bet of $500 to $400 that Detroit will win the pennant this year has been made in Philadelphia.

Eight of the Philadelphias are still unsigned—Ferguson, Cusick, Wood, Farrar, McGuire, Bastian, Casey, and Daly.

The Boston management is putting up a small printing-office to print their score cards on the grounds. It will insure always having a good supply no matter how unexpectedly large the crowd may be.

Editorially the Kansas City *Journal* remarks: "The National League is perhaps an eminently respectable organization, but it is a trifle too slow for the progressive West. We have given it the shake."

"Just let me get at 'em," says Brouthers, referring to high balls, which, it has been claimed he will be unable to hit. He expresses the opinion that the pitchers will get much the worst of the new rules.

After the league meeting had adjourned Director Billings of the Boston club offered President Stearns $10,000 for the pick of one Detroit player. Stearns replied: "I know who you mean. You beaneaters want Richardson, but you can't get him."

The 126-game schedule was adopted with a few changes. There will be sixteen conflicting dates in Philadelphia with the American Association and twenty-three in New York. The New Yorks will play at home on only eleven Saturdays, while last year they had thirteen.

The members of the Kansas City Base Ball Association will not make a move towards securing a club in the Western League until they receive from the National League the $6,000 for their franchise and players and the $1,000 which they were required to put up as a forfeit.

The disposal of Denny and Glasscock caused a long and hot discussion. Soon after the bidding began Boston dropped out and then New York and Washington went at it. When $16,000 had been reached the league took a hand in and decided that these two men must go to Indianapolis.

Before leaving New Orleans for Hot Springs Fred Pfeffer said to a reporter: "I cannot understand why people speak of Chicago as having no chance for the pennant. She is strong in batteries, has the same infield, and an outfield that will cover more ground than any in the country.

Radford, the little right-fielder, was sold by the league to the Metropolitans for $500. Bassett and Hackett cost the Indianapolis club $500 each, while O'Brien, Whitney, Donnelly, and Myers cost the Washington club $2,500 together. Five players (Weidman, Briody, Lillie, McQuery, and King) were held in bondage by the league to be auctioned off later to the highest bidder. The first two have been disposed of to Detroit. By selling the players the league will about cover its outlay of $6,000 to the "Cowboys."

John Ward, attorney-at-law and Captain of the New York team, says: "I am afraid they are going too far in this practice of selling players. It seems to me they are overstepping the bounds. It is all well enough to keep the reserve list in force. This is a good thing and I believe in it, but I fear that this way of saying to a man, you shall go here or you shan't go there is too much. Why, I wouldn't live in Kansas City for a season under any consideration. It is well enough to sell the St. Louis franchise, but the next thing is to deliver the goods if some of these men should refuse absolutely to go to Indianapolis."

The Boston *Herald* has no confidence in the ability of Indianapolis to maintain a high-priced base-ball team. It says: "Ten years ago Indianapolis had a nine that was almost invincible. Nolan was the pitcher, and so great was his skill that he was christened 'The Only.' Nolan, however, proved a failure after a little while, and so did the club, and at the end of the season the club was $5,000 in debt, half that amount being due the players. McCormick, now of the Chicagos, was one of the creditors. Since 1878 Indianapolis has several times tried professional ball. Dan O'Leary gave the city a good club in 1882, but the stock paid very little dividends. Jim Gifford, late manager of the 'Mets,' scored financial failure with his team in the same town, and then Watkins, now of the Detroits, tried the city in the Western League, but with only fair results. Nothing like league salaries were paid the players, while the attractions brought to Indianapolis were superior to anything that the league or association could afford singly."

Miscellaneous Notes.

It is said Cy Jaynes is looking after a stock farm near Birmingham, Ky.

Billy Sexton lost $250 on Al Smith when Joe Cotton beat him that cushion-carrom match last Wednesday.

The champion deer-hounds, Chieftain and Wanda, now at the Buffalo bench show, are valued at $10,000 each.

The Gordon setter puppy, Young Duke, entered by J. O. Armour of Chicago, took first prize at the Buffalo bench show.

Sullivan says he is willing at any time to spar Kilrain any number of rounds for all the coin the latter can produce.

It is said that a concerted move is soon to be made on the proper authorities in New York to bring about a relaxation of Judge Barrett's boxing code. "If they would only let us box in public," say the pugilists, "we could give 'em square 'goes' and no harm done."

Frank Glover says: "Kilrain is, next to Sullivan, the best man in the country. I always said so. Killen too, is a good one. I don't care what they say about him, nobody he has met has bested him, and until somebody bests him it must be acknowledged that he is a good one."

Jim Carney is training in Boston for his match with McAuliffe. He talks cockney English, and, in conversation the other day about his prospects in the coming fight, he said: "Some of the people seem to think Hi'm a hold one, but Hi'll show them when Hi get in the ring that Hi'm a bloody good hold un."

George La Blanche and "Jack" Hanley have signed an agreement to fight twenty-one rounds with bare knuckles within five weeks somewhere in the vicinity of St. Paul. Quiet preparations are going forward for the event, and already a large number of sports of this city and Minneapolis have tickets in their pockets, for which they paid $10. The penalties for fighting without gloves in Minnesota are very severe, so it is probable the mill will occur thirty or forty miles down the Mississippi on the Wisconsin side.

Dr. Sargent of the Harvard gymnasium has examined Hanlan, the oarsman, and says that he has "a great head and an excellent body all the way down to the legs." Judged by a standard of perfection the oarsman's legs and arms are too short. Dr. Sargent says that this defect has made Hanlan the oarsman he is, and that the power from the shoulders, back, and loins, together with the immense leverage given by the short legs and arms, is what has made him almost the perfection in build for a sculler.

The report that the great Ormonde, "the horse of a century," has become a roarer is corroborated by late advices from England. It seems during the winter that Ormonde, among other horses trained at Kingsclere, was seized with strangles, which Candlemas was supposed to have brought into the stable after visiting Derby races in November; and, although for weeks back there had been a clean bill of health in Porter's establishment, and the majority of the horses were getting into work again, the crack seems to have gone wrong in his wind permanently. It will not injure his stud prospects, though.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* does not hold either Cardiff or Killen in high esteem. It asserts that they are about equally game and one good punch will knock all the fight out of them. "As for Killen's heart," it says, "it is well known he has none." Relative to the prospects for a meeting between Killen and Kilrain it says: "Again has a match been proposed between Killen and Kilrain, but it will never come off. The last time it was proposed Killen skipped the town the moment the managers of the two began to settle down to business. Killen don't want to meet any one who would have a chance of whipping him."

Joe Coburn deposited $250 in Al Smith's hands as a forfeit in behalf of a challenge to match Tommy Warren against Ike Weir, the "Belfast Spider," at 116 pounds, to a finish, with skin-tight gloves, for from $500 to $1,000 a side. James Keenan of Boston, Weir's backer, responded with a counter-proposition, as follows: "I will match Isaac Weir, the 'Belfast Spider,' to fight Tommy Warren to a finish for $1,000 a side; the gloves to be skin gloves; Al Smith to be stakeholder and referee; fight to occur within twenty miles of Albany, N. Y.; ten men on a side; the men to fight six weeks after signing articles and to weigh 118 pounds, give or take two pounds, or fight at catch weights; this offer to stand open to Mr. Warren or his backers for two weeks."

Bob Wright of Detroit is anxious to back Tom Connors in wrestling for the championship of the world, catch-as-catch-can. He offers to back Connors against Joe Acton, Evan Lewis, or Greek George to the extent of $250 for the championship, the contest to take place in Detroit. If none of the three mentioned will come to the front on the terms offered Mr. Wright will contract to put up a purse of $500, provided all four will compete for the championship, the winner to receive $350, the second best $100, and No. 3 $50. None of the alleged wrestlers that are traveling around the country will care to tackle Connors. It is doubtful if Lewis or Acton would seek an engagement with him. A few years ago a gang of wrestling crooks entered a tournament at St. Louis and proceeded to "fix" things to suit themselves. When Connors, who was an entry, refused to be fixed, or lose when he could win, they poisoned him and came very near killing him.

GOWNS THEY'LL WEAR.

JAPAN'S EMPRESS ADVISES HER COUNTRYWOMEN HOW TO DRESS.

The Introduction of European Garments in the Land of the Mikado—Women Not a Success as Stock-Brokers—Cost of Breaking a Heart—A Skeptic Converted—A New York Woman's Work—How to Dust—Coquets—Women at Oxford—Marriages Abroad—Sure of It.

Her Imperial Majesty, addressing the wives of the high dignitaries and nobles of the Japanese Empire, has given expression to the following views with respect to the dress of the women of Japan:

In ancient times the costume of the women of Japan consisted of an upper garment and a skirt. Following in the wake of the administrative reforms instituted in the period of Taikwa, in the reign of the Emperor Kotoku, a specific style of court costume was fixed and established in the reign of the Emperor Jito; while later, during the reign of the Emperor Gensho, the folding of the left side of the dress over the right side was prohibited. Still later, in the time of the Emperor Shomu, a decree was promulgated throughout the Empire ordaining that all women should adopt and wear a style of dress which had been established by law. The new costume consisted of an upper garment and a skirt, and in some cases women went the length of wearing two skirts, an inner and an outer. This custom, however, was afterwards prohibited by statute. Thus, until the middle ages, the women of this country, both in cities and in the rural districts, continued to wear a skirt, which was generally of a scarlet color. But about this period dissensions arose among the members of the imperial family as to the succession, and, a Northern and Southern court being formed, the country was for a long time the scene of civil discord and warfare. Under such circumstances our women were compelled by necessity to content themselves with only one upper garment. Once established as a custom, this style of dress continued long after the conditions that had prompted its introduction ceased to exist, the skirt being dispensed with, and the upper garment simply lengthened to cover and protect the lower limbs. In recent years, since the period of Yenpo, the width of the belt was gradually increased until the costume as a whole has assumed its present form. But a dress consisting only of an upper garment and destitute of a skirt is manifestly imperfect and ought to be supplemented in some way on the lines of the ancient costume of Japan. Moreover, civilization has reached a stage never yet attained in the past history of this country, and everything seems to point to the necessity of reviving the old "standing etiquet" of the Naniwa Court, for it is evident that the sitting form of etiquet can no longer hold its place in society. If we examine the dress of Western women we find that it, like the old dress of Japanese women, consists of both upper garment and skirt, and, further, that not only does it lend itself readily to the requirements of the "standing etiquet," but also affords every facility and ease for changes of posture and for the movement of the limbs. It is therefore only right and proper that we should borrow suggestions from the Western style in order to the improvement of our clothing. But in endeavoring to bring about this costume reform there is one consideration that ought to receive very special attention, and that is the necessity of utilizing as far as it is at all possible the fabrics manufactured and the materials produced in this country. If the products of our own land are properly made use of then the reform in question will clearly tend to impart a powerful stimulus to the progress of manufactures and of the fine arts in Japan, while at the same time it will confer no inconsiderable benefit on merchants and others. It may therefore be expected confidently to be productive of good in many respects other than the mere improvement of the costume of our women. Passage from an old into a new order of things, as in this case, cannot fail to be attended by great, and in many instances needless, expenditure of money; but if due care be exercised, if the wearer's expenses are kept proportionate to her means, and if simplicity is always preferred to extravagance, I think it will be possible to attain the object hoped for without undue lavishness. These are my sentiments and my hopes in reference to this reform in the costume of Japanese women.

Not a Success as Stock-Brokers.

While here and there a woman has succeeded as a financier, it would seem that stock-broking is one of the pursuits that cannot as a rule be properly carried on by the gentler sex. The result of one woman's attempt in this line, says the London *Queen*, was recently shown in the Bankruptcy Court, where a widow applied for her discharge, her debts amounting to nearly £4,000, while her assets were of uncertain value. The story, says the *Queen*, is a sad one, to which we have no desire to call attention save as an example to other women not to plunge into vocations of which they know absolutely nothing. The bankrupt being possessed of a capital of £4,000, commenced business as a stock-broker in London in July, 1884, having, in addition to her own capital, received £8,000 from friends, who, we should imagine, were most probably women. The business, as any sane man acquainted with the routine of a stockbroker's business would have prognosticated, proved utterly unsuccessful. In little more than a year the £12,000 capital was lost. The landlord seized the office furniture for rent, and the lady became dependent on her powers of teaching for her livelihood. The loss of the entire capital was attributed by the unfortunate lady to the misconduct of her late manager, the bankrupt stating in the course of her examination that she did not know much about the business of a stockbroker when she commenced, but that she hoped to make it a success. At the present time she had no expectation of assistance from her friends. The creditors opposed her discharge, alleging that she had embarked in a business of which she knew absolutely nothing, and that she had squandered her property in reckless trading when she had not the means of payment. These views were, however, not held by the Registrar, who said that the lady had not brought herself within the scope of the punitive clauses of the act, and consequently the order for her discharge must be granted.

The moral of this story is not far to seek. A lady, influenced by the craze of the day, plunges wildly into a business eminently unsuited for women, embarks not only the whole of her own capital, but borrows double its amount from friends; engages a manager, who, she alleges, made bad debts and incurred liabilities without her knowledge, and which, as a woman not on the Stock Exchange, she had no means of checking; necessarily, in sporting parlance, she comes to utter grief, having lost her own fortune, the money of her friends—possibly women as foolish and inexperienced as herself—and incurs further liabilities for a sum of £3,736, making a total loss of nearly £16,000, to say nothing of the prospects of a life wasted because some enthusiastic persons had talked about the grand successes open to women in every pursuit in life. There are many vocations much better fitted to women than to men; but stock-jobbing, with all its chicanery, is not one of them, and we can but hope that the case under notice may be a warning to women with capital not to plunge into unsuitable businesses of which they know nothing, and which must necessarily result in disastrous failure.

A Skeptic Converted.

London *Queen:* It is an old and trite saying that "nothing succeeds like success." The movement for the education of women for the medical profession, which was commenced under adverse circumstances and carried to a satisfactory issue in spite of every disadvantage, has at last received the distinguished approbation of the leading organ of the medical profession in England, a journal that has hitherto ignored the movement. Even as late as last September, when it issued its list of all the medical colleges and schools in the United Kingdom, it failed to include that for the education of medical women in its catolog; now, however, it recognizes the benefit to the female population of India that will arise from the employment of qualified female doctors.

The testimony of our contemporary, the *Lancet*, is so important, from the position it holds as the organ of the medical profession, that we think it desirable to quote its exact words. Speaking of the high rate of mortality among young children and women of the native population of India, it states that it is to these two classes especially that Lady Dufferin's fund will prove beneficial, by providing skilled medical assistance through the medium of qualified female doctors. The rules of caste and the customs of the country deprive them of the aid of the male members of the profession. There can be no doubt that by the introduction of educated female medical practitioners a great saving of life and reduction of suffering will be effected. It is obvious that educated female medical practitioners cannot exist in the absence of a school of medicine for their education. In England there is but one school in which women can gain a complete and thorough medical education, and one hospital admitting them whose certificates of attendance are recognized by the examining boards. As the *Lancet* is glad to hear that the Countess of Dufferin's fund is well supported and likely to prove a success, it will doubtless for the future lend its powerful aid to female medical education, and include in its list of medical schools the London Medical School for Women and the Free Hospital in Gray's-inn-road, in which the clinical instruction is given.

Cost of Breaking a Heart.

Philadelphia *Times:* A pretty Polish maiden named Maria Luchminski has been playing sad havoc with the hearts of several young Polish gentlemen residing at Nanticoke. Maria has been in this country about six months, but during that short time she managed to win the affections of no less than half a dozen suitors. Among the latter were a young drug clerk and a miner. These two had a lively race as to who should win the prize. Each tried to outdo the other in buying presents for their idol. In the course of time the fickle maiden became tired of both and gave them the mitten. John Makinwinski, another young Pole, then became best man. He proposed marriage and was accepted.

When Michael Anton, one of the old lovers, heard of the engagement he almost went wild. He quit work in the mines, and coming to this city brought suit for the recovery of presents or their equivalent presented to his false sweetheart from time to time. He filed the following bill of particulars:

Dress goods for wedding dress	$16.00
Wrap to get married in	11.00
To clergyman	5.00
Three tickets to Wilkesbarre	1.00
Marriage license	50
Refreshments while in town	1.00
Fiddler	1.50
Making dress	3.50
For bustle, corsets, necktie, gloves, etc	10.40

After footing up the figures the 'Squire found that $7.20 had been charged for injury to heart affections, time lost in moving, looking up fiddler, etc., and as the other side objected to the item it was struck from the bill. The 'Squire proposed that a compromise be effected by Makinwinski paying over the amount claimed to the discarded lover. At first he refused. Maria said: "All right, I won't have anything to do with a man who refuses to pay $42 to keep me out of jail. I will marry Anton, my old lover." The latter went into ecstasy, but his joy was short-lived. Mackinwinski said he would pay the bill if Maria would be his wife. The girl consented, and the money was paid.

A New York Woman's Work.

New York *Mail and Express:* A lady well known in New York society as the wife of a prominent banker and distinguished likewise for her artistic talents has invented a new kind of work that is likely to become popular with those whose tastes lie in the same direction, and who are, perhaps, tired of the conventional methods of painting. She has imported from abroad a quantity of the material employed in the manufacture of tapestry. Upon this canvas she paints a design in exact imitation of the style and coloring of old Gobelin. The effect is remarkably striking and the observer seems, in regarding it, to gaze upon an ancient and musty treasure from a foreign palace. The work is done in ordinary water colors, the tints being, of course, especially selected for the purpose, while the drawing can be copied from any appropriate picture and enlarged to suit the fancy. The sketch should first be made upon paper, then placed over the canvas and the outlines pricked through by means of a very sharp lead-pencil. This is necessary to insure absolute accuracy in the drawing, as it is impossible to erase a line once made upon the material. A room paneled with tapestry of this sort makes a charming appearance, though it necessitates considerable labor and expense.

A new way of ornamenting a dinner-table is to lay upon it a mirror so large that only a wide enough margin is left for the plates and glasses of the guests. The mirror is round, square, oblong, or oval, according to the shape of the table. On the edge is a border of flowers, which must be of one kind only. At a recent dinner given in this city the immense mirror was placed on a cover of yellow silk and surrounded by tulips of the same hue. On the plateau itself were rows of silver candelabra with yellow candles and shades.

How to Dust a Room.

The proper way to dust a room, says a writer in the New York *Mail and Express*, is to begin with the walls. Pin several thicknesses of cloth over a broom and sweep the walls down thoroughly, leaving at the same time all the doors and windows open. This matter of sweeping the walls is important and should be done once a week in rooms that are much used. Then with a damp cloth wipe off the picture cords or wires, the backs of all the picture-frames, and the tops of the door and window frames. If there is any danger of injuring pictures or frames with a damp cloth use a dry one, but wipe them all off carefully. As often as you can get a good draft which will carry the dust out of the window, shake and beat the curtains, whether they be Holland, lace, scrim, or what not, for they are prime sinners in the matter of harboring dust. The window—sash, sill, and glass—should also receive attention. Use a large cloth, with half of it well dampened for dusting, the dry end being useful to wipe off small articles that might be injured by dampness—and be careful that you manipulate the cloth so as to wipe the dust into it and keep it there. If it gets dirty have a clean one, and always wash them out and scald them after using. If there are inside shutters to the windows they need to be cared for almost as tenderly as a baby. A thorough cleaning every week, carefully wiping both upper and under sides of the slats, is the only thing that will keep them in decent order. A room is not thoroughly dusted until all the furniture and woodwork and gas fixtures have been cleaned with the damp duster. Upholstered furniture should be taken out, brushed all over and then wiped with the damp cloth, not forgetting the under side.

Why Girls Are Coquettish.

Chambers' Journal: The "fair girl graduates" have their own triumphs—triumphs neither few nor insignificant; but over the lives of men their triumphs have not extended. In the drawing-room the despised coquet is queen regnant, and there the pale student, the class-room's glory, is simply nowhere. The coquet knows her power and revels in it. In self-defense the exercise of such a power has been thrust upon her. She is not—or was not always—heartless. She knows—who better?—that this light trifling is ignoble. It is not the life she would have chosen had the choice been given her; but there is magic in it. The sense of sway is delightful to her; the sweets of adulation, like a subtle poison, intoxicate their victim with a transient rapture, and she knows that while she is young and has health and gayety she can hold her own. And, afterwards? But why dream of the stormy morrow? Today is fair. Why trouble as to what the end may be? In the meantime she will laugh, and flirt, and be fitful and charming, vivacious, dreamy, cruel, kind; she will retract and repel, draw hearts to her, whose homage her own levity will quickly alienate; she will be wondered at, censured, admired, and, perchance, loved; but until the sun shall dawn on that unknown country where men are constant, leal, and true—the land where unobtrusive kindliness is dearer to them than feigned flatteries and bewitching arts—she will be a coquet!

Marriages Among Victoria's Subjects.

The marriages registered during the year 1885, says the *Queen*, numbered 197,745, giving a rate of 14.4 persons to every 1,000. This is the lowest marriage rate since civil registration began, and is equaled only once, in 1879. It is often supposed, and it has been stated in works of high authority, that marriages increase as the price of food diminishes. This is certainly not true at present in this country; and, indeed, the Registrar-General states that the marriage rate has of recent years varied, not inversely, but directly with the price of wheat; and this statement he illustrates by a table in which he sets down the marriage rate for the twenty-six years up to the date of this book, together with the value a head of the population of the United Kingdom in exports and imports, the average price of wheat a quarter, and (during eighteen years) the amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House for every head of the population. Of the 197,745 marriages celebrated in 1885, 139,913 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England. This proportion is slightly higher than usual. With regard to the births of the year, it may be noticed that they were in the proportion of 32.5 to every 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate since 1848. The male sex outnumber the female by 455,800 to 438,461, though it is evident from the estimate already given that the females have a better chance of surviving.

The Oxford University Examination for Women.

The tenth annual report on the Oxford University Examination for Women for 1886 has just been issued. It states that an examination was held in December, 1885, in Oxford alone, when 36 candidates entered their names, and 35 presented themselves for the first examination, of whom 13 passed. The first examination for 1886 began June 7, and was held at five centres. The second examination (pass and honors) began June 21, and was held at Oxford only. The number of those who entered their names was 70—viz.: for the first examination, 39; for the second examination (pass), 19; for the second examination (honors), 9; for the examination in the rudiments of faith and religion, 3. The number of those who presented themselves, and of those who passed, was: At the first examination; examined, 38; passed, 23. At the second examination (pass): examined, 19; passed, 14. Candidates were examined for honors in Modern History, English, German, French, and Italian, Philosophy, and in Physics (preliminary examination).

The Daughter's Room.

The care of the sitting-rooms and kitchens comes under the management of the grown-up portion of the family, but every little girl from 10 years old and upwards loves to think that her bedroom is her very own, her special domain, where she may reign absolutely, with none to dispute her right. Here, then, is the mother's chance, if she is only judicious enough to turn it to account. Encourage the little one by all means in the belief that the room is hers—hers to beautify and adorn in any way which her fertile little brain may devise; hers to retire to when she wishes to be alone, either to do stern battle with her lessons, or, girl-like, to dream her wonderful day dreams; and hers above all to keep in perfect order and neatness. This knowledge will go a long way towards fostering in the child all those elements of character so essential in the woman, and will be the means of making her gradually exercise her individual tastes and ideas, and thus acquire an interest in domestic concerns which, under other circumstances, she might never obtain.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Value of a Helpmeet.

When a man becomes a widower he soon learns what the financial worth of his wife was to him. When he is compelled to hire the food cooked, the garments made, the washing and ironing done, he finds that about one-half of his income is required to meet these outgoes. Who saved this expense before? Let the cold fingers and the silent lips in the graveyard bear testimony. The family purse should be as accessible to a faithful wife as to the husband. What man would consent to become a partner in a company in which his brother partner should alone have control of the company's funds? There is no one thing more degrading and depressing to a hard-working wife than to feel that she must beg like a tramp for every cent she spends beyond her food, which as truly belongs to her as though she earned it as a domestic or shop-girl.—*New England Farmer.*

An Icelandic Lecturess.

Mrs. E. Magnusson, the Icelandic lady who has done so much by introducing the beautiful handiwork of her countrywomen into England, will deliver two discourses this month in London. The first, entitled "The Vikings' Westward Ho," will start a new theory concerning the discovery of America. Treating of the social aspect of life in Iceland at the time America was discovered, and describing the roving propensity of the race whose hero was Eric the Red, the lady will plead that Leif Ericsson was the real discoverer of the new country. The second lecture will be on "Home Life in Iceland." The domestic industry of the island will be described and practically illustrated in its various branches. A picture of the old times and new will conclude the lecture. The proceeds of the lectures go towards a fund for the relief of distress in Iceland.

Hygiene of the Home.

"The Hygiene of the Home" is a practical, earnest, and unpretending book, by Mrs. Susan Burr Barnes, published by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association of Chicago. The writer treats of many matters relating to health which should be known to all women, but are almost unknown to many. The care of a house in order to make and keep it clean and healthful; the preparation of wholesome food; comfortable and sensible dress for women and children; helps towards securing in ordinary houses, and by simple means, ventilation; suggestions regarding exercise—these are among the subjects that Mrs. Barnes discourses upon in a most helpful and suggestive manner. Her book will doubtless command a wide reading and be the means of accomplishing much good. (Woman's Temperance Publication Association.)

The Pretty Girl.

Boston *Courier:* The intelligence which is brought to bear upon the study of the masterpieces of English literature in the clubs of the land is illustrated often enough, as anybody knows who has investigated the subject; but it is seldom that it takes so discouraging a form as that encountered by a professor who had been conducting a fashionable Shakspeare Club. After he had expended infinit patience and hardly less erudition upon the study of "Othello," the professor asked, in a glow of self-satisfaction, if there were any last questions any one wished to ask before another play was taken up. His feelings may be imagined when a very pretty girl, who had been very close in her attention throughout the entire course, inquired naïvely and earnestly:

"But, Prof. ——, what did he kill Desdemona for? How could he be angry with anybody so sweet?"

A Bright Woman's Work.

A monument of woman's industry is the Bayeaux tapestry described in so interesting a way in the current number of *Scribner's Magazine*. It is over 200 feet in length and almost twenty inches wide, and covered with embroidery representing historical scenes. Only think of the long days, merging into weeks and months, which it must have taken! The scenes are very spirited, too, even though there are impossible horses with blue legs and green feet. The work is said to have been done by a veritable Queen, the wife of William the Conqueror. If so it was undoubtedly a means of passing away hours which, in those days of no books or papers, no shopping and no social privileges, hung heavily upon the hands of a bright woman.

She Was Sure of It.

Washington *Critic:* In the hotel parlor, 11 p. m.:

"Have you any idea what time it is?" he asked, after he had talked her to sleep three or four times, and waked her up as often by laughing boisterously at his own brilliant ebullitions of wit, humor, and burlesque.

"Really, I haven't," she replied wearily.

"It certainly must be time I was going home," he continued, as he made a move in the right direction.

"O, I am sure it is very much later than that," she said, sweetly and innocently, and then he went away with a hideous suspicion in his manly bosom.

A Lost Art.

Girls are never taught to curtsey now, as they used to be. A real, old-fashioned "courtesy," as it used to be spelled, is quite an elaborate performance. My mother had lessons in it when she was a girl. First, you draw back the right foot, getting it straight behind the other, and down you go, as far as the suppleness of your limbs will permit, coming up "to the recover" with all weight on the right foot, and the left pointed out most daintily. A curtsey is about the only thing in the world that is helped out by the high-heeled shoe.

Her Ideal Costume.

Lady John Manners, taking part in the discussion in the London *Standard* relating to the merits of the divided skirts, advocates that a rational dress may be attained by wearing gowns of light woolen material, made just to clear the boot, and a mantle of soft, warm cloth, trimmed or lined with light fur. With these should be worn well-made boots, without high heels or narrow soles; a neat bonnet or hat, an umbrella that could be used as a stick, a gauze veil to protect from the dust, a wrap on the arm in case of sudden cold, would complete a costume that in every essential would be reasonable, without involving the wearer to any eccentric departure from fashion.

"THE PERFECT WOMAN."

THE VOICE OF A SCOFFER AT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Jewel That Solomon Sought and Pretended Not to Find—Proverbs That Might Have Been Written Had Not a Woman Been Wise—A Scorner Grows Cheerful in the Hope that Ancient Ideas of Womanhood Are Again Coming to the Front.

Fannie B. Merrill in the New York *Graphic:* In a recent issue of one of the most determined of suffragist papers were printed the following paragraphs, the heading being most appropriately—"The Perfect Woman":

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above riches.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.

She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands.

She is like the merchant ships; she bringeth her food from afar.

She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens.

She considereth a field, and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard.

She girdeth her loins with strength and strengthening her arms.

She perceiveth that her merchandise is good; her candle goeth not out by night.

She layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff.

She stretcheth out her hands to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

She is not afraid of the snow for her household; so all her household are dotted with scarlet.

She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple.

Her husband is known at the gates, where he sitteth among the elders of the land.

She maketh fine linen and selleth it and delivereth girdles unto the merchant.

Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come.

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness.

Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates.

Since the appearance of these paragraphs, without comment or confession, hope has lifted up her head and bloomed afresh in my heart. In other words, I have hopes for the suffragist. These simple articles of faith, this silent suffragist's creed, as you might call it, speaks well of new ideas and motives on behalf of the believers.

In the first place it is pleasing to note the fact that there is a gentle truthfulness in the word of man; these old familiar words are, as you remember, the words of a man who was "something of an epicure in women"; the words of a man who had devoted about forty years to the study of his subject. They are the words of a man who knew women at their real value and could judge to a degree any woman's place above or below par. They are quite my sentiments, my only regret being the unseemly interrogation of the first paragraph. That speaks less well than it should of the sweet faith in which Solomon is supposed to have died at the age of 58.

In the second place there is a different feeling to these proverbs than one would have expected would pass the vigilance of the strong-minded editor's blue pencil. One would have said that instead of reprinting these old-fashioned, unenlightened, nonsuffragistic sentiments our friend would have seized upon her stylograph and written something after this fashion:

All women are virtuous, but who can find a virtuous man? For he is a rara avis.

The eye of his wife is exceeding sharp, so that no other woman hath ever gotten a good look at him—if him there be.

Women doeth all men good, and maketh them whatever they may be.

Woman—worketh for her own wool and flax after her own fashion, and thanketh not her husband for any of his.

She waketh him while it is yet night that he may give meat to the household, and that the maidens may not arise until daylight. And when he refuseth to get up, without a murmur she getteth up herself. She beareth all burdens in the same sweet spirit.

She considereth her own fields and planteth them; with the fruit of her hands she planteth vineyards, into the storehouses by which he breaketh and drinketh all the wine that is in the vats. The wine being drunk cannot be sold and she goeth without her Sunday bonnet without a murmur. She weareth no stays. She runneth to fires without interference on the part of the police, and she practiceth in a gymnasium against the hour of need.

She perceiveth that her merchandise is good; that her husband payeth the Saturday bills; that he ordereth the coal; and, alas! her candle doth burn out, yea twice over, while she sitteth up in tears and waiteth for him to come home from the club.

Her sewing she putteth out and his buttons her husband seweth on for himself; for even as it is impossible for a woman to occupy two positions at one and the same time, even so is it impossible for a woman to sew and be a noble voter. It is unworthy.

She sendeth all beggars to the charity organization of which she is a member, and she spendeth her days in the making of laws.

She is not afraid of the snow, for she sendeth her husband out to shovel it off while it is yet falling. Verily, he would not be worth the trouble that he is did she not shake his sloth from him in these few ways; so she bringeth him up in the way he should go. And he is duly grateful.

She maketh no clothes of silk and purple. She weareth instead the bifurcated pant—a trifle broader than man's, but not so sprung at the knees. Man understandeth not as she doth the intricacies of the trousers-stretcher. He may think he doth, but he doth not. She sayeth so and she knoweth.

He is very properly known at church and at his place of business. It is the virtuous woman that sitteth at the gates among the wise queens of the land.

She selleth the fine linen which her husband makes for her evenings and holidays. She devoteth the revenue to "the cause." He pretendeth not to be pleased thereat, but in his heart he appreciateth the wisdom of all her ways, and the fitness of his tarrying in the back row.

Manliness and true grit are her clothing, and she rejoiceth, for her time hath come and man is verily one hop behind. From the beginning it was so ordained. Things got mixed.

She openeth her mouth in public and man gladly payeth his 50 cents for the privilege of gathering in the pearls that drip therefrom.

She looketh well to the ways of her household before she goeth out to her labors, and eateth not the bread of idleness, but the bread of the baker, to save trouble. Woman is too grand a creature to be trammeled by the flour barrel. Well it is that she hath broken the restraining hoops and staves of her former condition.

Her husband and her children doeth well to rise up and call her blessed. So rarely doth her duties permit her to see them that her visits are truly those of an angel.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou, O daughter of the ballot, thou excellest them all!

Verily it hath been proven—favor is deceitful and beauty is vain.

But she did not.

No! With sweet simplicity this rare woman set her seal of approval on the famous old proverbs, and passed them on. And, as I said before, it has sent hope a-springing and a-singing in my heart.

The thought that there is even the slightest chance of the old ideas of womanhood coming to the front, and of the direful ideas of the last few years being lost to sight (and hearing) is enough to make one glad.

Now, really, isn't it?

Had the Same Effect.

"Mattie, Mattie," called an Omaha dame to her daughter, "I do wish you would play something besides Wagner. I am so sick of it."

"I am not at the piano, ma," responded the daughter from an adjoining room.

"Then who is it?"

"Nurse and the baby."—*Omaha World.*

Thrifty Hettie Green.

Mrs. Hettie Green, the Wall street woman of many millions, has always been known for her moderate expenditures, and this was illustrated yesterday when she called at the office of Brown Bros. & Co. Mrs. Green had with her in a well-worn satchel which she usually carries in the street, $1,000,000 of Philadelphia and Reading stock. She wanted the stock transferred, and was told that the transfer office of the company was in Philadelphia, and furthermore that it would cost $100 to send the $1,000,000 Reading to Philadelphia by express. "One hundred dollars!" Mrs. Green exclaimed. "Why, young man, the fare to Philadelphia is only $4. Just you hand me back that Reading." Mrs. Green put the stock back into her satchel and went to Philadelphia last night to have it transferred.—*New York Sun.*

INGERSOLL ON SOCIALISM.

It Is the Worst Possible Form of Slavery.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll in the *North American Review* for March: Some of the best and purest of our race have advocated what is known as Socialism. They have not only taught, but, what is much more to the purpose, have believed that a nation should be a family; that the government should take care of all its children; that it should provide work and food and clothes and education for all, and that it should divide the results of all labor equitably with all.

Seeing the inequalities among men, knowing of the destitution and crime, these men were willing to sacrifice not only their own liberties but the liberties of all.

Socialism seems to be one of the worst possible forms of slavery. Nothing in my judgment would so utterly paralyze all the forces, all the splendid ambitions and aspirations that now tend to the civilization of man. In ordinary systems of slavery there are some masters, a few are supposed to be free; but in a Socialistic state all would be slaves.

If the Government is to provide work it must decide for the worker what he must do. It must say who shall chisel statues, who shall paint pictures, who shall compose music, and who shall practice the professions. Is any Government, or can any Government, be capable of intelligently performing these countless duties? It must not only control work, it must not only decide what each shall do, but it must control expenses, because expenses bear a direct relation to products. Therefore the Government must decide what the worker shall eat and wherewithal he shall be clothed; the kind of house in which he shall live; the manner in which it shall be furnished, and, if this Government furnishes the work, it must decide on the days or the hours of leisure. More than this, it must fix values; it must decide not only who shall sell, but who shall buy, and the price that must be paid—and it must fix this value not simply upon the labor, but on everything that can be produced, that can be exchanged or sold.

Is it possible to conceive of a despotism beyond this? The present condition of the world is bad enough, with its poverty and ignorance; but it is far better than it could by any possibilty be under any Government like the one described. There would be less hunger of the body, but not of the mind. Each man would simply be a citizen of a large penitentiary, and, as in every well-regulated prison, somebody would decide what each should do. The inmates of a prison retire early; they rise with the sun; they have something to eat; they are not dissipated; they have clothes; they attend divine service; they have but little to say about their neighbors; they do not suffer from cold; their habits are excellent; and yet, no one envies their condition. Socialism destroys the family. The children belong to the State. Certain officers take the place of parents. Individuality is lost.

The human race cannot afford to exchange its liberty for any possible comfort. You remember the old fable of the fat dog that met the lean wolf in the forest. The wolf, astonished to see so prosperous an animal, inquired of the dog where he got his food, and the dog told him that there was a man who took care of him, gave him his breakfast, his dinner, and his supper with the utmost regularity, and that he had all that he could eat and very little to do. The wolf said: "Do you think this man would treat me as he does you?" The dog replied: "Yes; come along with me." So they jogged on together toward the dog's home. On the way the wolf happened to notice that some hair was worn off the dog's neck and he said, "How did the hair become worn?" "That is," said the dog, "the mark of my collar—my master ties me at night." "O," said the wolf, "are you chained? Are you deprived of your liberty? I believe I will go back. I prefer hunger."

It is impossible for any man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it now is. No one can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow-men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well-dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for scores, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change? Are "the laws of supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be the enemies of those who toil?

Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of the workingmen? Will they always build temples for ghosts and fantoms, and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites with crowns, and vampires with mitres, to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? How long will they be controlled by friends who seek favors, and by reformers who want office? Will they always prefer famine in the city to a feast in the fields? Will they ever feel and know that they have no right to bring children into the world that they cannot support? Will they use their intelligence for themselves, or for others? Will they become wise enough to know that they cannot obtain their own liberty by destroying that of others? Will they finally see that every man has a right to choose his trade, his profession, his employment, and has the right to work when, and for whom, and for what he will? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have a thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may endure, must rest upon the corner-stone of justice?

Does Economy Lessen Wages?

Col. Ingersoll affirms that economy in the workingman, under the present system of labor, would only lessen wages. "The saving mechanic," he sententiously says, "is a certificate that wages are high enough," and claims that under the great law of supply and demand "every saving, frugal, self-denying workingman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows."

The brilliant advocate is more intent upon framing a startling paradox or coining a telling phrase than upon getting at the real facts of economic questions. As a matter of fact the disposition to make good use of wages has induced hundreds of employers to pay more liberally than they would otherwise have done. The habit of spending for liquor or other vices or follies the margin of wages that remains after a bare subsistence for the workman and his family is secured—and too often intrenching upon the actual needs of living—is the poorest sort of encouragement for increasing the pay. "It will all be wasted," says the employer—too ready, in most cases, to find a pretext for reducing expenses.

A saving man is a better workman, as a rule, than an improvident one, and the employer knows it. Successful economy is promotive of contentment, and the contentment of labor brings stability and prosperity to industries. The most saving is done by the best paid labor, as it is natural should be the case. And no employer with brains—not to mention a heart—will reduce wages because he sees that his workmen are securing homes of their own and laying up something for a "rainy day." The statistics of the savings banks refute Col. Ingersoll's fallacy. Wages and savings go up together.—*New York World.*

Must Not Be Disturbed in Lent.

Melissa—"Madame!"

Madame—"What is it, Melissa?"

Melissa—"Madame, there is a poor man at the door who says he is out of work and has a large family who depend upon him for support and have nothing to eat. He wants employ——"

Madame—"Do tell him to go away, Melissa. I am keeping Lent and my prayers and meditations must not be interrupted."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

He Could Not Tell His Own Baby.

"Don't you know your own baby?" This question was put to a man about 25 years old in an uptown photograph gallery the other day. "Well, I know I'm supposed to, but 6-months-old babies look so much alike, and this is our first. I'm free to confess that I'm not positive about that being my baby's picture." The photograph was cabinet size, and the photographer was very much surprised that the paternal parent could not recognize it. "It's a perfect picture of the original, whether it's your child or not," remarked the artist. "O, yes; I'll admit it's a good picture, but what I'm in doubt about is whether it's mine. Haven't you got the negative with the name or number on, to make sure? If I should go home with the wrong picture my wife would never let me hear the last of it." The negative was produced and found to correspond with the entry in the book: "Mrs. ———, half-dozen cabinets—baby." The visitor then paid for the pictures and left the studio.—*Troy Times.*

FLIRTATIONS OF SENATORS.

Queer Things Sometimes Happen in Washington Society.

A dinner party was given last week which was very unpleasant to both host and guests, for there were but five persons invited and three of them, two gentlemen and a lady, did not speak to each other at all.

Before Senator Logan's death he and Senator Sabin used to call themselves twins, as they said they were considered so much alike that one was constantly mistaken for the other. "Take care," said a lady to whom they told this, "or something may be found out, as was the case when another Senator in leaving a party last winter got by mistake into a carriage with the wrong lady, who soon found out what the other one whom he expected to meet would have got had she been in the carriage alone with him."

This suggestion rather pleased the soi-disant twins, for nothing delights a United States Senator so much as to be accused of flirting. An elderly Senator, whose youngest child is over 25 years of age, was quite aggrieved when a lady who had often called upon him and eaten lunch with him at the Capitol was being bantered about it, and said in his presence:

"O, I know it is perfectly safe to flirt with him, even at the Capitol. His reputation is above suspicion."

"I'll have you understand," he exclaimed indignantly, although his wife was present, "it's not so safe as you think it is. I'm not so old as you are trying to make me out. I am glad always to see you at the Capitol or anywhere, but you mustn't talk that way about me any more."

The Senator who got into a carriage with the wrong lady last winter has been a grass widower this year, as his wife has kept out of Washington. The joke of the matter, however, was that it was the wife of a foreign Minister whom he in the darkness of the street in front of Secretary Whitney's house, after an evening reception there, mistook for the lady whom he was to escort home, and he jumped the foreign lady into a carriage, followed her quickly, and shut the door with a bang, telling the coachman to drive on, while the lady whom he intended to take home was on the sidewalk wildly crying out, "O, Senator ——, you have gone off with my latch-key."

But, still unaware of his mistake, he (so the foreign lady said when she subsequently, in her indignation, told the story at a lunch party) put his arm about his companion's waist and tried to kiss her. She, as she said, could not speak English and knew no word of our language except "fire" and "water"; so, meaning to give an alarm, she put her head out of the window of the carriage and shouted "Fiyah watah" as loud as she could, which brought the Senator to his senses, made him apologize, and take her to her own residence, which was close at hand, at once.

It is also said that wine taken at an evening party so affected another Congressman that, having a very costly silk umbrella with a silver handle studded with jewels, he, on leaving the scene of the entertainment, put his umbrella into his carriage, shut the door, and told the coachman to drive home, and he himself walked while his umbrella rode home in state.—*Washington Letter in New York Herald.*

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

News and Gossip Concerning the Sex Here, There, and Everywhere.

In India there are four female missionaries to every million of women.

The latest London beauties are Edith Chester and Blanche Horlock, actresses.

The young ladies of Crystal Springs, Miss., have organized a military company.

Miss Sophie Bakunin, the daughter of the great Russian agitator, is a student of medicine in the University of Naples.

The wife of Senator Jones of Nevada is the principal mover in the establishment of a home at Washington for abandoned babes and children.

Next to Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Jenness Miller, the dress reformer, is said to receive more letters than any other woman in the United States.

The committee of the National Dental Hospital, London, have resolved to admit registered female medical students to the practice of the hospital.

The two best female violinists in the United States are Miss Duke, daughter of Gen. Basil Duke of Kentucky, and Miss Maud Tarleton of Baltimore.

Queen Victoria intends to build a villa at Aix-les-Bains, on a fine site overlooking the Lac du Bourget, and the first stone is to be laid during her approaching stay there.

A Dakota woman in the Upper James Valley decided that she wanted a fur cloak. She began trapping mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have just been made into a beautiful cloak for which she was offered $125.

The Italian ladies who assisted at Machiavelli's "Mandragora," the first of the series of historical plays to be given with prefatory lectures at the Goldoni Theatre, Venice, appeared there in domino, as a local paper had threatened to print the name of every lady who attended the theatre.

According to a New York correspondent women are considered by publishers to be among the best judges of manuscript. Whether it be their critical judgment or their critical instinct, their conclusion as to whether an embryo book or magazine article will take with the public or not is pretty sure to be correct.

A new departure in the ways of women is the formation of a fire brigade. According to the London *Fireman*, this has been done by a thousand girls employed in a Liverpool cigar factory. They are well officered and drilled, and at a recent blaze in the factory turned out "to a man," and did most effectual work in subduing the flames.

A society has been organized among Japanese women to cultivate a taste for foreign cooking. As many Japanese women of good birth are invited to dinner by Europeans in Yokohama, Tokio, and Nagasaki, they find it very difficult to accept the hospitalities offered. Foreign art, however, has already seriously injured the art of Japan.

Fräulein Lina Ramann will complete her life of Abbé Liszt during the present year. The first part of the memoir, up to 1840, has already appeared. It was written under the illustrious composer's personal direction; and the materials for the second volume, which will be published at Leipzig, are drawn from equally authentic sources.

At a recent wedding in New York the bride wore a dress more than a century old. It was made for her maternal great-grandmother in 1778 and worn at her wedding, when Alexander Hamilton was groomsman and Gen. Washington and his staff were present as guests. It was worn for the second time by the bride's mother forty-five years ago.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary recently visited the Vienna Lunatic Asylum. Nearly all of the mad men and women recognized the Empress, who had visited the place before, and several noblemen kissed her hands, while the women knelt to receive her blessing. One lunatic approached her Majesty and said: "No one would ever think you were a grandmother!"

The project of having Japanese ladies adopt European dress has met with much opposition on the score of expense. Some economists have drawn an alarming picture of the increased cost to the nation, but an English observer in Japan points out that the present style of dress permits extravagance, as Japanese ladies have been known to pay $900 for a small collar of old native lace embroidered in colors.

Everybody has heard of the Countess de la Torre of London, who is crazy on the subject of cats. It has never been definitly settled how many cats she possesses, but they fill her house from garret to cellar, and upon them she has squandered her fortune until she is really poor. She recently went to visit a friend and took so many of her feline pets with her that her hostess was driven in desperation to request their removal by force. The Countess declined to yield to moral suasion.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, is one of the most attractive figures in royalty. But it is not alone her beauty that so endears her to the people. Her gentleness, geniality, and frankness, together with her utter indifference to the stiff etiquet of the court, capture everybody (but the Queen, who doesn't like it), and she has been unanimously dubbed the "Queen of Hearts." Never was a name more fittingly bestowed.

The Favorit Rose.

Among fashionable flowers the new variety of rose known as the "Bride" has attained a notoriety and favor almost unparalleled in so short a time before. A gardener in New Jersey is said to be the only really successful propagator of the rose, but other florists have taken it in hand and a few handsome ones have been observed. It has been so sought after by fashionable brides that it seems destined to become their favorit bouquet flower. It is large and perfect in form, the color of a faint tint of creamy white, and being somewhat like the well-known "Cook" rose in color—perhaps a trifle more creamy. It has this distinguishing feature, that the outside petals are tinged on their upper half with a faint blush of pink. It is not a "flower of the spring," being a bloom of forced winter growth, but still there is a demand for them by escorts of theatre-goers even at $5 per dozen.

JINGLES AND JOKELETS.

SENTIMENT AND HUMOR CONTRIBUTED BY THE POETS AND WITS OF TODAY.

Applied Astronomy—On Being Asked by Phyllis for a Picture of Love—A Dream of Maidenhood—In Favor of Retaliation—A Love Song—Scarce and High—She Hadn't Lived for Nothing—Something Up—An Unpardonable Mistake.

He took me out to see the stars,
That astronomic bore;
He said there were two moons near Mars,
While Jupiter had four.

I thought, of course, he'd whisper soon
What fourfold bliss 'twould be
To stroll beneath that fourfold moon
On Jupiter with me.

And when he spoke of Saturn's ring
I was convinced he'd say
That was the very kind of thing
To offer me some day.

But in a tangent off he went
To double stars. Now that
Was most suggestive, so content
And quite absorbed I sat.

But no: he talked a dreary mess,
Of which the only fraction
That caught my fancy, I confess,
Was "mutual attraction."

I said I thought it very queer
And stupid altogether
For stars to keep so very near
And yet not come together.

At that he smiled and turned his head;
I thought he'd caught the notion.
He merely bowed good night and said
Their safety lay in motion.

For Phyllis Is My Love.

Gray are Love's gentle eyes,
And in them stay
Sweet thoughts, and wise;
This, sure, no one denies,
For Phyllis' eyes are gray.

Red is Love's mouth, as though
On roses fed;
This do I know,
Since Phyllis' lips do show
A like sweet damask red.

Brown is Love's hair, and bright,
And soft as down,
And curling light
Around a forehead white;
And Phyllis' hair is brown.

Sweet is true Love, but shy
As a young dove
Just taught to fly—
All this right well know I,
For Phyllis is my Love!

—*Mrs. Deland in "The Old Garden and Other Verses."*

A Dream of Maidenhood.

He must be great; but whether tall or fair
It matters not; the stature of his soul
Shall dignify his body, and enroll
His heart with sacred things, so pure and rare
With liquid love that one clear beam from air
Celestial will to rainbows turn the whole
Of his sweet earth-life, and his thought control
To pity, help, forgive, believe, forbear.

He must be true; no gilt words shall beguile
His lip to trifle, nor his face to lie;
With tender grace his hand shall scatter balm
On wounded friendship, and restore the smile
To care-old orphans—so he shall not die,
But shine, star-crowned, in heaven's bluest calm.

—*Adaline Hohf.*

A Policy of Retaliation.

I asked to kiss her at the door,
But my request was quite unheeded;
She gave no sign, although I swore
I loved her and with ardor pleaded.

At length I dare and stole a kiss,
Which roused the maiden's indignation;
She said, "This is an outrage; this
I'll meet, sir, with retaliation."

Her swimming eyes she raised to mine,
Her honeyed, ruby lips she pouted,
And kissed me. Ah, it was divine,
Bliss unalloyed! Who dares to doubt it?

'Twas no hand kissing, 'twas no sham,
But lip to lip in osculation—
Where kisses are concerned I am
In favor of Retaliation.

A Love Song.

Fair were the fields today, and thou had'st found me.
Hearest thou me, ah! hearest thou me?
Sweet were the bonds of love, and thou had'st bound me.
Hearest thou me, my love?

Sweet is the sound of the redbreast's song
When the owl flies out from cover,
Sweetest is sleep, if the day be long,
But love is best—true love is best—
Ah! hearest thou that, my lover?

Floating Fun.

The policeman should watch that others may not prey.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you." Slip down on the sidewalk and the world laughs at you.

He—Yes, Prof. X—— has become a great social lion. She—What is he noted for? He—Chiefly for his roar.

An Indiana lad walked eighteen miles in his sleep the other day. That boy is the making of an ideal policeman.

The latest social maxim is good, as far as it goes. It runs: "The best way to get a divorce is, not to get married.

As a fashionable confection, sugared violets are giving place to candied dudes' brains. This confection is very scarce and comes high.

No matter how good-natured a young lady may be her gentlemen friends can look for a tie-raid when she determines to make a silk quilt.

"Ah! but zis ees a funny contree. If a man haf a fast horse he call it *mere* after his muzzare, and if ne haf two he calls it *pere* after hees fathaire."

"Do you have damp sheets?" said the fussy old man at the hotel securing a room. "No," said the clerk, who wanted to be obliging, "but we can sprinkle 'em for you if you like them that way."

A Montpelier (Vt.) girl stepped up to the post-office delivery window and began flirting with the clerk when the Postmaster came out with the suggestion that it was not lawful to trifle with the males.

Superintendent of fashionable Sunday-school—Now, children, what bird was it that brought Noah such good tidings? Small voice from rear seat—I know! Ostrich, 'cos Mrs. Noah could put the wings in her hat.

"Hello, Richelieu! You don't call on Miss Dilby any more—something up?" "Yes, Arthur; I confess it—there is! Why, don't you know, I staid a little late the other night, and dash me if she didn't get up and wind the clock!"

Mrs. Jollyboy—Where on earth have you been? Mr. J.—I cannot tell lie; I've been at m' offish. Mrs. J.—That's where we differ. I can tell a lie—when I hear one. [Cruel silence, during which something is heard to drop.]

"My husband is a very absent-minded man," said Mrs. Slowboy. "He very often takes one thing for another." "I know it," said Mr. Badman. "I saw him taking a hot toddy last night and he said he took it for a cold."

Railroad employé—I'm sorry, mam, to inform you that the last train has just departed and that you are left. Elderly maiden—Don't worry; I guess I know what being "left" means. I haven't lived all these years for nothing.

Ravanel (who has just become engaged the night before to Miss Livingston)—Miss Livingston is looking like a bona-fide angel tonight, is she not? Rival belle (ingenuously)—Bonyfied! O, Mr. Ravanel, how could you? Now I call that really cruel.

Ethel—George, dear, they have a new kind of candy down at Blank's. It's perfectly delicious. George (nervously)—Is it? A new kind, eh? What does it cost? Ethel—Only a dollar a pound, dear. And it melts in your mouth as sweetly idyllic as a dream of ambrosial nectar. George—A dollar a pound, you say? I thought you said it was a new kind.

Father (to family physician)—Isn't George Sampson a relative of yours, doctor? Family physician—Yes, he is a nephew. Father—He wants my daughter Clara, but I gave him to understand that she wouldn't get any of my money until after my death. Family physician—That was right. George was asking about your health today.

First Omaha girl—Isn't that Mr. De Sweete horrid? He hadn't any business to kiss you last night. Second Omaha girl—Not a bit; the forfeit was that he was to kiss his sister. "Yes, and he pretended that he made a mistake. Weren't you horrified?" "No; I got awful mad about it, though. He's so clumsy and awkward." "Did he step on your feet?" "No; he kissed me on the nose."

"Why do we prefer the poets of the past to those of the present?" asked the teacher. "Because," replied the smart bad boy, "the poets of the past are dead." "And therefore?" suggested the teacher. "They cannot write any poetry," continued the smart bad boy. "Neither do the poets of today," replied the teacher kindly, "so you are away off your base. Go down foot." And the astonished boy began to wonder if the teacher wasn't getting a little bad herself. It turned out, however, that a magazine had just returned her verses and published some of Whittier's.

"The Tri… crowded to… this morning… tisements. N… be more roo…

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REMEMB… Notions, Druggists'… AT… IT PAYS TO DO…

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